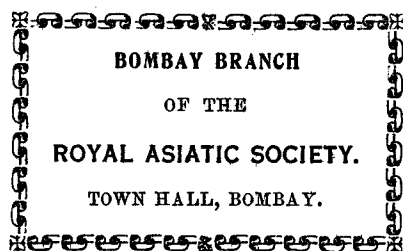


Thugs and Dakaite
Dept. Govt. of India
report

1891-1893 to 1913



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FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXC.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 48.

REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI
DEPARTMENT

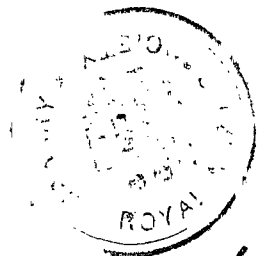
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No. 592 of 1892.

FROM

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THAGI AND DAKAITI,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Simla, the 31st March 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the prescribed* Annual Returns showing

- * No. I. Dakaities reported in Native States during the year 1891.
„ II. Dakaities reported in Native States during the decade 1882 to 1891.
„ III. Previously unreported dakaities that have come to light during the year.
„ IV. Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous drugs.
„ V. Dakaits arrested, received by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered.
„ VI. Registered dakaits arrested, denounced and remaining at large.
„ VII. Poisoners arrested, denounced and remaining at large.
„ VIII. Najib Force.

the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1891. Explanatory remarks on the Statements are contained in the succeeding paragraphs.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT OF DAKAITIES REPORTED IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE YEAR 1891.

2. For the previous year and that under report the distribution of cases is as follows :—

AGENCY.	1890.			1891.		
	Number of cases.	Value of property.	Value per case.	Number of cases.	Value of property.	Value per case.
		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Central India	300	2,37,759	792	194	1,71,021	881
Rajputana	93	47,741	513	139	1,13,934	819
Hyderabad, including Berar	206	1,60,056	777	206	1,51,124	733
TOTAL	599	4,45,556	...	539	4,36,079	...

It was noticed last year that the figures for 1890 were the highest on record during the previous decennial period; and it will be seen from the above statement that there is but a small decrease in the number of dakaities, while the value of plundered property remains at very nearly the same figure, a trifle under $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

Out of the number of dakaits concerned in these cases, which is estimated, roughly of course, at 7,683, the Native States combined convicted the small number of 231 persons only; 33 persons were killed by dakaits against 26 in the previous year and 296 wounded as compared with 379.

STATEMENT No. II.

DAKAITIES REPORTED IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE DECADE 1882 TO 1891.

3. This statement is prepared for purposes of comparison with previous years.

STATEMENT No. III.

PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED DAKAITIES THAT HAVE COME TO LIGHT DURING THE YEAR.

4. The number of previously unreported cases that have come to light during the year is 184, in which property to the value of Rs. 1,34,564 was plundered. Of the above, 39 were reported by the States, and 145 came to light through the agency of the Department. In 1889 and 1890 the number of unreported cases was 207 and 175 respectively. It is noticeable that 57 of these cases were discovered in Indore and 23 in Gwalior, which points to defective reporting in these States.

STATEMENT No. IV.

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS.

5. This statement shows 9 cases of poisoning, of which 2 only appear to be the work of professional poisoners. In the Jaipur cases the offenders were convicted. The poisoner was arrested in the Ulwar case, but the result of his trial has not yet been reported.

STATEMENT No. V.

DAKAITS ARRESTED, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER, OR VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

6. The total number of dakaits arrested, received by transfer and voluntarily surrendered is 118. The figure, though considerably better than last year when the number arrested and received was 73, is not yet up to the average of previous years.

7. There remained at the end of 1890 the cases of 24 men under investigation, thus making the total number dealt with by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department 142. Of these 10 were released with and 3 without security, 2 died, 45 were transferred for trial to local authorities principally in Bundelkhand, and 39 were committed to the Sessions Courts.

8. Including 14 cases remaining from the previous year the Sessions Courts dealt with the cases of 53 dakaits. Of these 3 were sentenced to transportation, or imprisonment for life, 15 to transportation, or imprisonment for limited periods, 15 were released without security, 1 prisoner died, and 19 cases remained under trial at the end of the year. Out of the 15 cases in which the Department failed to obtain convictions 9 were of Rajputana. Eight of these cases were acquittals by the Deoli Court of Vakils of prisoners committed on the evidence of one set of approvers.

STATEMENT No. VI.

REGISTERED DAKAITS ARRESTED, DENOUNCED AND REMAINING AT LARGE.

9. The names of 159 men were added to the Departmental register of criminals during the year, bringing the total up to 817. Of that number 49 were struck off owing to old age, death, remand of approvers, and other causes, leaving 701 names on the register at the end of the year.

STATEMENT No. VII.

PRISONERS ARRESTED, DENOUNCED, AND REMAINING AT LARGE.

10. This return is blank.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

NAJIB FORCE.

11. No changes took place in the constitution of the Najib force, which stands at its sanctioned strength of 5 Inspectors, 11 Deputy Inspectors, 13 Daffadars, 109 Najibs, and 1 Bhisty.

DEPÔT OF APPROVERS AT JABALPUR.

12. During the year under report 6 Thag and 11 Dakait approvers died, leaving only 20 of the former and 88 of the latter class at the depôt. It seems quite unnecessary for the Thagi and Dakaiti Department to maintain a detachment of 2 Daffadars and 16 Najibs for the safe custody of a few decrepit old men. The connection of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department with the Depôt of Approvers has long ceased, and the men detailed for duty there could be advantageously employed elsewhere.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

13. Lieutenant H. L. Showers held charge of the Agency during the entire year under report.

14. It has been usual to include in the Rajputana returns all cases of dakaiti reported from the Ajmere District, generally 2 or 3 per year. During the past year, for reasons into which I need not enter, there was a large increase of dakaiti in Ajmere, the number of cases recorded being 24 and value of property plundered R73,862. Deducting these figures from the Rajputana returns, there are shown, as reported from Native States, 115 cases against 93 in the previous year, the value of property plundered being R40,072 against R47,741. In 1889 there were only 65 with R21,854 plundered. This shows a steady increase in the past two years. Meywar heads the list with 38 dakaities; Marwar comes next with 21, and Bikanir shows 15. The increase in the two latter States is perhaps due to the scarcity that has prevailed for some time back. The Meywar State in the seven years from 1883 to 1889 reported only 33 cases in all, whereas in 1890 and 1891 the numbers reported have been 29 and 38 respectively. The Assistant General Superintendent considers that the increase is due to improvement in reporting. "Great pains," he says, "have been taken by the Department in bringing to light and in pressing for the authentication of cases, and this fact, taken with the ready response made by the Udaipur authorities to the suggestions of the Assistant General Superintendent, renders it probable that in future the majority of serious cases occurring will be duly reported."

15. Of previously unreported cases 48 have been brought to light, principally by Departmental officers, against 20 in 1890. As an instance of laxness on the part of Darbars in reporting cases may be noticed the omission of the Bhurtpore State to report a heavy dakaiti that took place in 1888 at Ladhaoli, Pergunnah Deodi, when property to the value of ten, or eleven thousand rupees was plundered from a house by a band of 18 dakaitis. Instances like this cast the utmost doubt on the figures furnished by some of the Native States. Bhurtpore reported no dakaities between 1881 and 1888, inclusive, one case in 1889, five in 1890, and none in the year under report, whereas during this decennial period numerous cases that have occurred in the State have been discovered from Departmental officers and from the evidence of approvers.

16. Twenty-one dakaitis were arrested during the year. Of the 13 cases dealt with by the Sessions Courts, convictions were obtained of only 4 prisoners.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

17. The following officers had charge of this Agency :—

Lieutenant J. Ramsay	.	From 1st January to 3rd March 1891.
" W. Stewart	.	" 4th March to 25th June 1891.
" A. F. Bruce	.	" 26th June to 30th November 1891.
" M. A. Tighe	.	" 1st December to 31st December 1891.

18. The total number of dakaities reported by Native States is 194 against 300 in the previous year, the value of plundered property being Rs. 1,71,020 against 2,37,759. Gwalior heads the list with 58 dakaities, a considerable decrease from last year, when the number of cases was 109. How far the figure is to be relied upon it is difficult to say, as the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has not been permitted to work in Gwalior territory or to make enquiries regarding the prevalence of dakaiti. The State has no doubt made considerable efforts to suppress the crime, and it seems time that the result of their efforts should be tested by the enquiries of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. In the year 1882 and 1883 the State reported 15 and 5 dakaities only, but the enquiries made by the Departmental parties resulted within the next year or two in bringing to light the existence of dakaiti on a most extensive scale, which the State was called upon to suppress.

19. An important fact which tells against the correctness of returns furnished by States is, as has frequently been pointed out, the discovery by the Department every year of a large number of dakaities that have not been previously reported by the States. During the year under report 101 such cases have been brought to light, 23 in Gwalior and 57 in Indore, which State for the last five years has reported an average of 20 a year.

20. With regard to the arrest of dakaitis the principal strength of this Agency was devoted to operations in Bundelkhund, which will be noticed later. The Assistant General Superintendent was left with only one Inspector, who unfortunately died of cholera in June, and work was for some time stopped.

21. The causes which militate against the success of Departmental operations in Central India are the exclusion of Gwalior territory from the sphere of operations of the Department and the fact that the Assistant General Superintendent is also Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, tied to headquarters, and unable to make personal enquiries and direct operations like the Assistants in Rajputana and Hyderabad.

22. The Political Agent in Bundelkhund has been good enough to favour me, in continuation of the report entered in last year's Annual Report, with the following statement of the work done by the officers of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department employed in these States :—

"2. In the course of the hot pursuit of the dakaitis after the Bundhi dakaiti and from the local enquiries he made, Inspector Ghiasuddin found

certain villagers of Panna gravely to blame for assistance to dakaits, and arrested and handed over to Panna four of these, who have since been punished. Some villagers of Charkhari were found similarly compromised and were handed over in custody to that State.

"3. About June, upon information of the implication of the since more notorious Darag Singh, in the Mohana dakaiti, the Inspector was sent to Jhansi, where, with the help of the District Police, that leader, with two of his companions, was arrested. The Panna Darbar had practically found Darag Singh guilty, when he unfortunately made his escape from that State.

"4. Deputy Inspector Abdus Salam was at the same time sent to Chatarpur to direct and assist the efforts of the Darbar for the capture of a number of others implicated. The results were very satisfactory, the Deputy Inspector proceeded rapidly by way of other suspected villages from Chatarpur to Bijawar, and some twenty more persons were arrested in the Mohana and Paura Purwa dakaities. All the above have been convicted except four, to whom pardon was tendered or who have died. Bikarmajit, father of Darag Singh, was also arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property and has since been convicted. In July 4 persons were arrested by the Deputy Inspector with the help of the Jagir people, in connection with the Bihat dakaiti; of these 3 have been convicted and 1 was allowed to escape from the Jagir custody.

"5. Besides a searching enquiry into the Didwara case, in which two more arrests were made, with every probability of convictions, the Mohana, Paure Purwa, Kuarpura, Jhimtoli, Solanja, Maharajpura, Khardoti, Niwar, Paweti, Kheri, and Sakera cases were investigated. The Inspector was also engaged for a long time in a most difficult and mysterious murder case at Nowgong, but though the strongest suspicion attached to certain persons taken into custody, it was impossible in the excited state of local feeling to procure sufficient proof.

"6. Inspector Ghiasuddin accompanied me in two expeditions through the worst affected tracts and was also in attendance during the tour of the Agent to the Governor-General through the greater part of Bundelkhund, where he was constantly engaged in obtaining and furnishing information in dakaiti matters.

"7. Inspector Fateh-ud-din joined in September 1891; the enquiries in which he has been chiefly occupied were the Italia, Bihat, Sareri, and Mahtal cases. He has worked up and prosecuted in the Sessions Court, or assisted in doing so, in the Bihat, Sareri, Paure Purwa, Kuarpura and Didwara cases; the first three cases have very generally resulted in convictions; judgment is awaited in the last two, convictions being expected. He has also collected strong evidence against certain Jhansi villagers for harbouring dakaits, and they have been handed over for trial.

"8. In the Bihat case the Inspector, with the help of the District Police, secured the arrest of 6 offenders, who, together with others, have since been convicted; he also effected the recovery of a large amount of the stolen property. He also arrested 5 accused in the Sareri case, of whom two have been convicted, other arrests in the Didwara case and the transfer of certain prisoners from the Orcha State in the same case were effected on evidence got by the Inspector, or at his instance. His duties have taken him repeatedly to the Jhansi and Hamirpur Districts, Chatarpur and to several of the petty neighbouring Jagirs, in which operations against the dakaits have been very actively pressed.

"9. In dealing with dakaiti in this region certain very grave difficulties are encountered; the chief of these is the active sympathy and shelter extended to

the dakaits by numbers of the Thakurs, who are of their kin and brotherhood. Hardly less important are the timidity and helplessness of the well-to-do and peaceful classes, and the apathy of the general populace. Another most important factor is the weakness of the administration in most of the States, due to the absence of all efficient police organization, the incapacity of the officials employed in the operations, and the untrustworthiness of the Sepoys or Police at their disposal. It has been my constant effort to use the officers of your department to infuse strength and unity into the desultory and half-hearted action in Native States. Some success has no doubt been obtained, but the task is a most difficult one, and much remains to be done."

23. Mr. Rooke, Assistant Political Agent, Bundelkhund remarks as follows in the case of the Behat dákaiti:—"I am of opinion that the Behat officials are not entitled to any reward, as all they recovered was a sword on July 24th, 1891, and a pair of *hasli* and *chooras* on July 26th, 1891.

"It was also the duty of the State officials to use every means in their power to bring the offenders to justice.

"They also say they caused Bani Swami to be arrested; this is not correct. He was arrested on a warrant from the Agency.

"It was Inspector Fatteh-ud-din who really recovered the jewels and caused the offenders to be arrested and brought to justice, and who has been the moving spirit through this enquiry. I venture to say that if the Inspector had not taken the case up, investigated, or in the able manner he did, none of the jewellery would have been recovered. If any one deserves the reward, the Inspector, and he alone does."

HYDERABAD AGENCY.

24. The charge of this Agency was held by Lieutenant Pritchard from 1st January to 8th April 1891, Captain Fagan from 9th April to 31st December 1891.

25. The dakaities reported by the State were 174 against 181 in the previous year, the value of plundered property being put a little over one lakh and a quarter, a slight excess over last year. For purposes of comparison it may be mentioned incidentally that during the year under report 32 cases of dakaiti, involving loss of property to the extent of R25,352, were reported from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. It is observed that dakaities occur principally in those districts of Berar bordering on the Hyderabad State, a fact which shows the necessity for increased vigilance on the part of the State and activity on the part of the Thagi and Dakaiti Agency.

26. The measure adopted by the Darbar last year against Sikh dakaits seemed to have been successful, for only one case is reported in which Sikhs are known to have been concerned. A notorious leader and 10 accomplices, all Sikhs, have been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment each. Their appeal against this sentence has not yet been heard. When disposed of, the Assistant General Superintendent hopes to obtain the services of two Sikh approvers, who will be very useful in breaking up the gangs who have for some time infested the Nizam's territories. Much credit is due to the State Police under Colonel Ludlow for the vigorous character of their operations against these Sikh dakaits. During his winter tour in Hyderabad territory, Captain Fagan found from examination of the dakaiti registers that cases of dakaiti are reported by the Police regularly. The fact that only five dakaities were brought to light by the Agency during the year points also to much better reporting by the local authorities. Great care has been taken by Captain Fagan to impress upon local officers the necessity for prompt and regular reports.

27. The number of dakaits arrested and received by transfer during the year was 38 against 25 in the previous year. Out of 35 cases committed to the Sessions Court there were 4 acquittals and 13 convictions; one accused died and 17 cases remained under investigation at the close of the year.

28. The Assistant General Superintendent writes in his report:—

“It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the searching character of the scrutiny to which the evidence of the prosecuting witnesses has been subjected, both in the Sessions and in the confirming Courts, the proportions of convictions to trials during 1891 is high. Out of 17 sent up for trial, 13 were convicted and 4 acquitted.”

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“It is therefore hoped that the suspicion entertained in previous years regarding the trustworthiness of Approvers is gradually being removed from the minds of the Courts here and that the Departmental system of evidence will continue to become more trusted than in previous years. With this view the system of the recording of confessions has been changed and has been made more full and elaborate in order that the witnesses may be thoroughly tested before any reliance is placed on their testimony.”

29. I may be permitted to point with satisfaction to the good results obtained in Hyderabad, where the statements of approvers are more carefully scrutinized and tested than in any other Court to which the Thagi and Dakaiti Department commits their prisoners.

No. I.

Statement of Dakaities reported in Native States during the year 1891.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	Rajputana.	Jaipur	6	R a. p. 4,655 7 0	R a. p.	1	1	175	3	3	...	...	...	Of the cases two were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road by parties of dakaits, Rajputs by caste, armed with swords and clubs. In other cases no particulars were supplied; five of the cases were brought to light by Department officers. In two cases the dakaits were partly mounted and in the rest on foot.
		Kotah	7	1,968 11 6	12 0 0 and 7 cattle.	...	2	82	...	...	...	...	...	Of the cases three were committed upon villages. In two cases Gwalior subjects were said to have been concerned, and in one Sonara. In three cases dakaits were armed with guns and clubs. In all the cases the dakaits were on foot.
		Jhallawar	5	1,451 8 6	61 10 6	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	Of the cases four were committed upon travellers on the high road, and the rest on a village. In two cases dakaits were Pardesis, or Kanjars and Gujars. In all the cases dakaits were armed with guns, swords and clubs and were on foot. In one case the criminals branded the body of a female inmate of the house.
		Tonk	5	6,668 15 6	1,125 8 0	1	9	132	...	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages by parties of dakaits, Hindus, and Banjaras by caste, armed with guns, swords, clubs and knives and on foot. In one case the dakaits were partly mounted.
		Bikanir	15	7,778 4 0 and 15 camels.	313 4 0 2 camels and 1 sword.	...	17	99	8	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon travellers on the high road. In three cases the dakaits were Rajputs, Brahmins, Chakars, Sikhs, Riats, Jats and Beragis, in others no particulars were supplied. In eleven cases the dakaits were mounted and in the rest on foot. They were armed with swords and clubs.
		Dholpur	3	1,954 8 0	.....	...	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	Of the cases two were committed upon villages by parties of dakaits, Rajputs by caste, armed with guns, swords and clubs; and the rest upon travellers on the high road by a party of dakaits, caste not stated, armed with lathis. One of these cases was brought to light by a Departmental Officer.
		Karouli	6	3,225 0 0	.....	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	Of the cases five were committed upon travellers on the high road and the rest upon a village. In one case Mahomedans from the Agra District were said to have been concerned, and in others Kanjars. In three cases the dakaits were armed with guns, swords and lathis. In all the cases the dakaits were on foot.
		Bundi	3	135 8 0 and clothes.	...	...	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	Of the cases two were committed upon travellers on the high road, and the rest upon a village. In one case the dakaits were Baoris, and in others no particulars were supplied. Dakaits were armed with guns and clubs and were on foot. One of the cases was brought to light by a Departmental Officer.
		Marwar	21	6,961 11 0	78 12 0	...	5	247	8	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon travellers on the high road by parties of dakaits, Minas, Bhils, Rebaris, Rajputs and Sansis by caste, armed with guns, swords, bows, and arrows and clubs and on foot, except in two cases in which the dakaits were mounted.
		Sirohi	2	298 4 3	11 4 0	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	The cases were committed upon travellers on the high road by parties of dakaits who were Rajputs and Bhils and were armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows, and were on foot.
		Meywar	38	3,215 2 0 and 78 cattle, 2 camels, clothes, utensils, orna- ments and sun- dry articles.	125 0 0 and 69 cattle, 2 camels, ornaments, and sundry articles.	1	23	421	11	...	...	...	...	Of the cases thirty-six were committed upon travellers on the high road, and the rest upon villages. In six of the cases which were committed upon travellers cattle were carried off. In most of the cases the dakaits were Sikhs, Minas, Gujars, or Jats, Rawats, Baldias and Bhils, armed with guns, swords, sticks and bows and arrows and on foot. Twelve of the cases were brought to light by officers of this Department.

Statement of Dakaities reported in Native States during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaites were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	Rajputana—continued.	Kishengurh.	3	R a. p. 1,727 1 0	R a. p. ...	...	1	53	...	...	...	...	...	Of the cases two were committed upon travellers on the high road, and the rest upon a village by a foot party of dakaites armed with swords and <i>lathis</i> . In one case the dakaites were Mehars, and in other cases no particulars were supplied.
		Ulwar	1	32 0 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	This case of dakaiti, which was committed upon travellers on the high road by a foot party of dakaites, caste not stated, armed with sword and sticks, was brought to light by a Departmental officer.
		Ajmere	24	73,862 5 0	2,722 15 6	...	...	405	204	85	37	...	...	Of the cases nineteen were committed upon villages. These dakaities were due to the "rubbi" crop having failed and advances being withheld. The rest were upon travellers on the high road. In the latter cases dakaites were mostly Sansis, Balais and Naiks, etc., who were armed with swords and sticks and on foot.
		TOTAL	139	1,13,934 5 9 and 78 cattle, 17 camels, clothes, utensils, orna- ments and sun- dry articles.	4,450 6 0 and 76 cattle, 4 camels, 1 sword, orna- ments and sundry articles.	3	72	1,876	234	88	37	...	...	
		Indore	15	15,771 11 9	90 0 0 and 12 cattle.	1	22	236	10	...	...	...	...	Of the cases seven were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road. In seven cases the caste of the dakaites is not stated, and in others they were Mewatis, Bhils, Banjaras, Hindus, Sondhias, or Moghias and Marwaris. The dakaites were armed with guns, swords, clubs, a pistol and spears, and were on foot. One of the cases was brought to light by an officer of this Department.
II	Central India.	Gwalior	58	55,467 12 5 and 123 cattle, 1 gold bar, jewels and utensils.	357 0 0 and 155 cattle.	6	32	904	92	45	5	...	...	Of the cases thirty-five were perpetrated upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road. In most of the cases the dakaites were Bagris, Berias, Bhils, Banjaras, Bundelas, Mewatis, Kerars, Thakurs, Deswaris, Sabarias, Deswari, Gujars, Multanis, Moghias, Villayetis, Sansis and Sondhias by caste, armed with guns, swords, muskets, pistols, <i>lathis</i> , bows and arrows and Loochanpis. On two occasions the dakaites were partly mounted. Five of the cases were brought to light by Departmental Officers.
		Bhopal Agency.												
		Bhopal.	5	4,617 13 9	...	...	7	81	3	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages. In two cases the dakaites were Sondhias, Moghias, and Mewatis by caste, and in the rest no particulars were supplied. The dakaites were armed with guns, swords, muskets, large knives and sticks, and were on foot.
		Kurwai.	2	1,770 12 0	...	1	2	25	3	...	...	...	...	In all the cases which were committed upon villages, the dakaites were armed with guns and on foot. In one of the cases the dakaites were Bundelas by caste.
		Tonk	6	5,841 9 0 and 90 cattle.	85 cattle.	...	5	128	5	...	...	...	...	Of the cases five were perpetrated upon villages and the rest upon cattle. The dakaites were Hindus, Gujars, Banjaras, Mewatis, Rajputs and Bundelas by caste, armed with guns, swords and muskets. In one instance the dakaites were partly mounted.
		Makau-dangarh.	2	40 cattle.	5 cattle.	...	2	20	3	...	...	...	...	In these two cases cattle were carried off by parties of dakaites, Bhils and Gujars by caste, armed with swords, muskets and sticks, and were on foot.
		Mohamedgarh.	2	1,384 10 0 and 14 cattle.	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	In one of the cases which was committed upon a village, the dakaites were Bagries by caste, armed with guns and swords and were on foot, and in the other case no particulars were supplied.

Statement of Dakaities reported in Native States during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
II	Central India—continued.	Bhopal Agency—continued.	Dewas .	1	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	...	1	5	4	...	1	...	In this case dakaits who were Sondhias and Villayeties, armed with guns and swords, attempted to commit dakaiti.
			Jaora .	6	6,307 0 0	1 pony.	...	9	74	...	...	...	...	Of the cases one was perpetrated upon a village and the rest upon travellers on the high road. In most of the cases the dakaits were Bhilwaris, Hindus, Mohamedans, Sondhias and Moghlias by caste, armed with guns, swords, a pistol, bows and arrows and sticks, and were on foot.
		Agar Agency.	Rutlam .	1	75 0 0	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	In this case, which was committed upon a village, the dakaits were Bhils by caste, and were armed with bows and arrows, and were on foot.
			Agar .	2	400 0 0 and jewellery.	...	1	4	40	...	...	...	...	One of the cases was perpetrated upon a village and the other upon travellers on the high road. The dakaits were Moghlias, Banohras, and Villayeties by caste and were armed with guns and clubs, and on foot.
		Bhopawar Agency.	Jabua .	4	464 8 0	50 0 0	...	3	34	5	...	...	...	One of the cases was committed upon a village and the rest upon travellers on the high road. The dakaits were Bhils by caste, armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows, and were on foot.
			Dhar .	4	2,201 5 0	42 8 0	...	1	24	6	...	1	...	One of the cases was committed upon a village and the rest upon travellers on the high road by parties of dakaits, who were Bhils, Bhilalas, Moghlias, Minas, and Banjaras by caste, and armed with swords, spears, muskets, bows and arrows, and clubs, and on foot.
			Alirajpur .	6	516 3 0	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...	All the cases were perpetrated upon travellers on the high road by parties of dakaits, mostly Bhils and Bhilalas by caste, armed with bows and arrows, and sticks, and were on foot.
			Burwani .	3	93 5 0	...	...	...	28	7	...	...	...	In all the cases, which were committed upon travellers on the high road, the dakaits were Bhils and Bhilalas by caste, and were armed with bows and arrows, and on foot.
			Jobat .	4	1,118 4 0	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	In all the cases, which were committed upon travellers on the high road, the dakaits were Bhils and Bhilalas by caste, armed with bows and arrows and on foot.
			Bhopawar .	2	913 8 0	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...	In one of the cases in which cattle were carried off, the dakaits were Bhils by caste, armed with bows and arrows, and on foot, in the other case no particulars were supplied.
		Bundelkhand		58	65,595 7 3	1,259 12 6	4	65	1,366	12	...	...	...	Of the fifty-eight cases, twenty occurred in the Panna State, in which property to the extent of Rs 13,362-4-6 was plundered and Rs 14-5-6 recovered, one person was killed and twenty-four wounded by five hundred and forty-one dakaits who were mostly Thakurs, Sonars, Gondas, Lodhies, Khangars, Dhimars, Brahmins and sweepers, armed with double-barrelled guns, swords, rifles, pistols, axes and lathis and were on foot. In one instance the dakaits set fire to the complainant's house. Nineteen cases were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road. On seven occasions the culprits branded the bodies of and mal-treated their victims. In two cases the offenders were clad in Moongia, or blackish dress. Four cases were committed in the Orchha State by sixty-four dakaits, in which property to the value of Rs 2,097-10 was plundered and Rs 14 recovered after wounding six persons. In all the cases which were committed upon villages, the dakaits were Thakurs, Saharias, Lodhis, and Ahirs by caste, and were armed with double-barrelled guns, swords, lathis and iron spades, in one instance the complainant was slightly burnt.

Statement of Dakaities reported in Native States during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were of appeared to be ; how armed, whether mounted, or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.									
Central India—continued.														
	Goona Agency.	Goona	2	2,182 6 0	...	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	One case was committed upon a village of the Jigni State in which property consisting of cash, ornaments, etc., to the amount of ₹4,597-8 was carried off by a party of forty dakaitis, caste not given, armed with guns and sticks. In this dakaiti one person on the complainant's side was killed and seven others were wounded.
		Dharn-aoda.	3	2,600 15 0	...	...	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	Seven cases of dakaiti were committed upon villages of the Charkhari State, in which property to the amount of ₹29,120 was carried off by parties of dakaitis, mostly Thakurs and Hindus, armed with double-barrelled guns, rifles, pistols, swords, spears and sticks, numbering 163, after killing one person and wounding seven others. Of the property plundered and dakaitis concerned ₹1,114-2 were recovered and eight arrested respectively. In four cases dakaitis were partly mounted.
		Garha	2	1,352 0 0	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	Six cases were committed upon villages of the Alipura State, in which property to the amount of ₹988-4-6 was carried off by foot parties of dakaitis who were Thakurs, Ahirs and Khangars, numbering fifty-four, armed with rifles, double-barrelled guns, swords, matchlocks, and sticks after wounding four persons.
		R a g o - garh.	4	1,477 11 3 and 15 cattle.	51 12 0 and 15 cattle.	...	6	89	1	...	...	...	...	Three cases were committed upon villages of the Chattarpur State by foot parties of dakaitis, caste not stated, numbering forty-seven, armed with swords, spears, double barrelled guns, rifles and sticks, in which property to the amount of ₹2,172-10 was carried off, after wounding three persons.
														Of the fifteen cases which were committed in the Bijawar State, fourteen were village dakaities and the rest upon travellers on the high road by parties of dakaitis numbering four hundred, mostly Thakurs by caste, armed with double-barrelled guns and swords, in which property to the extent of ₹11,440-6-3 was carried off, of which ₹11-5 recovered; after killing one person and wounding thirteen others, of the dakaitis concerned four were arrested. In two cases dakaitis were partly mounted and two others the offenders were clad in Moongia coloured clothes.
														One case was committed upon a village of the Dattia State by a party of seventeen dakaitis, caste and weapons not stated, in which property to the amount of ₹852-12 was carried off, of which only ₹6 recovered.
														One dakaiti was committed upon a village of Gaurihar State by a party of forty dakaitis, caste and weapons not stated, in which property to the extent of ₹964 was carried off after wounding one person.
														One of the cases which was committed upon a village was brought to light by a Departmental Officer. The dakaitis were Bagris, Bhils and Ahirs by caste, armed with guns, swords and sticks and on foot.
														Two of the cases were committed upon villages. In one case the dakaitis were Gujars and in others particulars were not supplied. They were armed with guns, swords and sticks. On two occasions they were mounted.
														One of these cases was committed upon a village. In one case the dakaitis were partly mounted, caste not known; while in the other case the dakaitis were Bhils and on foot. They were armed with guns, swords, sticks and lohanga.
														Two of the cases were committed upon travellers on the high road, and one upon a village, and the rest upon cattle. The dakaitis were Bhils, armed with guns, swords and sticks, and on foot. Two of the cases were brought to light by Departmental Officers.

Statement of Dakaities reported in Native States during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
III	Central India—continued.	Goonia Agency—contd.	Sirsi .	1	R a. p. 800 0 0	R a. p. ...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	This was committed upon a village by dakaits who were Deswaris and Gujar, armed with guns, swords and sticks, and on foot.
			Bhadaora .	1	69 0 0	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	Particulars as regards caste of dakaits, arms, etc., were not supplied.
			TOTAL .	194	1,71,020 13 5 and 282 cattle, 1 gold bar, jewellery and utensils.	1,851 0 6 and 232 cattle and 1 pony,	14	166	3,437	151	45	7	...	
	Hyderabad.	Aurungabad.		4	3,051 13 6	...	1	2	77	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages by parties of dakaits mostly Bhils by caste, armed with guns, swords, axes and sticks and on foot. On two occasions dakaits had torches lit. One of the cases was brought to light by a Departmental Officer.
			Bir .	7	6,979 6 0	55 11 0	...	2	107	15	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages by parties of dakaits who were mostly Hindus, Mangs, Dhars, and Mahrattas, armed with guns, swords and sticks. On two occasions dakaits had torches lit. On one occasion they were partly mounted.
			Edlabad .	3	6,863 6 0	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages by parties of dakaits who were Banjaras and Rohillas by caste, armed with guns, swords, sticks, slings and daggers, and on foot. On one occasion they had torches lit.
			Elgandal .	6	14,031 10 0	...	...	...	81	16	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages by parties of dakaits, who were mostly Hindus, Mussalmans, Banjaras and Waddawars, armed with guns, swords, axes and sticks, and on foot. On two occasions dakaits had torches lit.
			Hyderabad .	2	216 0 0	0 8 0	...	2	23	9	...	4	...	One of the cases was committed upon a traveller on the high road by a foot party of dakaits, who were Bhils by caste. In the other case, which was committed upon the house of the Railway Assistant Station Master, the dakaits were Siddees by caste, armed with swords and sticks.
			Indur .	52	23,757 8 6	2,419 3 6	...	5	581	88	5	1	...	Of the cases 48 were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road carrying torches lit on twenty-seven occasions. The dakaits, who were mostly Mussalmans, Lambaras, Hindus, Sikhs, Dhars, Fakirs, Mangs, Arabs, Kathris, Kunbis and Kolis, were armed with guns, swords, spears, sticks, slings, axes, and on foot. On two occasions dakaits had their faces muffled up.
			Meduk .	4	1,864 0 0	88 0 0	...	...	33	11	...	...	...	Of the cases three were committed upon villages with torches lit on one occasion. The dakaits were mostly Mussalmans, Hindus and Tilangas, armed with guns, swords, sticks and slings, and on foot.
			Nandair .	12	11,274 4 0	140 0 0	2	2	123	7	...	...	...	Of the cases ten were committed upon villages with torches lit on seven occasions. The dakaits were mostly Mussalmans, Hindus, Sikhs, Patnds, Mangs, Rohillas and Mahrattas, who were armed with guns, swords, axes, sticks and daggers, and on foot.
			Bedar .	4	3,253 0 0	46 8 0	...	...	57	16	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages with torches lit on two occasions, by parties of dakaits, who were Rohillas, Mussalmans, Hindus, Dhars, Mangs and Mahrattas, armed with guns, swords and sticks, and on foot.
			Naldrug .	2	773 5 0	...	1	3	36	14	...	...	...	One case was committed upon a village and the other upon travellers on the high road with torches lit by dakaits who were Mahrattas, Mussalmans, Kaikaris and Oilmongers, armed with slings, sticks and stones, and on foot.

Statement of Dakaities reported in Native States during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
III	Hyderabad—continued.	Warangal .	19	R a. p. 5,112 4 9	R a. p. 611 1 0	...	...	162	65	...	...	...	...	Of the cases, twelve were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road with torches lit, on one occasion, by dakaits who were mostly Hindus and Dhangars, armed with guns, swords, sticks, and jumbias, and on foot. On one occasion dakaits had their faces muffled up.
		Nalganda .	11	4,842 3 0	33 3 0	1	...	107	11	...	...	...	...	Of the cases nine were committed upon villages. The dakaits were Mussalmans and Dhars. In two cases they were armed with guns, swords, pistols, axes and sticks, and on foot.
		Mehbubnagar	7	3,524 0 9	540 11 3	...	...	56	12	...	...	...	...	Of the cases five were committed upon travellers on the high road and the rest upon villages by dakaits who were mostly Tilangars, Mussalmans, Yerkulwars, Hindus and Lambaras, armed with guns, swords, sticks, pistols, stones, and on foot. On one occasion they had wicks lit.
		Parbhani .	20	21,066 12 0	1,447 3 9	3	9	176	12	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages with torches lit, on one occasion by dakaits, who were mostly Mussalmans, Dhars, Mangs, Bairagis, Mahrattas, Hindus, Banjaras, Patharwars and Tilangas, armed with guns, swords, axes, and sticks and on foot, except on one occasion, on which they were partly mounted.
		Sirpur Tandur.	2	1,454 13 0	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	One case was committed upon travellers and the other upon a village with torches lit; on the latter occasion by dakaits who were Banjaras and Mussalmans, armed with guns, swords, and sticks, and on foot. One of these cases was brought to light by a Departmental Officer.
		Paigah Jagirs.	4	2,155 3 0	3 9 0	...	7	88	1	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages with torches lit by dakaits who were Mussalmans, Dhars and Lambaras, armed with guns, swords, sticks, slings and axes and on foot. Of the cases three were brought to light by a Departmental Officer.
		Phut Jagirs	1	96 12 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	This case was committed upon a village with torches lit by dakaits, caste not given.
		Sub urban Districts.	14	15,450 5 0	35 0 0	2	1	163	7	...	...	...	...	Of the cases thirteen were committed upon villages with torches lit on four occasions. The dakaits were mostly Hindus, Mussalmans, Kaikaris, Rohillas, Multanis and Dhangars, armed with guns, swords, sticks, axes and slings, and on foot.
		TOTAL	174	1,25,771 10 6	5,420 10 6	10	35	1,954	284	5	5	...	...	
IV	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Akola .	4	4,386 0 3	...	2	4	28	6	...	6	...	...	These cases were committed upon travellers on the high road by parties of dakaits, who were Herias, Rohillas, Kulhatis and Pardesis by caste, armed with sticks.
		Amraoti .	3	674 2 9	...	4	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	These cases were committed upon travellers on the high road by parties of dakaits who were Hindus and Pardesis by caste, armed with axes and sticks.
		Basim .	13	9,514 15 9	58 0 9	...	4	137	63	20	26	2	...	Of the cases ten were committed upon villages by parties of dakaits who were Banjaras, Andhas, Naikoars, Mahars, Mukhirs, Mussalmans, Kaikaris, Hatkars, Ghissadas, Mangs, and Kolis by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, axes, and sticks, and on foot.
		Buldana .	4	3,892 11 6	...	...	8	76	23	...	...	...	...	The dakaits were Banjaras, Multanis, and Kanjars armed with guns, swords, stones and sticks, and were on foot.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE

Statement of Dakaities reported in Native States during the year 1891—concluded.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaites were or appeared to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
IV	Hyderabad Assigned Districts—continued.	Wun.	8	R a. p. 6,884 3 3	R a. p. ...	...	3	147	102	73	18	...	5	The dakaites who committed four of the cases upon villages were Hindus, or Dhers, Kolams, Robillas, Banjaras, Weddars and Beldars by caste, were armed with guns, swords and sticks, and on foot.
		TOTAL	32	25,852 1 6	58 0 9	6	23	416	194	93	50	2	5	
		GRAND TOTAL	539	4,36,078 15 2 and 360 cattle, 17 camels, clothes, utensils, orna- ments, 1 gold bar, jewellery and sundry articles.	11,780 1 9 and 308 cattle, 4 camels, 1 sword, 1 pony, ornaments and sundry articles.	33	296	7,683	863	231	99	2	5	
		TOTAL OF 1890	599	4,45,556 7 1 and 1,265 cattle, 6 camels and letters.	17,526 7 6 and 823 cattle, 3 camels, 2 ponies, 1 neck- lace, letters and sundry articles.	26	379	8,532	786	177	132	...	6	

SIMLA,
The 31st March 1892. }

P. D. HENDERSON, Colonel,
General Supdt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. II.

Statement of Dakaities reported in Native States during the ten years 1882 to 1891.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	Rajputana	Jhallawar . . .	2	3	2	...	1	4	10	3	3	5	33.
		Meywar . . .	24	7	4	1	8	8	1	4	29	38	124
		Ketab . . .	11	14	11	7	2	3	2	3	12	7	72
		Tonk portion of Rajputana.	5	6	6	4	4	12	11	5	5	5	63
		Shahpura . . .	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	8
		Bundi . . .	8	6	3	...	3	2	1	4	2	3	32
		Jaipur . . .	16	5	9	2	3	5	9	2	7	6	64
		Ulwar . . .	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5
		Karauli . . .	5	...	7	3	1	5	2	...	1	6	30
		Dholpur . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	8
		Bikanir . . .	17	6	8	8	9	8	8	10	7	15	96
		Marwar . . .	27	41	40	33	46	13	3	26	17	21	267
		Kishengarh . . .	1	3	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	14
		Ajmere . . .	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	5	...	24	45
		Sirohi . . .	24	18	12	5	4	8	4	1	3	2	81
		Pahlanpur . . .	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		Patiala . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Bhurtpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6
		Indore . . .	...	...	10	57	14	14	21	22	26	15	179
		Gwalior . . .	15	5	47	50	84	115	107	83	109	58	673
		Bhopal . . .	11	15	11	12	7	17	26	7	23	5	134
		Dewas . . .	1	...	...	...	7	...	7	3	1	1	20
		Rajgarh . . .	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	7	...	13
		Narsingarh . . .	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	2	...	12
II	Central India.	Manpur . . .	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
		Muthwar . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Tonk . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	4	3	6	23
		Sailana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3
		Jhabua . . .	13	12	10	3	1	3	5	14	9	4	74
		Jaora . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	13
		Dhar . . .	27	43	20	17	19	16	22	6	6	4	180
		Maksudangarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
		Mohamedgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Burwani . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	6
		Rutlam . . .	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	3	2	1	15
		Rewah . . .	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
		Kurwai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	7
		Jhobot . . .	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	14
		Sitamau . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Bhopawar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	7
		Rattanmal . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
		Baghelkund . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3
		Ahrajpur . . .	3	76	...	1	4	...	2	4	4	6	100
		Bundelkhund . . .	3	9	7	3	6	8	13	23	86	58	216
		Goona Agency . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	18
		Agar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
III	Hyderabad .	In His Highness the Nizam's territory (including Berar).	82	75	111	157	126	118	165	121	206	206	1,367
IV	Baroda .	In His Highness the Gaekwar's territory.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
TOTAL			330	363	335	371	368	369	441	369	599	539	4,084

SIMLA,
The 31st March 1892.

P. D. HENDERSON, Colonel,
General Supdt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. III.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaities committed in the Native States previous to 1891, which have come to light from the statements of Approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1891.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	Rajputana.	Meywar	25	R a. p. 7,516 2 6 11 camels and ornaments.	R a. p. 21 cattle, 11 camels and ornaments.	1	11	298	27	26	..	...	...	Dakaites mostly Baoris, Bhils, Jats, Rajputs, Naiks, a Mali, a Kalal, a Bhojak and a Keer by caste, were armed with guns, swords, pistols, knives, daggers, and lathies, and on foot: On two occasions the dakaites had their faces muffled up. Twenty-four cases were brought to light by officers and through the statements of confessing prisoners of this Department. Of the cases twelve were committed upon travellers on the high road, eleven upon villages, and the rest upon camels.
		Kotah	5	2,619 10 0 and wheat.	1 8 0 and 30 cattle.	...	...	83	4	2	1	...	...	Two of the cases were brought to light through the statements of confessing prisoners of this Department. In three cases the dakaites were Rajputs, Mussalmans, Gujars, Jats, a Gosain, Kumhars, Keers, Sansis, Ahirs, Minas, Brahmins, Dhobis and Telis and armed with guns, swords, axes and lathies, and on foot.
		Bhurlpore	4	12,100 0 0	.....	...	...	50	1	...	...	...	...	Three of the cases were committed upon cattle and the rest upon a village, by foot parties of dakaites, Gujars, Jats, Brahmins, a Lohar, a Bania and Thakurs armed with guns, swords, lathies and an axe. All the cases were brought to light through the statements of confessing prisoners of this Department.
		Jhallawar	3	3,209 0 0	448 0 0 and 8 cattle.	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	All the cases which were committed upon cattle were brought to light through the statement of a confessing prisoner and by an officer of this Department. In two of the cases the dakaites were Bhils, Sondhias, Balias, a Beragi and a Banchla by caste and in the rest caste not stated. In all the cases the offenders were armed with guns, swords and lathies, and on foot.
		Bikanir	3	492 0 0 and 2 camels.	.....	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon travellers, other particulars not stated.
		Dholpur	3	232 0 0	.....	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	All the cases which were brought to light through the statement of a confessing prisoner were committed by parties of Gujar and Thakur dakaites. One of the cases was committed upon a village and the rest upon travellers on the high road.
		Jaipur	2	293 13 0	.....	1	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	In one of the cases which was brought to light by an officer of this Department, no particulars were supplied, and in the other, which was brought to light through the statement of a confessing prisoner, the dakaites were Jats, Brahmins, Gujars, a Bania and a Rajput, armed with guns, swords and lathies, and on foot. One of the cases was committed upon a village, and the other upon travellers on the high road.
		Tonk (portion of Rajputana).	3	11,808 0 0	.....	1	2	50	4	4	...	...	...	Two of the cases were committed upon villages and the rest upon cattle. In one case the dakaites were a Dholi, Sondhias and Banchras by caste. In all the cases they were armed with guns, swords, a pistol and sticks, and on foot. All the cases were brought to light by officers and through the statement of a confessing prisoner of this Department.
		TOTAL	48	38,270 9 6 13 camels, ornaments and wheat.	449 8 0 59 cattle, 11 camels and ornaments.	3	16	599	36	32	1	...	...	

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaities committed in the Native States previous to 1891 which have come to light from the statements of Approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				R a. p.	R a. p.									
		Indore	57	19,432 7 0 56 cattle and clothes.	4,100 8 0 and 29 cattle.	1	10	571	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were mostly Banjaras, Kanjars, Naiks, Mewatis, Rajputs, Dhakars, Keers, Baniars, Bholis, Gadarias, Mussalmans, Banchars, Purbias, Sondhias, Gujars, Bhils, Balahis and Kumbars, were armed with guns, swords and sticks. On three occasions dakaits were partly mounted. Of the cases seven were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road and cattle in jungles. Eight cases were brought to light through the statements of prisoners and forty-seven by Departmental Officers.
	BHOJAPUR AGENCY	Bhopawar	4	7,161 6 6	...	...	...	44	15	15	...	...	...	Dakaits who were Bhils, Mussalmans, Charans, a Biloch, a Pathan and a Patel, were armed with guns, swords and bows and arrows, and on one occasion only dakaits were partly mounted. All the cases were committed upon travellers on the high road. Of the cases three were brought to light through the statements of prisoners.
		Jhabua	1	329 0 0	263 8 0	...	...	12	3	3	...	...	...	This case of dakaiti in which dakaits, Bhils by caste, armed with guns, swords and bows and arrows were concerned, was committed upon travellers on the high road and was brought to light through the statement of a prisoner.
		Chatarpur	1	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	This case of dakaiti, which was committed upon a village by Thakurs, Dhimars, a Jat and a Hajjam, armed with rifles and guns, they being partly mounted, was brought to light through the statement of a prisoner.
		Ehopal	15	12,008 8 0 ornaments, clothes and one pony.	1,600 0 0 one mare.	1	3	214	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits were Khangars, Thakurs, Basors (including their five women), Bhils, Gujars, Rajputs, Minas, Ahirs, a Belria, a Nai, a Lohar, Vallayatis, Kachis, Brahmins, Chamars, Mussalmans, Sondhias, Bagris and a Lodhi, armed with guns, swords and sticks. Of the cases two were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road and cattle in jungles. On four occasions dakaits were partly mounted. Twelve of the cases were brought to light through the statements of prisoners and the rest by a Departmental Officer.
		Gwalior	23	32,062 0 9 and 113 cattle.	234 3 0	4	5	355	20	7	8	...	...	The dakaits were Rajputs, Thakurs, Naiks, Chakars, Deswaris, Gujars, Bhils, Bhilars, Brahmins, Sondhias, Balahis, Moghias, a Tailor, Saharias, Ahirs, Naik, Berias, Minas, Ragubansis, Lodhis, Basors, Kachis, Chamars, Mewatis and Gadarias, armed with guns, swords, sticks and bows and arrows. On two occasions dakaits were partly mounted. Of the cases seven were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road and cattle in jungles. Of the cases eighteen were brought to light through the statements of prisoners and two by Departmental Officers.
		TOTAL	101	70,993 6 3 169 cattle, 1 pony, ornaments and clothes.	6,198 3 0 29 cattle and 1 mare.	6	19	1,220	38	25	8	...	...	

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaities committed in the Native States previous to 1891, which have come to light from the statements of Approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.				NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.		Recovered.		Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				R	a. p.	R	a. p.									
III	Hyderabad.	Aurangabad	4	2,049	2 0	108	0 0	...	1	40	12	...	...	...	...	Two of the cases were committed upon villages, and the rest upon travellers on the high road. In one instance the dakaits were Dheres and Mangs, and in another Kaikaris. On one occasion the criminals appeared to be military men employed in the Hyderabad contingent force, who were armed with sticks and were on foot. Of the dakaits one case was brought to light by an officer of this Department.
		Hyderabad	2	3,062	0 0	...	...	...	...	43	3	...	3	...	...	In these two village dakaits, the criminals were Harkars, Mussalman, Banjaras, Mahrattas, a Lambara, a Marwari, a Gowli, a Brahmin, Dheres, a Mang, a Koli and a Dhangar by caste, who were armed with guns, swords, axes and pistols and on foot. Both of the cases were brought to light through the statements of confessing prisoners of this Department.
		Edlabad	1	241	8 0	143	12 0	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	This case was committed upon a village by dakaits, caste not stated. The criminals were armed with guns and swords.
		Elgandal	1	1,190	0 0	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	The caste of the dakaits who committed this case upon a village was not known. They carried torches lit on this occasion.
		Indur	6	2,681	6 0	138	1 0	1	2	75	...	...	...	...	...	Of the cases five were committed upon villages and the rest upon travellers on the high road. The gang was composed of Hindus, Mahrattas, Banjaras, a Lambara, a Munnurwar, a Gowli, a Brahman, a Koli, a Dhangar, a Mang, Mussalmans and Tilangas, armed with guns, swords, pistols, slings, an axe and sticks. They were on foot. On two occasions the dakaits carried torches lit. Of the cases two were brought to light through the statement of a confessing prisoner of this Department.
		Medak	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	This village dakaiti was committed by Mussalmans, armed with guns, swords and sticks, and on foot.
		Nandair	3	1,887	14 0	66	8 0	1	...	31	28	6	...	...	...	Of the cases two were committed upon villages and the remaining upon a traveller, on the high road by parties of dakaits who were Kolis, Banjaras, Mussalmans, a Bhandari, Mahrattas, Harkars, a Gosain, a Koli and a Dhangar by caste. In one instance they were armed with guns, swords and sticks. One of the cases was brought to light through the statement of a confessing prisoner of this Department.
		Bedar	4	3,331	0 0	507	8 0	...	2	83	26	11	7	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages by parties of dakaits who were Mahrattas, Bakkals, Wanis, Banjaras, Lingayets, Banjaras, Lambaras, a Koli, a Dher, a Mang and Mussalmans, armed with guns, swords, pistols, sticks and stones. Of the cases three were brought to light through the statement of a confessing prisoner of this Department.
		Naldrug	1	4,000	0 0	22	0 0	...	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	This village dakaiti was committed by Kaikaris, armed with guns, axes, slings and sticks. This case was brought to light through the statement of a confessing prisoner of this Department.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaities committed in the Native States previous to 1891, which have come to light from the statements of Approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1891—concluded.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.				DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.				Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
III	Hyderabad—continued.	Warangal . . .	2	R a. p. 721 0 0	R a. p.	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits were Hindus and Rohillas by caste, armed with guns, swords and sticks, and were on foot. Of the cases one was committed upon a village and the other upon travellers in jungle.
		Parbhani . . .	4	2,705 10 0	44 3 0	...	...	24	4	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages by dakaits, Marwaris, Brahmins, Dhars, Mangs and Maharrattas by caste, armed with guns and sticks, and on foot. In one instance the dakaits carried torches lit.
		Paigah Jagirs . .	4	1,790 12 0	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	All the cases were committed upon villages by dakaits who were mostly Sikhs and Dhers, armed with guns, swords, axes and sticks, with torches lit, and on foot. Of the cases three were brought to light by officers of this Department.
		Subarban Dis- tricts.	2	1,639 13 0	...	...	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits who committed the cases upon villages were Dhers by caste, armed with guns and swords, and were on foot.
		TOTAL	35	25,300 1 0	1,030 0 0	2	19	438	89	17	10	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	184	1,34,564 0 9 169 cattle, 13 camels, 1 pony, ornaments, clothes and wheat.	7,677 11 0 88 cattle, 11 camels, 1 mare and ornaments.	11	64	2,267	163	74	19	...	...	
		TOTAL OF 1890.	175	1,11,639 2 8 32 cattle, 5 ponies and vessels.	10,504 6 6 73 cattle, and 2 ponies.	14	65	2,645	267	78	90	...	...	

SIMLA,
The 31st March 1892.

P. D. HENDERSON, Colonel,
General Supdt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. IV.

Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs reported in Native States during the year 1891.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	No. of Cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.					DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.			Remarks showing whether the offender or offenders appeared to be professional; the manner in which the poison was administered, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effects of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
				R a. p.	R a. p.									
		Ulwar . . .	1	42 0 0	32 0 9	2	..	1	1	..	..	..		In this case 'Dhatooa' mixed in 'Goor' and 'Ajwain' was administered by Mussummat Gobra, alias Ooti Thakrani, to one Ranbhir and his wife Reep-kurav. The offender appeared to be a professional poisoner and was arrested.
		Jaipur . . .	3	156 0 0	35 8 0	4	..	7	3	3	..	..		In one case 'Dhatooa' was administered in milk by one Kadar Bux to Mussummat Choti Bhatari and her son Dhatra, with the intention of outraging the former.
														In the second case 'Dhatooa' seed was administered by Choti Dhanni and Dhabli, daughters of Maua barber, to one Birdi barber, on account of an altercation connected with 'Birt'.
														In the third case, which occurred in the year 1890, poison was administered in green tobacco (Bhang) by Ramdya, Nathooram and Manak Chand, to one Nand Kishore, goldsmith. None of the three cases proved fatal. It is not known whether the offenders in the three cases were professional poisoners.
		Jodhpur . . .	1	88 0 0	1 dhoti.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..		In this case some poison ('Bhang,' as stated by the offender) was administered by one Shankar Brahmin, who appeared to be a professional poisoner, to a 'Khatri' of Ahmedabad. The complainant recovered.
		Ajmere . . .	4	52 8 7	42 8 0	4	..	9	4	2	2	..		Particulars as regards poison administered, and whether the poisoners were professional or not, were not supplied.
		TOTAL	9	338 8 7	110 0 0 and 1 dhoti.	11	..	18	9	5	2	..		

SIMLA,
The 31st March 1892.

P. D. HENDERSON, Colonel,
General Supdt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. V.

Dakits arrested or received by transfer, disposed and undisposed of during the year 1891.

No.	Agency.	ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S COURT.										SESSIONS COURT.										REMARKS.								
		Remaining under investigation on the 1st January 1891.	Arrested during the year.	Received by transfer from local or other authorities during the year.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Total.	Released with security.	Released without security.	Escaped.	Died.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Committed to the Sessions Court.	Remaining under investigation on 31st December 1891.	Total.	Remaining under trial on the 1st January 1891.	Committed by Assistant General Superintendent during the year.	Total.	Hanged.	Transported or imprisoned for life.	Transported or imprisoned for limited periods.	Conined under requisitions of security.		Released with security.	Released without security.	Escaped.	Died.	Transported to local or other authorities.	Remained under trial on the 31st December 1891.	Total.	
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	The following are the castes of persons arrested, received by transfer, and voluntarily surrendered: Castes. No. 1. Ahir . . . 8 2. Kumbhar . . . 15 3. Khatwa . . . 16 4. Bhu . . . 3 5. Bhu . . . 17 6. Bhu . . . 2 7. Bhu . . . 1 8. Bhu . . . 1 9. Bhu . . . 1 10. Bhu . . . 1 11. Bhu . . . 1 12. Bhu . . . 1 13. Bhu . . . 1 14. Bhu . . . 1 15. Bhu . . . 1 16. Bhu . . . 1 17. Bhu . . . 1 18. Bhu . . . 1 19. Bhu . . . 1 20. Bhu . . . 1 21. Bhu . . . 1 22. Bhu . . . 1 23. Bhu . . . 1 24. Bhu . . . 1 25. Bhu . . . 1 26. Bhu . . . 1 27. Bhu . . . 1 TOTAL . . . 118
1	Rajputana .	6	7	14	1	28	10	1	...	...	...	7	10	28	7	7	14	...	3	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	14		
2	Central India .	1	51	2	5	59	...	1	...	1	45	4	8	59	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4		
3	Hyderabad .	*17	19	19	...	55	...	1	...	1	...	28	25	55	7	28	35	...	...	13	...	...	4	...	1	...	17	35		
TOTAL		24	77	35	6	142	10	3	...	2	45	39	43	142	14	39	53	...	3	15	...	...	15	...	1	...	19	53		
TOTAL OF 1890 .		41	*89	34	...	*114	11	16	1	...	22	40	24	*114	52	40	92	1	6	34	...	5	29	...	...	...	14	92		

The following are the castes of persons arrested, received by transfer, and voluntarily surrendered:

Castes.	No.	Castes.	No.
1. Ahirs.	8	15. Kumbhar.	1
2. Brahmins.	3	16. Khangers.	2
3. Bails.	3	17. Lingayat.	2
4. Barish.	1	18. Banaha.	2
5. Baris or Moghias.	3	19. Minas.	6
6. Chamar.	1	20. Multanis.	17
7. Bomas.	2	21. Mahatras.	1
8. Dhinar.	1	22. Mehtars.	3
9. Gajars.	6	23. Mang.	1
10. Ghosain.	1	24. Mussalmans.	3
11. Harkars.	2	25. Raputs or Thakurs.	28
12. Jal.	1	26. Sondhias.	10
13. Karkaris.	4	27. Thwar.	1
14. Kols.	3	27. Wanjaris.	4
		TOTAL.	118

* The cases of two prisoners shown in the return for the previous year have been struck off, they not having been proved to be registered criminals required by the Department.

SIMLA, }
The 31st March 1892.
P. D. HENDERSON, Colonel,
General Supt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. VI.

Registered Dakaits arrested and denounced, and of those still remaining at large, whose names were on the rolls of the Department as professional Dakaits during the year 1891.

No.	Class of criminals.	Remaining at large on the 1st January 1891.	Denounced by approvers during the year.	Total.	Struck off the register on account of old age, death or remand of approvers and other causes.	Arrested during the year.	Remaining at large on the 31st December 1891.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Banjaras . . .	174	12	186	13	23	150	Irrespective of the number shown in the Statement, there were, on the 1st January 1891, 2,335 persons on the "Unnumbered Register" of this Department, <i>viz.</i> , persons against whom there is evidence of their being dakaitis but insufficient to warrant arrest.
2	Multanis . . .							
3	Chagras . . .							
4	Kaikaris . . .	118	...	118	4	2	112	
5	Moghias . . .							
6	Kanjars . . .							
7	Kaim Khanis . . .	32	13	45	3	11	31	Of the above 24 persons have been transferred from the "Unnumbered Register" to the "General Register." Of these 6 persons have been arrested, 4 under enquiry, and 2 are awaiting trial, while 98 persons struck off on account of remand, death and escape of witnesses. There would therefore remain 2,213, but evidence having been obtained against 195 newly denounced persons, the number remaining at the end of the year was 2,408. On further evidence being obtained against these men, they will be included in the Register of professional dakaitis.
8	Minas . . .							
9	Hatkars . . .							
10	Koli Thakurdas . . .	18	...	18	...	...	18	
11	Naiks . . .							
12	Takinkars . . .							
13	Dhers . . .	82	34	116	7	5	104	
14	Mangs . . .							
15	Rajputs . . .							
16	Kulhatis . . .	58	19	77	...	3	74	
17	Bhils . . .							
18	Boriabafs . . .							
19	Miscellaneous . . .	176	81	257	22	23	212	
	TOTAL . . .	658	*159	817	49	67	701	* Besides the 24 persons transferred from the "Unnumbered" List to the "General Register" of dakaitis, 135 persons, whose names are not on the "Unnumbered List", are included in this number.
	TOTAL OF 1890 . . .	758	51	809	78	73	658	

SIMLA,
The 31st March 1892. }

P. D. HENDERSON, Colonel,
General Supdt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. VII.

Statement of Poisoners arrested and denounced, and of those still remaining at large, who had general numbers assigned to their names during the year 1891.

No.	Class of Criminals.	Remaining at large on the 1st January 1891.	Denounced by Approvers during the year.	Total.	Arrested during the year.	Remaining at large on the 31st December 1891.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nil.					

SIMLA ;
The 31st March 1892. }

P. D. HENDERSON, Colonel,
General Supdt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. VIII.

The Najib Force for the year 1891.

DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1891.				CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										STRENGTH OF THE FORCE ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1891.				REMARKS.			
No.	RANK.	Number.	Religion.		Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Died.	Resigned or transferred.	Promoted.	Degraded or reverted.	Dismissed.	Entertained.	Total.	Number.	Religion.			Vacancies.	Total.	
			Hindus.	Muhammadians.												Hindus.	Muhammadians.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	The following is the sanctioned strength of the Najib Force of this Department on the 31st December 1891— vide Foreign Department letter No. 3979-I., dated 5th September 1887 :— Officers. No. Inspectors 5 Deputy Inspectors 11 Daffadars 13 Najibs 109 Bhisti 1
1	NATIVE OFFICERS.	5	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	5	5	1	4	...	5		
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades	11	1	10	...	11	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	8	11	1	10	...	11		
3	Daffadars 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades	13	5	8	...	13	...	...	1	4	6	1	1	13	13	5	8	...	13		
4	Najibs 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	109	55	51	3	109	...	2	2	13	11	6	13	47	109	51	54	4	109		
5	Bhisti	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1		
Total		139	61	74	4	139	...	3	4	21	23	7	15	78	139	58	76	5	139		

P. D. HENDERSON,
Genl. Supt., Thagi and Dakaiti Dept.

SIMLA,
The 31st March 1891.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXXXII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 80.

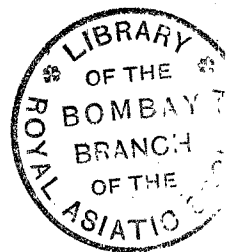
REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI
DEPARTMENT

FOR

1895.



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FILE No. 1.

No. 1031 of 1896.

FROM

C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.,

OFFG. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THAGI AND DAKAITI,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th July 1896.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1895.

2. The Honourable Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., held charge of the Department as General Superintendent throughout the whole period under report. He availed himself of subsidiary leave, preparatory to leave on urgent private affairs, from the 30th March 1896, on which date I took over charge from him as Officiating General Superintendent.

3. As I was not in charge of the Department during any portion of the year under review, my report will necessarily be meagre, and I propose to confine myself as far as possible to a simple statement of facts.

4. The proposed enrolment of Thagi and Dakaiti officers in the Ajmere Police, mentioned in the last report, was not carried out and the question how best to effect the object in view is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

5. Additional Departmental agencies were established during the year in Bhopawar and Agar in Central India. On the opening of a separate Political Assistancy in Western India, the Agency at Agar was transferred in December last to the head-quarters at Nimach. Central India has now six Agencies working under the orders of Political Officers.

6. In Rajputana Agencies were established at Jodhpur, Alwar and Bhartpur, and the Agency previously existing at Jaipur was enlarged and placed on a more satisfactory footing. Since the close of the year sanction has been received to the establishment of Agencies at Udaipur, Jhalawar, Kotah, Deoli, Bikanir and Partapgarh.

7. I am glad to be able to report that no friction has arisen between the new Agencies and the Darbars of the States concerned. The Departmental Agencies have in every case worked satisfactorily, and at Bhartpur in one instance the establishment was able to give very substantial assistance to the Darbar in the arrest of a gang of Meos and Mewatis who had been concerned in a dakaiti at Sonkh in the Muttra district at the close of 1894. An account of the operations in connection with the arrest and of the gallantry displayed by Inspector Malu Khan, given by the Assistant General Superintendent, and a letter conveying the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh to the work done by Mr. Gayer in the Sonkh case are appended to this report.

- No. I.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1895.
 „ II.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the decade, 1886 to 1895.
 „ III.—Previously unreported dakaitis that have come to light during the year.
 „ IV.—Cases of thagi by the administration of poisonous drugs.
 „ V.—Dakaitis arrested, received by transfer or voluntarily surrendered.
 „ VI.—Najib Force.

8. I now proceed to make a few explanatory remarks on the Annual Returns noted on the margin.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT OF DAKAITIS REPORTED IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Comparison of cases of the previous year with those for the year under report.

Year,	RAJPUTANA.			CENTRAL INDIA.			HAIDARABAD INCLUDING BERRAR.			TOTALS.		
	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1894 ...	90	79,423	882	149	85,612	575	150	1,42,753	951	389	3,07,788	791
1895 ...	96	52,729	549	175	68,241	385	177	96,888	547	448	2,17,858	486
Increase ...	6	...	...	26	...	...	27	...	...	59	...	...
Decrease ...	...	26,694	333	...	17,371	190	...	45,865	404	...	89,830	305

9. The improvement which took place in the number of dakaitis reported in 1894 was not maintained in the year under review, there being an increase of 59 cases. The increase was common to all the Agencies, but was most marked in Central India and Haidarabad. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to notice that the value of the property said to have been stolen fell from Rs. 3,07,788 to Rs. 2,17,858, that is, on an average, from Rs. 791 to Rs. 486 in each case. All Agencies showed an improvement in this respect. The number of persons supposed to have been concerned in the dakaitis reported was 5,469 as against 4,835 in 1894, showing an increase of 634. Arrests rose from 773 to 874 and convictions fell from 149 to 74. The percentage of arrests to persons concerned remained unchanged at 15·98 per cent., while that of convictions to arrests fell from 19·27 to 8·46. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 11,339 as against Rs. 16,579 in the previous year, leaving the proportion of recoveries to thefts (5 per cent) practically unchanged. In Central India, Haidarabad and Rajputana the proportion of property recovered amounted to 8·7, 3·7 and 3·3, respectively.

10. Taken by themselves, the figures in this return are not satisfactory, but it may, I think, fairly be assumed that dakaitis are reported with

much greater regularity than was formerly the case, now that there is a better chance of redress. Small cases which would formerly not have been heard of are now brought to light.

STATEMENT No. II.

DAKAITIS IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE DECADE, 1886 TO 1895.

11. The dakaitis in the year under report (448) were less by 20 than in 1893 and more by 59 than in 1894.

		Rajpu- tana.	Central India.	Hyder- abad.
Average of decade	...	90	149	150
1895	...	93.1	198.6	165.7
Increase	...	3.1	47.6	15.7
Decrease	...	...	...	...

The average numbers for the decade in each Agency are compared on the margin with those of 1895.

STATEMENT No. III.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DAKAITIS THAT HAVE COME TO LIGHT DURING THE YEAR.

12. This return shows a distinct improvement and bears out what I have already said in paragraph 10.

One hundred and forty-five unreported cases came to light during the year as against 89 in the previous year, showing an increase of 56 cases. The value of the property plundered amounted to Rs. 1,02,408 as compared with Rs. 43,067 in 1894. Of the unreported cases, 49 were brought to light by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as against 42 in 1894, thus :—

In Rajputana	...	...	...	9 + 5 in British territory.
„ Central India	...	...	...	7
„ Haidarabad	...	...	...	33 + 1 in the Baroda State.
Total	...	...	...	49 + 6

13. The decrease in the Rajputana Agency is satisfactory. There is also a slight increase in dakaitis detected in British territory by the Department.

14. Central India continues to reap the benefit of the special operations undertaken in Bundelkhand.

15. Haidarabad shows a large increase which is, no doubt, due in part to improvement in local arrangements.

16. In the Rajputana Agency Mewar still heads the list with 9 cases, followed by Jaipur and Tonk with 2 cases each.

17. In Central India out of a total of 28 cases, Gwalior, which shows an improvement, has 10 as compared with 20, Indore has seven, Bhopawar three and Bhopal two, while Narsingarh, Ajaigarh, Sampthar, Agar, Piploda, and Ratlam, each have one case.

18. The 96 unreported cases in Haidarabad were thus distributed throughout the State:—

Gulbarga	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pardhani	...	...	...	...	...	20
Elgandal	...	...	...	...	...	10
Indur	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nander	...	...	...	...	...	8
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	6
Atrafi-Balda	...	...	...	...	...	5
Karimnagar	...	...	...	...	...	3
Medak	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bedar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jaglur	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waldrug	}	...	...	...	...	4
Warangal						
Hannumkonda						
Nasik						

19. One case in the Baroda State was brought to light by the Assistant General Superintendent.

STATEMENT No. IV.

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS.

20. Two cases only of poisoning for plunder were reported as compared with 8 in the previous year. One occurred in Bhopal and one in Aurangabad. Three criminals were concerned. Dhatura was administered in the Bhopal case. In the Aurangabad case, the poison used is not known. No arrests were made in either case.

STATEMENT No. V.

DAKAITS ARRESTED, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

21. The total number of dakaits arrested, received by transfer or voluntarily surrendered is 173 as compared with 187 in the previous year and 425 in 1893. The cases of 2 persons were under trial at the beginning of the year, giving a total of 175 cases for disposal. Of these, 3 were under investigation on the 1st

January 1896. Of the remaining 173 persons, 5 were released on security and 3 unconditionally. One hundred and forty-three were transferred to local authorities and 21 were committed to the Sessions Court.

22. The Sessions Court dealt in all with the cases of 34 persons charged with dakaiti, including 13 remaining from the previous year. Of these, 4 were transported or imprisoned for life, 17 were imprisoned for limited periods, 9 were released without security and one was sentenced to death. Three persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

23. Of the 173 persons who were arrested, received by transfer or voluntarily surrendered, 76 or 45·67 per cent. were Mewatis, 15 or 8·66 per cent. Minas, 10 or 5·78 per cent. Baoris or Moghias, 8 or 4·62 per cent. Bhils, 7 or 4·04 per cent. Banjaras, 6 or 3·46 per cent. Kanjars, 4 each, or 2·31 per cent. Fakirs, Gujars, Thakurs. Khanderas, Ahirs, Lodhis, Multanis, and Dhaitis each 3 or 1·73 per cent. Muhammadans, Rajputs, and Sondhias. 2 each, or 1·15 per cent., 15 or 8·66 per cent. were of as many different castes.

STATEMENT No. VII.

NAJIB FORCE.

24. The sanctioned scale of the reorganised force is as follows :—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	16
Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dafadars	...	...	...	...	...	27
Najibs	...	...	...	...	...	84

The following casualties occurred during the year :—

Died	...	...	...	...	{ 1 Inspector. 2 Najibs.
Resigned	...	...	...	...	{ 1 Deputy Inspector. 3 Najibs.
Degraded	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed	...	...	...	...	3 Najibs.
Retired on pension	...	...	...	...	...
Do. gratuity	...	...	...	...	1 Najib.
Released approver	...	...	...	...	1 „

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES.

RAJPUTANA.

25. The following officers held charge of this Agency :—

Mr. W. A. Gayer from the 1st January to the 27th November 1895.

„ S. H. Berkeley from the 28th November to the 19th December 1895.

„ W. A. Gayer from the 20th to the 31st December 1895.

26. Statement No. I at page 2 of this report shows that 96 cases were reported from the Rajputana Agency during the year as against 90 in 1894,

being an increase of 6 cases. The value of the property stolen fell, however, from Rs. 79,423 to Rs. 52,729. In regard to the number of cases and the value of property stolen, the following table shows the fluctuations in the past 2 years :—

State.	1894.		1895.		VARIATIONS.	
	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jaipur	10	44,401	9	12,300	—1	—32,101
Kotah	6	7,767	10	3,166	+4	—4,607
Jhalawar	2	384	2	150	...	—254
Tonk	1	2,396	1	3,582	...	+1,186
Bikanir	3	936	2	1,007	—1	+71
Marwar	4	1,988	14	6,216	+10	+4,228
Mewar	45	18,459	26	15,164	—19	—4,295
Shahpura	...	...	2	495	+2	+495
Bundi	...	...	7	3,899	+7	+3,899
Sirohi	...	...	1	64	+1	+64
Kishangarh	...	...	2	393	+2	+393
Alwar	...	...	7	969	+7	+969
Bhartpur	...	...	1	93	+1	+93
Dholpur	...	...	4	3,206	+4	+3,206
Karauli	...	...	1	48	+1	+48
Patiala	...	...	1	...	+1	...
Jind	...	...	1	1,100	+1	+1,100
Ajmer	...	...	5	890	+5	+890

27. The Assistant General Superintendent thus explains the principal fluctuations :—

The only States in which any marked increase is shown are Marwar and Alwar. In both these instances the increase may be greatly due to better reporting. An Agency has been established for 2 months in Marwar and has brought 5 of the 13 (14) cases to light during that time. In Alwar an officer of this Department has been on special duty, and during his stay he has reported 6 of the 8 cases. The only States in which a decrease is marked are Karauli and Mewar. There is apparently no reason for the decrease in Karauli, but in Mewar an additional force of 20 *sawars* has been deputed to one of the most lawless tracts of the country, and they may have succeeded to some extent in reducing the amount of crime.

Seventy-two dakaits were arrested during the year, 14 were received by transfer and 13 surrendered voluntarily. Of these, 5 were released on security and 94 were made over to the local authorities. Three, whose cases were under investigation at the close of 1894, were committed to the Sessions and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonments.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

28. The following officers held charge of this Agency during the year :—

Mr. A. C. Harkin, C.I.E., from the 1st January to the 10th March 1895.

„ H. G. Waterfield from the 11th March to the 31st December 1895.

29. The table at page of this report shows an increase of 26 cases as compared with the year 1894 in which 149 cases were reported as against 175 in the present year, and an increase from Rs. 85,612 to Rs. 68,241 in the value of property plundered. Nine dakaitis, in which Rs. 4,033 were said to have been stolen, were reported from Bundelkhand, being a decrease of 3 cases and an increase of Rs. 94 as compared with the previous year—a satisfactory state of things, as showing that no recrudescence of organised crime has taken place since the operations of 1893 and 1894 broke up the gang of dakaits which had so long harassed the country.

30. The following table shows for each Residency or Political Agency the decrease or increase in dakaitis and property plundered :—

Residency or Agency.	1894.		1895.		VARIATION.	
	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Indore	25	7,536	29	11,942	+4	+4,406
Gwalior	52	39,437	55	18,401	+3	—21,036
Bhopal	25	18,027	46	19,235	+21	+1,208
Agar	5	1,786	7	3,853	+2	+2,067
Bhopawar	11	5,814	14	3,262	+3	—2,552
Bundelkhand	12	3,939	9	4,033	—3	+94
Baghelkhand	1	67	9	1,878	+8	+1,811
Guna	18	7,003	6	5,637	—12	—1,366

31. The decrease in the average value of the property plundered in each case in Bhopal from Rs. 721 in 1894 to Rs. 413 in 1895 supports the view taken by the Assistant General Superintendent that the rise in the number of cases from 25 to 46 was due more to the prevalent scarcity than to the existence of organised crime, though the fact that the notorious dakait, Lakhu Jamadar, was at large was not without effect. In Baghelkhand also the increase from 1 to 9 cases may have been due to scarcity. Elsewhere the increase in cases of dakaiti was

small, and in Guna a satisfactory decrease took place. In Gwalior, though the number of cases reported rose from 52 to 55, the average value of the property stolen in each case fell from Rs. 758 to Rs. 334.

32. The number of persons concerned in the dakaitis reported from Central India is said to be 2,524 as against 2,100 in the previous year. Four hundred and fifty-three persons were arrested of whom 48 were convicted, and 77 released while 6 escaped and 5 died. The cases of the remainder were still under enquiry at the close of the year. In 1894 the corresponding figures were 97 convicted, 54 released and 3 died. During the year under report, 28 cases not previously reported were brought to light, thus, Indore 7, Gwalior 10, Bhopal 3, Bundelkhand 2, Bhopawar 3 and Agar 3. Of these, 1 was disclosed by a confessing prisoner and 6 were discovered by officers of the Department. Three persons were killed and 25 wounded.

33. Three persons were arrested and 10 received in transfer during the year. Of these, 46 were made over to local authorities, 18 were committed to the Sessions and the cases of 3 remained under investigation on the 31st December. Of the 27 committed to the Sessions, including those under trial, one was sentenced to death, 3 to transportation for life, and 4 to various terms of imprisonment, while 9 were released without security. One case of poisoning resulted in the death of 4 persons out of the 11 who partook of the *dhatura* employed. The poison was administered by two persons who were not arrested,

HAIDARABAD AGENCY.

34. The following officers held charge of this Agency during the year :—

Captain C. E. Ross from the 1st January to the 30th June 1895.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux from the 1st July to the 12th November 1895.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., from the 13th November to the 31st December 1895.

35. His Highness the Nizam's Government reported 134 dakaitis as against 124 in the previous year. The supposed value of the property plundered decreased from Rs. 1,32,902 in 1894 to Rs. 75,883 in 1895, *i. e.* from an average of Rs. 1,071 to an average of Rs. 566 in each case.

36. Of the 1,414 persons supposed to have been concerned in the cases reported, 267 were arrested and 5 released, leaving 262 cases to be dealt with. The results of these have not yet been reported.

37. During the year under report 4 persons were killed and 53 wounded by dakaitis.

38. The largest number of dakaitis (16) occurred in Parbhani, Aurangabad came next in order with 15, then Indur with 14, Elgandal with 13, Atrafi-Balda with 11, Gulburga with 10, Bidar with 7, Bir with 8, Mahabirnagar with 8, Warangal with 8, Mehduk with 7, Sirpur-Tandur with 4, Raichur with 3, Jaghir, Nalgunda and Nander with 2 each, and Karimnagar and Naldrug with 1 each.

39. In the assigned districts of Berar, 43 cases of organised dakaiti were reported as against 26 in 1894. Property to the value of Rs. 21,005 was plundered, and 479 persons are said to have been concerned in the cases. Of these, 84 were arrested, 13 were convicted and 17 were released, 1 escaped and 1 died. The Wun district still heads the list with 10 cases, Akola Basim, Elichpur and Buldana following with 9, 8, 7 and 6 cases respectively. Two cases were reported from Amraoti and one from the Haidarabad Railway District.

40. Of the 96 previously unreported dakaitis which came to light in the Agency during the year, 33 were discovered through the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

41. The number of dakaitis arrested and received by transfer was 7 as against 88 in 1894. Of these, 3 were released on security, 3 were transferred to local authorities and 3 remained, including 2 whose cases remained under investigation, on the 1st January 1895. Of the 4 persons committed to the Sessions Court, including 1 case under investigation at the beginning of the year, 1 was transported for life.

42. The report submitted from the Haidarabad Agency is necessarily brief, as Mr. Hankin took over charge just before the close of the year, and was not therefore in a position to notice the working of the Department in detail. It suffices however to throw considerable doubt on the accuracy of the figures submitted.

43. In the Aurangabad poisoning case, 3 of the 5 persons to whom some unknown poison was administered died.

44. The Assistant to the General Superintendent in Central India has submitted a valuable and exhaustive report on his inspection of Moghia settlements. In Rajputana pressure of other work rendered it impossible to inspect the settlements as fully as desirable, but Mr. Gayer's report shows that in most cases continuous improvement is taking place in the management and behaviour of the criminal tribes. Their reports are appended to the present report and give an idea of the magnitude of the work.

45. As I was not in charge during the year I am unable to speak from personal knowledge of the work done by the Assistants to the General Superintendent. I have however every reason to believe that Sir A. Lethbridge was thoroughly satisfied with it.

46. The following remarks are taken from the reports submitted by the Assistants to the General Superintendent:—

47. The Assistant to the General Superintendent in Rajputana who has now three Sub-agencies—Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bhartpur—states that the reporting of dakaitis has already improved, and brings to notice the good work done by Inspectors Abdu-s-Salam, Malu Khan who was severely wounded in the Bhartpur case noticed above, Bhagat Singh and Daulat Ram, and by Dafadar Ajuddhya Parshad.

48. The Assistant to the General Superintendent in Central India has the following Sub-agencies—Bundelkhand, Bhopal, Malwa, Bhopawar, Guna and Indore:—He brings to notice the good work done by Inspectors Dyal Singh, Ghiyasu-d-din, Abad Khan, and Habibu-r-Rahman, and by Deputy Inspector Mathias, Inayat Husain, Chhaju Singh and Muhammad Khan.

49. Mr. Hankin, who was in charge of the Hyderabad Agency for a short time only, has wisely refrained from discussing the work of his subordinates.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. S. BAYLEY,

*Offg. General Superintendent of Operations
for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.*

No. I.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1895.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
	RAJPUTANA.	Jaipur ...	9	12,300 13 0	...	...	3	80	10	4	...	...	...	Eight of these dakaitis were committed on travellers on the highroad, while the ninth was committed upon a village. The dakaitis were mostly Minas, Sansis and Kanjars who were armed with swords, sticks, clubs and other weapons. They were on foot. In one case two dakaitis were mounted on horses and three on camels.
		Jhalawar ...	2	130 6 0	63 4 0	1	1	33	10	4	1	...	...	These dakaitis were committed on travellers on the highroad. In one encounter a dakait was killed. In one instance the dakaitis were Sondhias.
		Tonk ...	1	3,582 8 9	752 8 9	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis were Musalmans who attacked travellers on the highroad and robbed them of their property. They were armed with rifles and clubs.
		Shahpura ...	2	495 10 3	10 4 0	1	8	23	...	...	...	...	...	One dakaiti was perpetrated upon travellers on the highroad and the other in the fields. The dakaitis were armed with clubs and on foot. They appeared to be Sansis or Bhils and Sadhus. In one case a reward of Rs. 100 was offered by the Shahpura State for the apprehension of the offenders.
		Bikanir ...	2	1,007 11 0	163 1 0	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	Both dakaitis were committed on travellers on the highroad. Some of the dakaitis were mounted and some on foot. In one instance the dakaitis were armed with guns and swords.
		Bundi ...	7	3,899 11 0	...	3	10	114	...	...	...	...	...	Four were village dakaitis and the remaining two were perpetrated on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were mostly armed with guns, swords, sticks and clubs. In one instance the dakaitis appeared to be Minas. They were on foot.
		Marwar ...	14	6,216 12 6	68 0 0	1	5	133	...	...	...	...	...	All these dakaitis, except one which was perpetrated on a village, were committed on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis who were Bhils were mostly armed with swords, clubs, guns and bows and arrows. Of these dakaitis, five were reported by an Inspector of this Department. In one case resistance was offered.
		Sirohi ...	1	64 0 0	64 0 0 2 pairs of shoes, one water-pot, one bow and three arrows left by the dakaitis.	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaiti was perpetrated on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were armed with guns, bows and arrows. They were on foot. They wore white clothing.
		Mewar ...	26	15,164 0 9 and clothes, Salim Shahi 29 and gun.	107 0 0 10 buffaloes and clothes.	3	13	253	9	...	...	...	...	Of the dakaitis, three were on villages and the rest on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis who were Bhilwaras, Naiks, Gujars, Mewatis, a Mahajan, Bhils, Multanis, Musalmans, Rajputs and Minas by caste, were armed with bows and arrows, guns, swords, sticks, knives, clubs and stones. They were on foot. In one instance it is stated that the complainant was shot through enmity. On one occasion the dakaitis had muffled up their faces, and in another case they were partly mounted and partly on foot.
		Kishangarh	2	393 5 0	30 0 0	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	Both these dakaitis were committed on travellers on the highroad. Six of the complainants were wounded by the dakaitis.
		Kotah ...	10	3,166 5 6 and 48 head of cattle.	504 0 0	...	5	251	20	2	15	...	...	One dakaiti was committed on a village and the rest on travellers on the highway. The dakaitis were mostly armed with guns, swords, clubs and sticks, and were Bhils, Gujars, Musalman Banjaras, Hindu Gujars, Ahirs and Bamnia Bhats. They were on foot. In one instance the dakaitis blindfolded the complainants, and in one case drove off 13 bullocks after having tied the hands of the complainants.
		Alwar ...	7	969 13 0	...	1	3	52	8	1	...	...	...	All these dakaitis, except one committed on a village, were perpetrated on travellers on the highroad. In one case the dakaitis were Minas and Mewatis. They were armed with iron-bound clubs, guns and swords and were on foot. In one case resistance took place in which, when the villagers pursued the dakaitis, one of the former and one of the latter wounded. In one instance the thieves were mounted on horses and camels, and on another occasion the culprits had their faces muffled up and were wearing bracelets.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1895—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITIS						Remarks showing what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Recapt.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJPUTANA—contd.														
		Bhartpur ...	1	Rs. A. P. 93 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	...	...	6	6	2	4	...	...	In this case travellers were attacked by Jat dakaitis, armed with sticks.
		Dholpur ...	4	3,206 4 6	7 10 0	...	1	40	1	...	...	...	...	All the dakaitis were perpetrated on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were mostly armed with guns, swords and clubs. In one instance they were Gujars by caste. One of the dakaitis was reported by an Inspector of this Department.
		Karauli ...	1	48 0 0	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on two persons while in charge of cattle. The dakaitis were Gujars by caste and armed with guns, swords and clubs. They were on foot.
		Patiala ...	1	.....	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the highroad. Five persons on the side of the complainants were wounded.
		Jind ...	1	1,100 8 0	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was the work of a band of mounted dakaitis who were armed with guns and sticks and was perpetrated on travellers on the highroad.
		Ajmer ...	5	890 9 0	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	Four of the dakaitis were committed upon villages and one traveller on the highroad. The dakaitis were Minas, one Gujar and five Musalmans, armed with guns and sticks.
		TOTAL ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CENTRAL INDIA.														
		Indore ...	29	11,941 9 0	1,269 8 9	1	39	476	63	2	4	...	...	Of these cases, 10 were committed on villages, 13 on travellers on the highroad, four on cattle while grazing in jungles, one in cottonfields and one on a villager while ploughing his field. The dakaitis were Bhiils, Nihals, Kolis, Sondhias, Banjaras, Gujars and Bandi Gaulis, armed with clubs, guns, swords, bows and arrows, slings, spears and sticks and on foot. In one case they had no arms. Two of these cases were reported by an officer of this Department.
		Gwalior ...	55	18,401 3 9 and 67 head of cattle.	417 15 3 and 34 head of cattle.	5	38	813	132	9	24	...	...	Twenty-three dakaitis were committed upon villages and the rest on travellers on the highroad by dakaitis who were Banjaras, Mahtas, Minas, Jats, Bhiils, Bhilwaras, Naiks, Mewatis, Mukheri Musalmans, Sondhias, Deswari Gujars, Ahirs, Bundelas, Rawats, Saharias, Thakurs, Baghubansis, Bairagis, Hindus, Deswaris, Kunjars, Rajputs and Dhobis. They were armed with guns, muskets, firelocks, double-barrelled guns, pistols, swords, cudgels, clubs, sticks, bows and arrows. In one case they blindfolded the complainant and tied him to a tree. In two instances they burnt the complainant's body and in the other they burnt the fore-fingers of one of the female inmates of the house. They also threatened the complainant's mother and sister with a naked sword. On two occasions shots were exchanged. In three cases the raiders were riding.
		Bhopal	41	16,867 10 0	549 6 9	8	57	656	142	15	4	...	5	Of these dakaitis, 33 were committed upon villages and the remainder on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were Hindus, Gondhs and Bagris by caste and were armed with muskets, guns, swords, knives, clubs and sticks. They were partly on foot and partly mounted. In one case they had a pony. One of the cases was reported by an Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. On one occasion the dakaitis wore black and white coats and dhotis and in the other black coats. In one instance they muffled up their faces and beat two persons. In one case the dakaitis were boys and females. One of the dakaitis was committed by Lakha Bagri, a proclaimed offender.
		Rajgarh	2	2,150 10 0	125 0 0	...	3	19	11	...	...	...	...	In one dakaiti the dakaitis were armed with muskets and a sword and fired guns, in the other they had sticks. One case was a road and the other a village dakaiti.
		Karwai	1	.....	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on a village. The dakaitis were armed with muskets, swords and sticks.
		Khilchipur.	1	36 6 0	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	This case was committed on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were Sondhias by caste and armed with swords and clubs. They were on foot.
		Dewas	1	180 0 0	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on the highroad by armed men.
		Agar ...	1	2,102 10 0	55 0 0	...	3	16	16	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the highroad by a gang of Sansis, armed with clubs and swords, who beat the complainant with sticks. They were on foot.
		Jaora ...	1	17 0 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaiti was perpetrated on travellers on highroad

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1895—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CENTRAL INDIA—contd.														
Agar Agency—contd.														
		Ratlam	2	Rs. A. P. 902 0 0	Rs. A. P. 309 0 0	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis drove away cattle from the jungle while grazing and had swords, sticks and bows and arrows.
		Saitana	2	744 8 0	...	...	3	18	3	...	...	...	...	Both cases were committed on travellers on the highroad. In one case the dakaitis were Bagris.
		Piploda	1	87 0 0	75 0 0	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders were Bhils by caste and committed the dakaiti on a traveller on the high road. A reward of Rs. 25 was offered by the Thakur of Piploda.
Bhopawar Agency.														
		Jhabua	2	392 12 0	242 12 0	...	...	16	13	4	...	...	...	In one case the dakaitis robbed travellers on the highroad and in the other the offenders drove away the cattle of the villagers. They were Bhils, armed with bows and arrows and on foot.
		Bagod	1	71 0 0	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Bhils armed with swords and clubs, robbed travellers on the high-road.
		Dhar ...	9	2,105 14 0	6 8 0	1	10	78	...	...	...	...	...	Of these dakaitis, four were committed on travellers on the highroad and the other four on villages. The culprits were Marwaris and Bhils or Bhilalas by caste and armed with guns, swords, sticks, clubs and bows and arrows. On two occasions they were on foot and on another one dakait was mounted on a horse. In one instance the offenders put on <i>langotis</i> and were bareheaded. They maltreated the complainant. In one case one of the criminals muffled up his face. A reward of Rs. 100 was offered by the Darbar for the arrest of the offenders and recovery of the property plundered in one of these cases. One of the cases was brought to light by an officer of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.
Bundelkhand.														
		Barwani	1	671 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	This was a village dakaiti perpetrated by armed men.
		Jonbat	1	22 1 0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	This case was committed on a threshing-ground in the field of a villager by a gang of dakaitis who were Bhils and Bhilalas by caste, armed with bows and arrows and scythes and on foot.
Bhagelkhand.														
		Ajaygarh	1	10 0 6	...	...	7	25	2	...	2	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis, Berias by caste, had clubs and were on foot.
		Panna ...	5	1,146 12 0	0 12 0	1	9	40	14	...	9	...	...	One of the dakaitis was committed on a village and the rest on travellers on the highroad. In two cases the dakaitis, Lamanas, Mawayas, Thakurs, Bhats and Ahirs by caste, carried guns, clubs and axes. They were on foot.
		Bijawar	1	2,344 0 0	5 7 9	...	...	15	5	...	5	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were armed with clubs and on foot.
		Chatarpur.	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were armed with guns and clubs and were dressed in dark-green clothing and Moghia dress, and were on foot. A reward of Rs. 10 has been offered for their arrest.
		Datia ...	1	482 8 0	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaiti was committed on a village. The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, axes and clubs and were on foot.
Goona Agency.														
		Rewa ...	7	1,330 14 9	28 2 6	...	16	100	38	14	24	6	...	These dakaitis were committed on travellers on the highroad by gangs armed with clubs, sticks, bamboos and small axes. On two occasions they tied pieces of cloth round their beards and in one instance some of the dakaitis muffled up their faces. The offenders were on foot on two occasions and in one of these they appeared to be Kanjars by caste.
		Nagod	2	547 4 0	...	...	3	24	9	4	5	...	...	Both cases were committed on villages by dakaitis armed with guns and sticks and on foot.
		Gara ...	2	3,156 0 0	2,669 0 0	...	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	These cases were committed on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were Bhils by caste and had swords, guns and hatchets in one case and sticks in both cases. In one instance they wore yellow clothing. They were on foot.
		Umri ...	1	294 10 0	101 0 0	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	This was a village dakaiti committed by a band of Kanjars who were armed with guns, swords and sticks. One of them was riding on a pony and the rest were on foot.
		Raghu-garh.	1	860 0 0	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	This cattle-lifting dakaiti was the work of Bhils who had with them a sword, <i>lahangis</i> and sticks.
		Sirsi ...	1	22 0 0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on a village by a band of Bundela dakaitis on foot, armed with double-barrelled guns and firelocks.
		Paron	1	1,304 0 0	104 0 0	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis were Mewatis and Saharias, armed with sword and clubs, who drove away cattle while grazing.
		TOTAL ...	175	68,241 0 0 and 67 head of cattle.	5,969 0 0 and 34 head of cattle.	17	302	2,524	453	48	77	6	5	

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1895—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
HYDRABAD.		Atrafi-Balda	11	21,566 12 0	36 10 6	1	3	100	11	...	...	...	...	All these cases were committed on villages. In some cases the dakaitis were Hindus, Mussalmans and Karkaris. In some cases the criminals were armed with guns, swords, pistols and sticks. The dakaitis had torches on four occasions. In one instance they carried away ten thousand rupees worth of jewelry.
		Aurangabad	15	6,026 11 3	429 14 3	...	2	145	21	...	...	...	...	Of these dakaitis, one was committed on persons in a field and two on travellers, and the rest were perpetrated upon villages. In some cases the dakaitis were Bhils, Mangs, Dhers, Rajputs, Musalmans, Rohillas, Mahrattas, Sikhs and Arabs. The criminals were armed with guns, slings, axes and sticks. On two occasions they were unarmed. They had muffled up their faces. Of these cases, four were brought to light by departmental officers.
		Bidar	9	5,010 4 0	860 5 0	...	4	96	40	...	...	...	...	Of these dakaitis, seven were committed on villages. The dakaitis were Musalmans, Rohillas, Dhers, Lambaris, Mukheris, Mangs, Mahrattas, Bukals, Dhangers, Kolis and Waders. They were armed with guns, swords and sticks. In one case the offenders muffled up their faces and on four occasions they had torches.
		Bir	8	2,382 11 0	9 15 0	...	10	90	26	...	...	...	...	One of the dakaitis was committed on a person watching sheep in the jungle; the rest were committed on villages. The criminals were Dhers, Mangs, Multanis, Lambadis, Musalmans, Garudis, Mahrattas and Bhils. They were armed with guns, daggers, sticks, slings and stones. On one occasion they were riding on ponies. In four instances they had torches.
		Elgandal	13	4,994 7 0	700 6 0	3	3	125	36	...	...	...	...	Eight dakaitis were perpetrated on villages and the dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, stones, sticks, slings and spears, and were Gardis, Hindus, Musalmans, Waddars, Bhois, Telangas and Mangs. In one case the dakaitis muffled up their faces. In one instance a Kotwal (Inspector) and another man were killed. One of the dakaitis was brought to light by this Department.
		Gulbarga	10	11,287 1 0	670 2 9	...	6	201	36	...	...	...	...	All these cases were committed on villages. The dakaitis were chiefly Banjaras, Kalals, Musalmans, Kolis, Khorwars, Mahrattas, Hindus, Dhers, Lingayats, Waddars and Reddis, armed with guns, swords, sticks, blunderbuss, slings and axes. They were on foot. On seven occasions the dakaitis had torches. On one occasion they muffled up their faces. Once they were speaking Urdu and Telugu and once Canarese.
		Indur	14	2,725 10 0	404 6 3	...	4	107	39	...	...	...	...	Of the dakaitis, 11 were committed on villages and the rest on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were Hindus, Musalmans, Dhers, Mangs, Komtis, Waddars, Galwars, and in some instances were armed with guns, swords, sticks, stones and knives. They were on foot. On five occasions they had torches.
		Jaghir	2	297 8 0	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	Both these cases were village dakaitis committed by two bands of dakaitis, who were mostly Musalmans and Bhils, armed with sticks, and with muffled faces. They were on foot. On one occasion they had a torch.
		Karimnagar	1	221 13 9	207 10 3	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	This was a village dakaiti committed by a gang of Waddars armed with sticks.
		Mahbubnagar	8	9,725 0 0	21 11 0	...	3	76	5	...	...	...	...	Of these dakaitis, six were on villages and two were highway robberies on travellers. The dakaitis were Arabs, Dhers, Waders, Telangas, Yer-kals, and were armed with guns, swords and sticks. On one occasion they were speaking the Lambari language. In one instance they had their faces muffled up.
		Mehdak	7	1,044 11 0	17 14 0	...	3	80	6	...	...	...	...	Of these dakaitis, five were committed on villages and the rest on travelers on the highroad. The dakaitis were Telangas or Nadafs, Hindus and Musalmans. They were armed with guns, swords, spears, sticks and <i>gubtis</i> (sword-stick). The offenders on two occasions had their faces muffled up. They were on foot. On two occasions they had torches. In one case the offenders were speaking Lambari.
		Nalgunda	2	7 0 0	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	Both these were village dakaitis and the dakaitis who were armed with guns and sticks and were on foot.
		Nandair	2	704 8 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	One of the dakaitis on villages was perpetrated Arabs, armed with guns and on foot.
	Naldreg	1	.....	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	This village dakaiti was effected by Hindus who were armed with guns, swords and sticks and had torches.	

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1895—concl'd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HYDERABAD—cont'd.														
		Parbhani ...	16	Rs. A. P. 2,987 7 0	Rs. A. P. 42 6 0	...	6	194	20	...	...	...	...	Fifteen dakaits were committed on villages and the remaining one on a British postal runner. The dakaits were chiefly Dbers, Mangarodiors, Banjaras, Mahrattas, Maugs and Bohillas, armed with guns, swords and sticks. On two occasions they were speaking Urdu and in one Mahratti. On two occasions they had their faces muffled up. In five instances they had torches. They were on foot.
		Raichur ...	3	2,434 2 0	50 0 0	...	8	32	6	...	...	...	...	These dakaits were committed on villages by dakaits, who were Bedars and Khorwas by caste. They were armed with axes and sticks. On two occasions they had their faces muffled up and had torches. They were on foot.
		Sirpur Tandur.	4	992 6 0	...	...	...	28	5	...	5	...	...	All the four dakaits were committed on villages. In one instance the dakaits were Hindus. They were mostly armed with guns, swords and knives. In one instance they were speaking Urdu and Telengi. Those speaking Urdu wore black coats and trousers. Once they fired off their guns and thus set fire to the complainant's house and destroyed it.
		Warangal ...	8	3,474 14 0	8 4 0	...	...	84	11	...	...	...	...	Of these dakaits, seven were committed on villages and the eight on travellers on the highroad. In two cases the dakaits were Hindus, Banjaras and Waddars. They were armed with guns, spears and sticks. On two occasions they had torches. They were on foot.
		TOTAL ...	134	75,883 0 0	3,460 0 0	4	53	1,414	267	...	5	...	...	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICT.														
		Akola ...	9	3,694 0 6	...	...	5	135	25	...	6	...	...	Seven dakaits were committed on villages and the remaining two on travellers on the highroad. The dakaits were Banjaras, Musalmans, Mahars, Pardesis, Jats, Bhils, Pahwans, Kunbis, Bhois Takinkars and Beldars. They were armed with guns, swords, spears, sticks, hatchets, pickaxes and crowbars. On three occasions they had torches. On one occasion the dakaits fired guns four times.
		Amraoti ...	2	512 15 7	...	...	6	15	5	...	...	...	...	Both these cases were committed on travellers on the highroad. The dakaits were Pardesis, Pasie, Rohillas, Mahars, Kunbis and Takinkars, and were armed with hatchets and bamboo sticks.
		Basin ...	8	7,473 15 0	...	...	...	72	13	...	...	...	...	Seven dakaits were committed on villages and one on travellers on the highroad. The dakaits were mostly Arabs, Banjaras and Kunbis. They were armed with hatchets, guns, swords and sticks.
		Buldara ...	6	1,947 8 6	...	...	2	85	8	...	...	1	1	All these dakaits were committed on houses by bands of dakaits composed mainly of Bhils, Kolis, and Mahars. They were armed with guns, sticks, stones, hatchets and slings.
		Elichpur ...	7	403 6 9	...	...	1	45	4	4	...	...	...	All these dakaits, except one which was committed on a village, were perpetrated on travellers on the highroad. The dakaits were in three instances said to be privates of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and in one instance they were in dark clothes like police or Jagir sepoys and in the rest were Pardesis. They were armed with sticks, axes and crowbars.
		Hyderabad Railway District.	1	34 15 0	...	...	...	6	3	...	3	...	...	This dakaiti, which was committed upon the lodge of a gatesman employed on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, was the work of a band of dakaits, armed with sticks.
		Wun ...	10	6,938 4 3	136 8 0	...	3	121	26	9	8	...	...	Half of these dakaits were committed on villages and the rest either in the fields or on travellers on the highroad. The dakaits were Banjaras, Pardesis, Musalmans, Gonds and Pathans, and in one instance the villagers headed by the Patel. They were armed with sticks, stones, guns, swords, pistols and branches of trees and spears.
		TOTAL ...	43	21,005 0 0	137 0 0	...	17	479	84	13	17	1	1	
		GBAND TOTAL	448	2,17,853 0 0 Cloths, Salim Shahi 29, gun and 115 head of cattle.	11,339 0 0 Two pairs of shoes, one water-pot, one bow and three arrows left by the dakaits, 44 head of cattle and clothes.	32	339	5,469	874	74	119	7	6	
		TOTAL OF 1894.	389	3,07,788 11 10 and bullocks, clothes, ornaments, cash, 88 head of cattle and one gun.	12,958 12 7 Four articles, a bundle of cloth, 18 head of cattle, one gun, two mares and one sword.	41	309	4,835	773	149	132	...	3	

SIMLA;

The 17th July 1896.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. II.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the ten years 1886 to 1895.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	RAJPUTANA ...	Jhalawar ...	1	4	10	3	3	5	4	4	2	2	38
		Mewar ...	8	8	1	4	29	38	44	33	45	26	236
		Kotah ...	2	3	2	3	12	7	8	6	6	10	59
		Tonk, portion in Rajputana ...	4	12	11	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	50
		Shahpura ...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	2	11
		Bundi ...	3	2	1	4	2	3	6	5	5	7	38
		Jaipur ...	3	5	9	2	7	6	12	11	10	9	74
		Alwar ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	11
		Karauli ...	1	5	2	...	1	6	...	2	7	1	25
		Dholpur ...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	4	11
		Bikanir ...	9	8	8	10	7	15	21	2	3	2	85
		Marwar ...	46	13	3	26	17	21	10	15	4	14	169
		Kishangarh ...	2	...	3	...	...	3	2	2	...	2	14
		Ajmer ...	9	1	3	5	...	24	6	3	1	5	51
		Sirohi ...	4	8	4	1	3	2	8	8	2	1	41
		Patiala ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		Bhartpur ...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	3	3	1	13
		Loharu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Nabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Jind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Indore ...	14	14	21	22	26	15	15	28	25	29	209
		Gwalior ...	84	115	107	83	109	58	80	77	52	55	820
		Bhopal ...	7	17	26	7	23	5	22	10	15	41	173
		Dewas ...	7	...	7	3	1	1	5	1	3	1	29
		Pathari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
		Rajgarh ...	3	...	...	...	7	...	5	4	2	2	23
		Nawab Basoda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Narsingarh ...	5	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	14
		Munpur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Tonk ...	...	1	9	4	3	6	...	2	1	...	26
		Sailana ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	2	9
		Jhabua ...	1	3	5	14	9	4	3	1	3	2	45
		Jaora ...	...	...	...	1	6	6	1	1	2	1	18
II	Central India...	Dhar ...	19	16	22	6	6	4	15	12	6	9	115
		Maksudangarh ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
		Muhammadgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
		Farwain ...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	1	10
		Ratlam ...	2	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	2	2	13
		Rewa ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	11
		Kurwai ...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	1	1	10
		Jhobai ...	...	1	1	...	4	4	1	...	...	1	12
		Sitaman ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Bhopawar ...	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	9
		Ratanmal ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Baghelkhand ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
		Alirajpur ...	4	...	2	4	4	6	5	...	2	...	27
		Rundelkhand ...	6	8	13	23	86	58	48	12	12	9	275
		Guna Agency ...	...	...	...	...	5	13	17	24	18	6	83
		Agar ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	8
		Agra Barkhera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
		Bagod ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Khilebipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Piploda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Nagodi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
III	HYDERABAD ...	In His Highness the Nizam's Territory (including Berar.)	126	118	165	121	206	206	210	178	150	177	1,657
TOTAL			368	369	441	369	599	539	564	468	389	448	4,554

SIMLA ;
The 17th July 1896.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. III.

Annual Statement of unreported dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1895 which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1895.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
RAJPUTANA.		Jaipur ...	4	718 9 6	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	Of these four cases of dakaiti, two were committed on villages and two on travellers on the highroad. The offenders were sansis and Rajputs armed with sticks, clubs, swords and guns and on foot. On one occasion two of the criminals were mounted on horses. Three of these cases were brought to light by officers of the Department.
		Bhartpur ...	2	7 10 0 ornaments and clothes, etc.	7 10 0	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	One dakaiti was committed upon three chaukidars in charge of fields and the other on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were armed with guns and swords. Both of the cases were reported by a departmental officer and settled down confessing prisoner.
		Mewar ...	9	5,664 0 0 ornaments and cash.	19 0 0	...	3	76	6	...	...	...	...	Eight of these cases were perpetrated upon travellers on the highroad and one on a village by Bhilwaris, Bhils, Baoris and Moghias armed with guns, swords, sticks and bows and arrows. They were on foot. In one case the Hakim of Chitor proposed to issue a proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 51 for the arrest of the offenders. Three of the cases were reported by officers of this Department.
		Jodhpur ...	1	43 0 0	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon travellers on the highway. The criminals were armed with swords and sticks.
		Kotah ...	1	30 head of bullocks.	13 bullocks	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	Committed upon travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis who were Bhils, Sondhias, Ahirs and Kumhars were armed with guns and lathis.
		Sirohi ...	1	3,824 14 0	2,994 12 0	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon a village and was reported by a departmental officer. The culprits were goldsmiths, blacksmiths and Rajputs.
		Tonk ...	2	4,202 6 0	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	These cases were perpetrated upon villages. The dakaitis were armed with swords, guns and knives. In one instance they had two riding-camels. One case was reported by this Department and the other disclosed by a prisoner.
		Bundi ...	1	7 15 0	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon travellers on the highroad. The offenders were armed with guns and on foot.
		TOTAL ...	21	14,463 0 0 ornaments, clothes, cash, 30 head of cattle, etc.	3,021 0 0 and 13 bullocks.	...	7	179	13	3	...	...	...	NOTE.—Five dakaitis were committed in British territory. Four of these were disclosed by a convict and one was brought to light by an Inspector of this Department. The dakaitis were Jats, Brahmins, Patwas, Thakurs, Lodas and Lohars, armed with guns, swords and sticks and on foot. In one instance one of the offenders had a mare. The total amount of property plundered was Rs. 9,065-10-4, of which Rs. 120-8-6 was recovered. The number of persons concerned was 65. Three persons were killed and 13 wounded. Twenty-two criminals were arrested and sentenced to transportation for life. On one occasion the culprits slightly wounded the complainant's servant.
		Indore ...	7	2,957 14 0	1 0 0 and 34 head of cattle.	...	11	79	6	...	...	...	...	These dakaitis were committed upon travellers on the highroad. The criminals who were Bhils were armed with swords, guns, bows and arrows and sticks. In one instance the culprits were on foot. Two of these cases were brought to light by departmental officers.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Gwalior ...	10	17,350 14 0	20 9 0	2	5	155	37	17	20	1	...	Two of these cases were upon villages and the rest on travellers on the highroad. On two occasions the dakaitis were mounted and in the third they were on foot. The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords and sticks. Two cases were brought to light by departmental officers. In one of the cases the dakaitis attempted to commit a dakaiti in the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, but were resisted and no property was lost.
	Bhopal Agency.	Bhopal ...	2	706 12 0	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	These were road dakaitis committed by thieves armed with muskets, clubs and sticks. One case was reported by a departmental officer.
		Narsinggarh.	1	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	This case which was brought to light by a departmental officer was perpetrated upon travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were on foot.

Annual Statement of unreported dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1895 which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1895—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CENTRAL INDIA—contd.														
HYDERABAD.	Bundelkhand.	Ajaygarh	1	Rs. A. P. 270 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...	...	...	6	4	4	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon travellers on the highroad.
		Samtha	1	305 4 0	...	...	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	In this village dakaiti the criminals were Thakurs, Khangers and Lodhis armed with guns and swords. They were on foot.
		Bombay-Agra Road.	3	2,087 14 6	...	...	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	Three road dakaitis were perpetrated upon travellers by Bhils, armed with a <i>gupti</i> (sword-stick), a pistol, swords, guns, clubs and bows and arrows. They were on foot.
		Agar ...	1	1,947 0 0	...	...	3	27	3	3	...	...	...	A confessing prisoner of this Department confessed to this case which was committed on travellers on the road. The dakaitis were Sondhias, Chamars, Najs, Bagris and Gujars and had guns, swords and lances. They were all on foot.
		Piploda	1	245 0 0	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	In this case a traveller on the highroad was, attacked by dakaitis.
		Ratlam	1	134 10 0	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis who were Bhils committed this crime on a village. They were armed with bows and arrows.
	TOTAL ...		28	26,405 0 0	22 9 0 and 34 head of cattle.	23	25	352	51	25	20	1	...	
	Agar Agency.	Aurangabad	5	1,560 12 0	8 0 0	...	3	74	1	...	...	...	...	Three were village dakaitis and two occurred on the road. The criminals were armed with guns sticks, swords, one pistol, a sling and one hatchet, and were on foot. In one case they lighted a torch. Two cases were brought to light through the statements of confessing prisoners.
		Elgandal ...	10	9,741 10 0	119 4 0	...	5	136	13	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis who were Hindus, Musalmans, Lambaras and Banjaras, committed seven cases on villages and the remainder on travellers on the highroad. They had sticks, spears, guns, swords and slings and were on foot. On two occasions they used torches and in one muffled up their faces. Two of the cases were brought to light by the statements of confessing prisoners.
		Indur ...	9	2,521 6 0	169 13 0	...	...	48	21	...	...	...	...	Eight dakaitis were committed upon villages and the one on travellers on the highroad. The criminals were Lambaras, Waddars, Kalas, Weavers, Dhangars, Hindus, Musalmans, Maharrattas and Banjaras armed with guns, swords, slings and sticks and on foot. In two cases the dakaitis muffled up their faces. They had torches in eight cases. Four of the cases were brought to light by the statement of confessing prisoners.
		Medak ...	2	647 1 0	211 1 0	2	2	26	19	...	8	...	...	Both were village dakaitis, committed by torch light. The dakaitis were Hindus, armed with guns, swords and axes and were on foot.
		Nandair ...	8	6,986 12 6	182 1 0	1	1	74	18	14	8	...	...	All these were village dakaitis perpetrated by Mangs, Sikhs, Rajputs, Maharrattas, Dhers, Dhoobis, Guros and Barbers. The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, pistols, stones, sticks and slings and were on foot. The criminals had torches on five occasions and wicks in one instance. In one of the cases they muffled up their faces. Three cases were brought to light by the statement of confessing prisoners and one by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.
	Bidar ...	Bidar ...	2	982 12 0	27 0 0	...	...	18	11	8	3	...	...	These were road and village dakaitis committed by Dhers and Mangs, armed with swords, guns and sticks and on foot. In one instance the offenders who were speaking Urdu had muffled up their faces and had a torch.
		Naldrug ...	1	1,373 0 0	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	This village dakaiti, brought to light by the statement of confessing prisoners was committed by a gang of Multanis who had guns, slings, pistols and sticks. They used two torches and were on foot.
		Warangul...	1	18 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	In this village dakaiti the dakaitis who had guns and sticks, were on foot.
	Parbhani ...		20	6,157 3 0	114 2 0	...	11	162	15	...	5	...	...	Thirteen dakaitis were committed on villages and the rest on travellers on the highroad by gangs of Dhers, Banjaras, Multanis, Musalmans, Sikhs and Gosains. They were on foot and armed with guns, swords, slings, knife, pistol, stones and sticks. The criminals used torches in six cases. On one occasion the culprits were speaking Urdu, and in one instance they muffled up their faces. Eleven of these cases were brought to light by the statement of confessing prisoners and one by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.

Annual Statement of unreported dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1895 which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1895—concl'd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HYDERABAD—concl'd.														
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Jaghir ...	2	778 5 0	517 0 0	1	2	23	17	...	10	...	...	These village dakaitis were committed by Hindus, Musalmans and Multanis, on foot and armed with guns, swords, pistols, axes and slings. In one case a torch was used.
		Atrañ-Balda	5	5,713 3 0	480 13 0	...	...	71	36	...	...	...	...	All these cases were committed upon villages. The dakaitis were Hindus, Musalmans, Arabs, Lambars, etc., and had guns, swords and sticks and were on foot. In two cases the criminals muffled up their faces and on one occasion three Musalman dakaitis wore police coats. They used torches in one instance, while in the other they had lighted wicks. One of these cases was brought to light through the statement of a confessing prisoner.
		Gulbarga ...	24	19,473 10 0	2,045 1 0	2	35	324	54	7	39	...	...	Twenty three were village dakaitis and one was a road case committed by Multanis, Rohilas, Musalmans, Rhodes Tilangas, Kolis, Mangs, Khos, Brahmans, Kalkaris and Dhers. They had guns, swords, pistols, axes, slings and sticks and were on foot. In six of the cases the culprits had torches. On one occasion one man was mounted. The criminals in four cases were speaking Urdu, Telugu, Kanarese and Mahratti, and in two instances they muffled up their faces. One of the cases was brought to light by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.
		Bir ...	2	500 0 0	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	These road and village dakaitis were perpetrated by Sikhs, Brahmans, Musalmans, Mangs and Pathans who were on foot, armed with guns, swords and sticks and who used torches in one instance. These cases were brought to light by the statement of a confessing prisoner.
		Hanumkonda	1	2,300 0 0	...	...	1	7	7	7	...	...	...	This was a village case committed by Musalmans, Kolis, Hamals, Arabs and Rajputs. They were on foot and had guns, one pistol and three swords with them.
		Karimnagar	3	2,788 12 0	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	Two dakaitis were committed upon villages and one on travellers on the highroad by Banjaras, Musalmans, Siddis, Kalal, and Julais. The offenders had guns, swords, pistols, slings and sticks and were on foot. In one instance they lighted two torches. These cases were brought to light by the statement of confessing prisoners.
		Nasik ...	1	8 0 0	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon travellers by Multanis who were armed with pistols and sticks and were on foot. They lighted two torches. The case which was brought to light by the statement of a confessing prisoner.
		TOTAL ...	96	61,540 0 0	3,874 0 0	4	36	1,063	212	36	73	...	...	NOTE.—One dakaiti was committed in the Baroda State and brought to light by Assistant General Superintendent while on tour. The dakaitis had muffled up their faces and were armed with sticks, bows and arrows and a pick-axe and on foot. The amount of the property plundered was Rs. 197-14-6. Twelve offenders were concerned.
		GRAND TOTAL	145	1,02,408 0 0 ornaments, clothes, cash, 30 head of cattle, etc.	6,917 0 0 47 head of cattle.	7	95	1,594	276	64	93	1	...	
		TOTAL OF 1894.	89	43,067 6 0 and 863 head of cattle.	1,045 7 9 and 462 head of cattle, one pony valued at Rs. 50 and 2 buffaloes.	6	50	1,126	112	36	22	...	...	

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SIMLA;

The 17th July 1896.

No. IV.

Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs reported in Native States during the year 1895.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS					Remarks showing whether the offender or offenders appeared to be professional and the manner in which the poison was administered, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effects of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rajputana	....	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central India	Bhopal	1	24 0 0	....	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	In this case dhatura was mixed with <i>mazida</i> (a kind of food made of flour, ghi and gur) and administered by two Musalmans to 11 Nath Fakirs. After eating, all became senseless, and subsequently one man and three women died from the effects of the poison. These fakirs were robbed of their clothes and utensils. The offenders had swords and were on foot and dressed as sepoys. They took away a girl of the complainant about ten years' old.
	Hyderabad	Aurangabad	1	45 8 0	....	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	Some poison (kind not known) was mixed with <i>barfi</i> (a country sweetmeat) and administered to Gangaram, son of Dharmaji Kasar and fourteen others, by one Sheoram Kasar. He robbed Rs. 13-4-0 in cash and ornaments. It is not known whether the offender was a professional poisoner or not.
		TOTAL	1	45 8 0	....	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	2	69 8 0	....	16	7	3	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL OF 1894	8	318 6 0	207 0 0	15	5	9	2	...	1	...	

SIMLA;

The 17th July 1896.

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. V.

Dakaitis arrested or received by transfer, disposed and undisposed of, during the year 1895.

No.	Agency.	ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S COURT.										SESSIONS COURT.										REMARKS.					
		Remaining under investi- gation on 1st January 1895.	Arrested during the year.	Received by transfer from local or other authorities during the year.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Total.	Released with security.	Released without security.	Escaped.	Died or killed.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Committed to the Sessions Court.	Remaining under investi- gation on 31st December 1895.	Total.	Remaining under trial on the 1st January 1896.	Committed during the year 1895.	Total.	Transferred or imprisoned for life.	Transferred or imprisoned for limited periods.	Confined under regulations of security.	Released with security.		Released without security.	Escaped.	Died.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Remaining under trial on the 31st December 1895.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
I	Rajputana	...	72	14	13	99	5	...	...	...	94*	...	...	99	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
II	Indore	...	57	10	...	67	...	...	...	46	18	...	3	67	9	18	27	3	14	...	...	9	...	1†	...	...	27
III	Haidarabad	...	6	1	...	9	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	9	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL		2	135	25	13	175	5	3	...	143	21	...	3	175	13	21	34	4	17	...	...	9	...	1	...	3	34
TOTAL OF 1894		26	160	27	...	213	11	16	2	7	66	109	2	213	13	106	119	21	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	13	122

The following are the castes of persons arrested, received by transfer and voluntarily surrendered:—

CASTE.	No.	CASTE.	No.
1. Mees or Mewatia	79	18. Khadi	...
2. Minas or Deswall Missar	16	19. Badak	...
3. Bagris or Meghias	10	20. Kachi	...
4. Bails	6	21. Khatir	...
5. Banjaras	7	22. Chamar	...
6. Kanjars	6	23. Brahman	...
7. Fakirs	4	24. Musalman	...
8. Gujars	4	25. Sahar	...
9. Thakurs	...	26. Lohar	...
10. Kanderas	...	27. Buiala	...
11. Ahirs	...	28. Bania	...
12. Lodhis	...	29. Koh	...
13. Mulfanis	...	30. Bessor	...
14. Dhatis	...	31. Mall	...
15. Nusalmans	...	32. Jat	...
16. Rajputs	...		
17. Sondhias	...		
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The following are the castes of persons arrested, received, by transfer and voluntarily surrendered:—

CASTE.	No.	CASTE.	No.
1. Mees or Mewatis	79	18. Khatri	...
2. Minns or Deswall Misar	15	19. Bhatk	...
3. Bhatris or Megahals	18	20. Kachhi	...
4. Bhat	...	21. Mohar	...
5. Bhat	...	22. Chamar	...
6. Bhat	...	23. Chamar	...
7. Bhat	...	24. Mirbha	...
8. Bhat	...	25. Saharia	...
9. Bhat	...	26. Lohar	...
10. Bhat	...	27. Bilhala	...
11. Bhat	...	28. Bania	...
12. Bhat	...	29. Koh	...
13. Bhat	...	30. Basor	...
14. Bhat	...	31. Mall	...
15. Bhat	...	32. Jat	...
16. Bhat	...		
17. Sondhals	...		
		TOTAL	173

* Twelve were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment.
Fifteen acquitted and discharged for want of sufficient evidence.
Three granted pardon on turning Queen's evidence.
One released on security.
One died while under trial.
Sixty-two awaiting trial.
† One prisoner was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court.

SIMLA; }
The 17th July 1896.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. VI.
The Najib Force for the year 1895.

DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1895.							CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.												STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1895.					REMARKS.			
Number.	Rank.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired or gratuity.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by transfers from the Local Police.	Transferred to other agencies.	Re-transferred.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entered.	Discharged.	Degraded.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.		Vacancies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25	26	27
1	Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	16	3	8	...	5	16	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	16	5	7	...	4	16	On the 31st December 1894, the Najib Force consisted of— Inspectors ... 16 Deputy Inspectors ... 27 Dafadars ... 27 Najibs ... 84 TOTAL ... 154
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades.	27	8	9	...	10	27	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	26	6	9	1	10	26	Out of the 27 Deputy Inspectors and 84 Najibs, the posts of 1 Deputy Inspector and 4 Najibs have been absorbed and 8 Najibs transferred to the Barkandaz Force owing to the reorganisation of the Haidarabad Agency from the 1st November 1895. The following is the sanctioned strength of the Hyderabad Agency with effect from the 1st November 1895, vide Foreign Department No. 31-C, dated 1st November 1895— Inspectors ... 2 Deputy Inspectors ... 2 Dafadars ... 4 TOTAL ... 8
3	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	27	9	11	1	6	27	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	28	10	13	...	5	28	
4	Najibs, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	84	45	38	...	1	84	...	1	2	3	...	10	2	3	8	8	1	...	71	41	29	...	1	71		
	TOTAL	154	65	66	1	22	154	...	1	3	4	4	17	4	3	19	12	1	...	141	62	58	1	20	141	Inspectors ... 2 Deputy Inspectors ... 2 Dafadars ... 4 TOTAL ... 8	

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SIMLA;
The 17th July 1896.

No. 1458, dated Ajmer, the 3rd October 1895.

From—W. A. GAYER, Esq., 1st Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Rajputana,

To—The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Simla.

I have the honour to bring to your notice that Inspector Mallu Khan of this Agency is desirous of retiring from active service; and I greatly regret having to report that this wish for retirement is caused by his having been very seriously disabled, while gallantly attempting to resist an attack by overwhelming numbers for the rescue of nine persons under lawful custody.

The circumstances of the arrest, and the subsequent rescue of the nine Meos, who were proclaimed offenders of village Naogaon in Bhartpur State, are all well known to you, but I wish to bring prominently forward the part taken by Inspector Mallu Khan on that day, showing how it was through his exertions that the men were originally captured, and how, when the Raj force had been routed by the Meos, he refused to leave his post, but remained alone on guard over the door of the temporary prison-house until cut down and left for dead.

You are well aware of the almost insurmountable difficulties always encountered, during the late administration, in any attempt to arrest proclaimed offenders in the Bhartpur State; and of the impunity with which these absconding criminals could commit crime on the borders of British Districts and Native States marching with Bhartpur; and, how necessary it was, when that State came under the control of a British officer, that some stringent measures should be taken to re-establish control over the more lawless parts as the first step towards eradicating the fast-growing evils caused by the insecurity, necessarily experienced, by the more law-abiding community.

A pretext for taking such stringent measures was not hard to find. A big burglary had occurred in the Gurgaon District in December 1894, and the perpetrators had been traced to a Meo village named Naogaon in Bhartpur, but, as usual, had never been arrested. Naogaon is the centre of the clique of the twelve Naogawa villages, and has for some time been renowned as the strong-hold of a gang of notorious cattle-lifters, thieves, and dakaitis, who, emboldened by their long-enjoyed immunity from arrest, had become absolutely indifferent to any authority, and a terror to the British Police, who were unable to cross the border in the vicinity of their village with any safety, and also to those of the Bhartpur Police who were not in collusion with them.

Colonel Loch, on assuming charge of the State took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded; and, being determined to have this gang broken up, summoned Thakur Kalian Singh, the newly-appointed Girai Superintendent of Bhartpur, and ordered him to arrest and produce the men required for the Gurgaon burglary, within a week on pain of dismissal.

This forced Kalian Singh to do something. He, however, having had very little police experience, went to Mallu Khan and begged his help. Mallu Khan, having received a hint from the Political Agent to do so, gave it willingly, and joined him and his force of some 120 men in a long march on the night of the 25th of May on Naogaon. That village was reached and surrounded before daybreak on the morning of the 26th. The inhabitants were entirely taken by surprise and, being unprepared, offered no resistance. As soon as it was light enough, Kalian Singh and some of his followers entered the village and made a careful search, but failed to find any of the men required.

It was almost certain that no information of this arrest-movement could have reached the village in time to have given the criminals any opportunity for escape, so a council of war was held and Mallu Khan who, with infinite tact had up to then abstained from taking any prominent part in the proceedings, or appearing in any way to assume authority, proposed a plan of search far more effective than any already tried, which was unanimously accepted.

Mallu Khan, at the general request of those present, then assumed command, and proceeded to put his plan into execution. Starting from the highest

point of the village, he thoroughly searched every house, and placed a sentry in each one as he left it ; thus regularly driving the absconders into a corner. Five of them were unearthed and captured during the search, but the four most notorious were still undiscovered. These arrangements had, however, been so complete that it was quite certain that fugitives were in none of the houses ; it was also practically certain that they were in the village ; all the men and most of the women had been examined and sent outside the cordon of police surrounding Naogaon, so the only alternative was that they must be disguised or hiding among the few women who remained inside. On arriving at this conclusion, Mallu Khan sent some sepoy to fetch down some 10 or 12 women who were sitting on a roof near by, apparently watching all that was going on. All but four of these came down at once on being called, but these four refused to move.

Suspicion being thus raised, some one said he was sure they were men, on which the four, throwing off the *chadars* in which they were enveloped, sprang at the constables with drawn swords, and, taking them by surprise, tumbled them all down the narrow staircase on which they were standing, and then by jumping from roof to roof avoided immediate arrest. They were, however, unable to escape. Some of the sepoy by running along the roads below prevented them from jumping down, while others followed them on the roof-tops. They in vain tried several plans for further concealing themselves, and when finally cornered fought desperately to avoid arrest. One, Male Khan, was only captured after a sepoy had speared him through the stomach just in time to save the life of a comrade whom he had already beaten to the ground. Male Khan died of the wound two days later.

Thus through Mallu Khan's care and experience nine important arrests were effected. The prisoners were all placed on a bullock-cart and removed to a village, named Jorara, some six miles from Naogaon ; and there, as the sepoy were fairly worn out by their long march during the previous night and the search-work all the morning, and as Jorara was chiefly inhabited by *baniyas*, who were not expected to be very friendly to the Meos of Naogaon, a halt was made. This rest proved a fatal mistake. As soon as the Meos found that the party had halted, they realised that a chance had been given them to rescue the prisoners and so preserve their name as a clan against whom the police were powerless.

Messengers were immediately despatched to all the surrounding Meo villages and a force of some 2,000 men was rapidly and quietly collected. The police were surprised and attacked with much vigour at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just as they were preparing to leave for Bhartpur. The surprise was complete, but was not so effective as might have been expected, because the sepoy, having fully equipped themselves for the march, were ready for any action. A panic seemed imminent, but it was averted by Mallu Khan and Kalian Singh each seizing a gun and heading a return fire on the advancing Meos who, not expecting so speedy a resistance, fell back under cover of a wall.

During the respite thus gained, Mallu Khan had all the prisoners locked into a temple which was situated in the garden chosen by the force for its halting-place, and so secured himself against any internal difficulties which the prisoners might have raised by trying to escape.

This had scarcely been accomplished when the Meos returned to the attack from a better vantage-ground, being themselves protected by heavy jungle, while the Raj force were in a comparatively open space ; their arms, however, were bad, so their fire was fortunately not very effective, but they succeeded in shooting two of the Raj sepoy, and had apparently sustained no loss themselves.

The Raj force was badly disciplined and fired wildly, and naturally soon ran out of ammunition, which greatly emboldened the insurgents who, swarming out of the jungle, closed in upon them shooting one more dead, and pelting the

others with stones. Kalian Singh seeing that his men were completely outnumbered, and fast becoming entirely demoralised, got on his horse and ordered a charge for the entrance gate, and then a hasty retreat to a village named Saisan, which he knew to be inhabited by a clan of Meos who were at deadly feud with those of the Naogawa villages.

Mallu Khan refused to join in this flight and remained behind alone, guarding the door of the temple in which the prisoners were confined. He was armed only with an empty gun, but by pretending it was loaded, he succeeded for a short time in keeping his antagonists at a distance. This ruse, of course, soon became apparent, and a man creeping up behind him, struck him on the head with a *lathi*. Mullu Khan's *pagri* saved him, but was knocked off; he clubbed his gun and turned on his new assailant, and, giving those who had been in front of him a chance by doing so, had his gun knocked out of his grasp by a *lathi*-blow on the wrist. At the same time a man springing on his back tried to cut his throat with a knife. Mallu Khan ducked his head to avoid the blade, and it missed his throat but cut him across the cheek and eye, and of course blinded him and left him helpless. Those of his assailants who were within reach immediately struck him on his bare and defenceless head, which now has the scars of one sword-cut and three or four *lathi*-blows, and he fell senseless; when on the ground he was well belaboured and left for dead.

Mallu Khan's own account of what happened after he was stabbed in the eye is necessarily very vague, but these facts were all elicited during the subsequent enquiries, and were gleaned chiefly from the statements of two Queen's witnesses who saw and took part in the whole rescue.

When Mallu Khan recovered consciousness it was dark and every thing was quiet; he dragged himself to the village and there found a man with a light, who took him to the village police outpost. From there he was taken in a doolee to hospital where he remained for some weeks. He has now practically recovered his health, but is much aged and has entirely lost one eye, and, it is feared, will also lose the sight of the other.

He is a man of fifty-five years of age, and has served Government with an unblemished record for the last thirty-six years, during which time he has received many rewards for distinct pieces of good work. He began his career in the lowest grade of Najibs and by steady and faithful service has worked his way up to his present position as Inspector in spite of being seriously handicapped by want of education. He is an Afghan by birth, and has by this last piece of heroism shown himself a worthy representative of that race, so well known for its courage. His thoroughly loyal nature has gained for him the complete trust and esteem of each officer under whom he has served; and now that he is anxious to retire, I think he should be allowed to do so with every concession possible, and with every honour that can be conferred on him.

The entire loss of one eye, and the danger he runs of losing the sight of the other alone entitles him, under article 789 (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, to a retiring pension equivalent to his full pay, and this, I think, he most certainly should get. But beyond that if Government would give him some personal distinction or present as a mark of its recognition and appreciation of his services, it would not be more than could be expected.

Setting aside our just claims to a favourable consideration of this case on its own merits, I would beg you to remind Government that officers of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department are perpetually placed in positions of danger and temptation, when so situated that they could fail in their duty through cowardice or dishonesty without there being the slightest chance of the fact coming to light; and, therefore, it is all the more urgent that a case of real gallantry, such as this, should be made much of. And I would beg that every means may be employed to ensure Mallu Khan's retirement being one with full honours, so that it may be known to all the officers of the Department that thorough honesty, bravery, and loyalty are appreciated as they deserve.

No. 577—VIII-70-C., dated Naini Tal, the 18th June 1896.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

I am directed to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 289—S-C-I-194, dated the 19th February 1896, regarding the investigation of a case of dakaiti committed at Sonkh in the Muttra district, and to say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has much pleasure in acting on the recommendation of the Inspector-General and bringing the services of Mr. Gayer, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, to the notice of the Head of his Department.

2. The dakaiti in question was committed on the night of the 28th December 1894. A gang of about 50 Mewatis and Meos from Bhartpur attacked the houses of two *baniyas* and carried off property valued at over Rs. 5,000, after having injured one of the *baniyas* and a Head Constable of the local police who opposed them. The enquiry, which presented considerable difficulties, as the dakaitis had fled into native territory, was energetically prosecuted by Mr. Gayer, and resulted in the arrest of ten of the offenders, two of whom were made Queen's evidence and the remainder sentenced to transportation for life.

Yearly Return of Members of Criminal Tribes settled in Central India for the year 1895.

Agency.	State, Pargana or Town, where Moghias are settled.	Present on 31st December 1894 or already settled.	Settled during the year 1895.	Absconders returned.	Total of columns 3, 4, 5.	Died.	Struck off the Register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.	Total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10.	Number present in each Pargana on 31st December 1895.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to heads of families.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Gwalior.</i>															
	Isagarh ...	133	4	12	149	5	...	63	16	84	165	138	105	71	
	Seopur-Baroda ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	
	Kaniadhana ...	179	14	1	194	...	...	1	7	8	186	42	255	200	
<i>Indore.</i>															
	Tarana ...	171	27	2	200	24	...	17	4	45	155	182	166	110	
	Jagoti ...	19	...	...	19	2	...	...	3	5	14	23	19	16	
	Nardwas ...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	1	
	Mahidpur ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	
	Naraingarh ...	99	2	...	101	4	...	10	5	19	82	74	86	52	
<i>Western Malwa Agency.</i>															
	Sailana ...	38	11	...	...	8	...	4	2	14	35	44	31	17	
	Ratlam ...	148	3	4	155	...	...	10	6	16	139	108	89	24	
	Sitamao ...	16	1	...	17	...	...	1	...	1	16	11	14	18	

INDIA (INDORE).

[illegible]

Agency.	State, Pargana or Town, where Moghas are settled.	Present on 31st December 1894 or already settled.	Settled during the year 1895.	Ascenders returned.	Total of columns 3, 4, 5.	Died.	Struck off the Register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.	Total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10.	Number present on 31st December 1895.	Number of Women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to heads of families.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CENTRAL INDIA (INDORE)—contd.	Brought forward	2,519	119	49	2,687	81	3	461	157	702	2,285	2,300	1,932	1,494	
	Bhopal Agency—contd.														
	Sutalia ...	8	...	1	9	...	...	7	1	8	1	8	6	5	
	Sironj ...	33	...	...	33	1	...	11	3	15	18	32	46	24	
	Narsingarh ...	117	4	1	122	...	...	23	7	30	92	100	68	51	
	Guna Agency.														
INDORE)—contd.	Raghogarh State ...	27	1	...	28	3	...	7	...	10	18	3	1	2	
	TOTAL	2,704.	124	51	2,879	85	3	509	168	765	2,114	2,543	2,047	1,576	

(Sd.) C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SIMLA ; }
The 17th July 1896.

Extract from the Moghia Inspection Report of the Assistant General Superintendent, Rajputana, for the year 1895.

With reference to the settlement of criminal tribes in Rajputana nothing has been done by this office beyond the general control of Moghias, and I beg to submit the returns noted in the margin to show what has been done during the year towards reclaiming them.

Return No. I shows that Moghias are not implicated in any dakaiti, and that only 15 major crimes (under which head are classified murder, dakaiti, robbery and theft of over Rs. 200) and 137 minor crimes, *i.e.*, petty thefts, etc., are brought to their account. This, considering that there are no less than 7,659 Registered Moghias, and that all these are supposed to be thieves by all hereditary instinct, speaks well for the present settlement work.

Returns Nos.
i, ii, iii.

Return No. II simply shows the numbers of Moghias in the Central jails of Ajmer and Agra, and in the Head-Quarter jails of Native States on the 31st December 1894, and gives the numbers sent to jail during the year, and those now under trial for all offences.

But the last total shown in the return must not be taken as at all representative of the real number of Moghias still awaiting trial, for though there are only 18 under-trial Moghias at the jails shown, there are really, as seen in Return No. I, no less than 116 still under trial for crimes against property alone.

Return No. III shows that during the year 250 Moghias have been newly registered, and 8,157 bigas of land have been distributed among them in excess of the quantity in possession of Moghias last year.

I will now go cursorily into the work of each State separately.

Mewar.—There were 393 Moghias present in Mewar on the 31st December 1895. Of these 282 are cultivators, and in possession of land; 68 are living with relations and have no land of their own; 28 are Chaukidars having little or no land; 5 are still unprovided for; and 10 are cripples and unfit for work of any sort.

During the year 18 Moghias died, and 6 new men were brought on the register, reducing the number by twelve; 91 bigas more land and 9 bullocks were given to Moghias during the year and 7 *patas* issued. There are still a great number of *patas* to be given.

The Moghias of Saeran were inspected by Inspector Bhagat Singh. There are 13 in 4 villages of Saeran and Hora. The petty complaints made by these Baoris have all been redressed, and 8 have been given *patas*, leaving only 5 still unprovided with them.

Moghias have been this year charged with crime against property in only 13 cases as compared with 14 last year; and 11 men have been convicted and imprisoned, while last year imprisonment was inflicted on 22 persons.

During last cold weather inspection 3 Moghias were found wandering about unsettled-down, and un-registered; they were proved at the time to be Mewar Moghias, and the Motamid, Bishamber Nath, promised to settle them down; but up to date no intimation of the promise having been fulfilled has been received in the office though many reminders have been sent.

Marwar.—As already reported, I made a tour through a part of Marwar in February and March, visiting Moghia villages in the Parganas of Parbatsar, Merta, Jaitaran, Bilara, Jodhpur, and Sujat.

I inspected 311 Baoris and the cultivation of 29 villages. The settlement work was very satisfactory, and had been most thoroughly well organized. The work of the Muharrirs deputed to superintend the work of the different Parganas was hardly so good, being apathetic; their Registers were not up to date, and there were many discrepancies showing absolute want of supervision and interest.

Finding in Sujat that Baoris were receiving grain advances in cash instead of kind, I strongly advised that this system should be altered, and that advances should be made in kind only.

Statement No. I shows that 9 charges of major crime were brought against Moghias during the year; this is a reduction of 5 as compared with last year's record. Minor crimes have, however, increased from 78 to 115; this number appears very high compared with that in other states, but it must be remembered that Baoris are also vastly more numerous in Marwar than elsewhere. One hundred and ninety-eight Baoris were arrested during the year; 73 have been convicted, and 17 acquitted, leaving 103 still under trial. No dakaitis or murders were committed by Baoris this year.

Statement No. III shows that 5,411 Baoris were present on the 31st December 1894. Of these, 74 have absconded, and were struck off the Register, 87 died, and 119 have been newly registered.

The total present on the 31st December 1895 was therefore 5,405.

The quantity of land in the possession of Moghias on the 31st December 1895 was 1,39,704 bigas, showing a slight increase of 29 bigas as compared with the previous year.

Rs. 1,777-2-9 were spent in seed advances, and 43 bullocks were distributed among Baoris. Arrangements were also made for 41 Boras during the year.

The Baoris are occupied as shown below :—

Cultivators of their own land	...	...	...	2,989
Workers in partnership with some of the above	...	...	...	516
Labourers	...	...	...	1,581
Chaukidars	...	...	...	57
In Jail or Cripples	...	...	...	262
Total				5,405

Before closing my report regarding Marwar, I would like to place on record the steady and honest work done by Captain Subhan Ali Khan, Motamid, who was stationed at Ajmer to assist this office in the disposal of Baoris coming here with complaints. He gave me the greatest assistance, and the portions of the settlement work inspected which were under his supervision were all that could be desired. I should be glad to hear that he is doing as well now that he has been transferred from Ajmer.

Jaisalmer.—In the Jaisalmer State there are 20 families of Baoris, who have 293 bigas of land in possession. No reports regarding them are ordinarily received, so I can give no details.

Bikanir.—There are 805 Baoris in Bikanir. Of these, 335 are cultivators in possession of land; with them are 181 relations who have no land of their own, but share that of their relatives; 268 are chaukidars; 21 are either in jail or cripples.

During the year 7,967 bigas of land and 20 bullocks have been distributed among Baoris, 70 *patas* have been drawn up and given out, and 26 new Moghias have been registered.

No inspection was made of the Bikanir arrangements; but from the reports, which are sent in most regularly and which contain far more information than the reports of any other State, the settlement work seems to be excellent.

Large quantities of land are always given in Bikanir because of the unproductive nature of the soil, and the scarcity of water.

Orders have recently been issued by the Darbar granting 30 bigas a head in Hanumangarh and 40 bigas a head elsewhere throughout the State,

and directing that a special fund should be kept in each Nizamat simply for the provision of necessary assistance to Moghias.

Crime against property by Moghias is very small in this State, 6 cases only being credited to them.

Fifty-six Moghias were punished for various offences during the year, and all cases but one have been disposed of.

Tonk.—There are only 47 Moghias in this State. They were inspected by Captain Impey in 1893 and a report sent in on which the Political Officer moved the Darbar to grant Rs. 1,000 for their settlement. Up to date, of that sum only Rs. 126-9-0 has been spent, and of this Rs. 23-9-6 has been recovered, leaving now in hand Rs. 896. In spite of this sum being available for expenditure, 14 of the Moghias have been left unsettled, having received neither land or bullocks or seed advances.

The obvious reason must be that the officer deputed for the settlement of Moghias is either very lazy or incompetent; he should, in my opinion, be roused up or changed.

Shahpura.—In this state the Motamid has also been made Police Superintendent, much to the detriment of Moghia work. It was with the greatest difficulty that we got any returns from the Darbar at all.

The Moghias were inspected by the Political Agent with the assistance of Deputy Inspector Ram Gopal of this Agency.

There were few complaints, the only things required being wells; the Political Agent ordered eight to be made, and reports have been received that seven are already completed.

There are 56 Moghias, and they have only 302 bigas of land, which appears to me an absurdly small amount, being little over 5 bigas a head; that quantity even of the very best irrigated land is insufficient. Practically no thefts are placed at the door of Moghias, but I don't know how they live if they do not steal, unless they are allowed to wander about seeking work as coolies, as they are not even employed as chaukidars.

Banswara.—The Moghias of this State are not of the criminal classes; they are chiefly employed as chaukidars, and appear to be of good character.

Partapgarh.—There are 119 Baoris in this State, 33 are cultivators of their own land and six cultivate with them; 56 are chaukidars; and 24 are still unprovided with work or land. The Moghias cultivating land are chiefly those in the settlement of Fathgarh. They were inspected last year, and had some complaints of a very reasonable nature. These were sent to the Darbar for redress, but up to date no intimation of any thing having been done has been received.

Eastern States Rajputana, Bhartpur, Dholpur, Karauli.—There are no Moghias under the rules in these States; the few who are there are of the Baddak caste, and of good character. Their names are all registered and a report is received each year telling of deaths, etc. This is all that is required.

Alwar.—There are some 373 Moghias of the Bagri caste; they are not a criminal tribe. A tour of inspection was made last year by Deputy Inspector Mahbub Khan, and the Darbar promised that lists should be sent, as is done in Bhartpur, but they have not come.

Jaipur.—No inspection was made in Jaipur during the year. There are 66 Moghias in the State who are under the rules. The land given to them has been reduced by 655 bigas, but no report has been received showing the reason for this reduction. Enquiry has been made and the reply is awaited. No crime against property has been alleged against them; 9 have been punished for other offences.

Kishangarh.—There are 102 Moghias in the State; they have not been inspected, and the report submitted says that all Moghias are either settled down

or given *chaukidari* work, without any further details. I know of two men who are neither settled nor have been given *chaukidari*, and there may be many more, so I have returned the report for details. I have previously reported on the obstructive nature of the Kishangarh officials, and am sorry to say they do not seem to improve.

Jhalawar.—In 1894 there were 3 Baoris only in the State, and now these have absconded and none are left at all. Last year I reported on the way the Jhalawar Darbar had driven Baoris out of the State, and so avoided taking its share of the expenses of settling them down in common with other States. This year it seems to have kept up the practice and is now rid of all. It is not known where they have gone to.

Kotah.—Steps have been taken to improve the Moghia work in the State, and the results are satisfactory.

Last year 17 Moghias were on the register; when inspected it was found that 5 of these were passing under two names and counted as 10; this has been rectified, thus the number is now only 12. Of these, 2 have absconded and the rest have all been settled down; they have 254 bigas of land between them, and have been provided with assistance in the way of seed advances and bullocks.

Ajmer.—These Moghias are not under this Department at all.

MOGHIA RETURN No. I.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the number of daktaitis, robberies, and theft, &c., committed by Moghias and Baoris in the Native States of Rajputana, during the year ending on the 31st-December 1895.

Serial No.	State or Agency.	District or Pargana.	DETAILED LIST OF MAJOR CRIMES.				Total Number of Major Crimes.	Number of Minor Crimes.	Total number of Crimes.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.				REMARKS.
			Dakaitis.	Murder or attempt to commit murder.	Robbery of property valued at over Rs. 200.	Robbery of property over Rs. 200.				Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Under trial or on bail.	
1	Udaipur ...	Chhoti Sadri	...	...	1	2	3	7	10	17	10	3	4	
2	Do. ...	Mandalgarh	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	3	
3	Do. ...	Saeran ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	
4	Jodhpur ...	Jaitaran	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	18	8	...	...	
5	Do. ...	Merta	...	...	3	...	3	25	28	37	17	3	17	
6	Do. ...	Moroth	...	...	1	...	1	11	12	18	1	3	14	
7	Do. ...	Parbatsar	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	15	5	...	10	
8	Do. ...	Nawa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	
9	Do. ...	Sujat ...	...	...	1	...	1	17	18	32	9	...	23	
10	Do. ...	Belora ...	...	...	...	1	1	12	13	20	10	1	9	
11	Do. ...	Pali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Do. ...	Phalodi	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	
13	Do. ...	Nagor	...	...	...	1	1	22	23	40	11	9	20	
14	Do. ...	Jodhpur	...	...	...	2	2	5	7	11	5	1	5	

[illegible]

AJMER;

W. A. GAYER,

The 21st March 1896.

First Assistant to the General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana.

MOGHIA RETURN No. II.

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II.

Abstracts of Returns received from Jails in the Rajputana Agency for the year ending 31st December 1895.

Serial No.	Jails.	Moghias in Jails on 31st December 1894.	Moghias confined under sentence or under trial in jail during the year.	Total.	HOW DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.			MOGHIAS IN JAIL ON 31ST DECEMBER 1895.			REMARKS.
					Released.	Died.	Transferred.	Under sentence.	Life prisoners.	Under trial.	
1	Udaipur (Mewar)	8	6	14	4	1	...	8	...	1	
2	Choti Sadri (Do.)	9	5	14	12	...	...	1	...	...	
3	Jodhpur (Marwar)	125	137	262	116	...	...	130	...	16	
4	Tonk	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	
5	Nimbahera	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Banswara	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Partapgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Kushhalgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Shahpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Jhalawar	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Bikanir	3	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	
12	Kotah	22	56	78	50	...	6	21	...	...	
13	Jaipur	9	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
14	Kishangarh	7	9	18	15	...	...	3	...	...	
15	Ajmer	8	11	18	17	...	...	1	...	...	
16	Agra	9	11	19	13	...	...	5	...	...	
		9	...	9	5	...	...	4	...	...	
	TOTAL 1895	204	241	445	238	1	7	179	2	18	
	TOTAL FOR 1894	206	214	420	216	...	...	166	2	36	
	Increase	...	27	25	22	1	7	13	...	...	
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	

AJMER; } W. A. GAYER,
First Assistant to the General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana.
The 21st March 1896.

Moghia Return No. III.

	19	2	2	2	...	1	2	18	97	182
Saeran...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalgarh	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	48	58
Rasmi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4
Tana ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10
Kotharia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total	405	7	18	...	1	8	6	393	4,438	4,529
Jaitaran	920	3	8	...	...	1	8	918	19,800	19,682
Merta ...	1,022	9	19	5	...	...	45	1,034	26,968	26,522
Maroth...	190	3	2	...	...	...	10	195	6,034	5,965
Parbatsar	406	3	3	...	...	1	5	406	13,070	12,971
Nawa ...	45	...	1	...	...	2	2	48	1,284	1,501
Sujat ...	699	4	14	8	...	6	20	699	11,884	12,125
Bilara	503	1	6	16	...	6	11	497	13,870	14,951
Pali	286	3	12	...	...	...	...	271	7,688	7,421
Phalodi	18	...	...	...	...	1	3	22	167	167
Nagor	672	3	10	1	...	16	2	676	19,610	18,949
Jodhpur	531	15	10	...	...	2	13	521	15,548	15,940
Didwana	119	...	2	...	...	1	...	118	3,752	3,510
Total	5,411	44	87	30	...	36	119	5,405	1,39,675	1,39,704
Jaislmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	20	...	293

Serial number.	State or Agency.	District.	Number shown as present in each district on the 31st December 1894.	Number absconded during the year.	Number died during the year.	Number struck off the Registers during the year.	Number returned during the year.	Number registered during the year.	Number present on the 31st December 1895.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY MOGLIAS AS SHOWN IN LAST YEAR.		QUANTITY OF LAND NOW IN POSSESSION ACCORDING TO STATE REGISTERS.	REMARKS.
										Bigas,	Bigas,		
BIKANIR	{	Bikanir	50	...	1	2	1	...	48	1,464	1,895		
		Reni	138	...	4	5	3	3	135	5,745	7,137		
		Sujangarh	332	...	7	1	3	5	332	11,512	16,066		
		Suratghar	277	4	4	...	3	18	290	7,617	9,207		
		Total	797	4	16	8	10	26	805	26,338	34,305		
TONK	{	Nimbahera	40	1	...	...	2	6	47	473	510		
		Dikola	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	29	29		
SHAHFURA	{	Barra	18	...	...	...	1	4	23	162	162		
		Phulia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	9		
		Rajas	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	15	15		
		Khamor	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	45	45		
		Hanwantia	6	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	15		
		Meoda	3	...	...	...	..	...	3	10	10		

[illegible]

Serial number.	State or Agency.	District.	Number shown as present on the 31st December 1894.	Number absconded during the year.	Number died during the year.	Number struck off the Registers during the year.	Number returned during the year.	Number registered during the year.	Number present on the 31st December 1895.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY MOGHIAHS AS SHOWN IN LAST YEAR.		REMARKS.
										Bigas.	Bigaa.	
JAIPUR	{	Sambhar	32	..	1	..	..	..	31	903	320	The cause of decrease in land in possession of the Baoris of Jaipur has been enquired from the Resident.
		Shaikhawati	37	1	1	..	..	..	35	1,479	1,407	
		Total	69	1	2	..	..	..	66	2,382	1,727	
KISHANGARH	..	Kishangarh	103	..	3	..	..	2	102	2,039	2,162	
JHALAWAR	..	Chaichut	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
KOTAH	..	Kotah	17	2	..	5	..	..	10	116	254	
AJMER	..	Ajmer	108	38	5	..	4	42	111	104	384	
Total for Rajputana for 1895			7,636	102	144	48	67	250	7,659	*180,190	188,347	* Should be 180,100 and not 179,192 as shown last year.
Total for previous year			6,966	50	90	26	42	794	7,636	168,670	179,192	
Increase	..	..	670	52	54	22	25	..	23	11,520	9,155	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†544	..	..	..	† The large decrease is due to a considerable increase in the number of Baoris registered in 1894 in the Alwar State.

W. A. GAYER,

First Assistant to the General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana.

AJMER; }
The 21st March 1896.

No. 1020, dated Indore, 21st March 1896.

From—H. G. WATERFIELD, ESQ., Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Central India,

To—The Political Agent in Malwa.

I have the honour to forward, for your information and the issue of such orders as you may consider necessary, the following report of my inspection of the Moghias settled in the States of your Agency.

SAILANA.

I entered the Agency and commenced work at Jamunia, Sailana, on the 29th November 1895, and inspected the Moghias of Sailana at that place on that date and the 30th November, and at Sailana on the 7th and 8th December 1895.

The State of Sailana has 13 villages, with Moghias resident, *viz.*—Nain, Chitawad, Rojarkha, Chaurana, Bolan, Simloda, Jamunia, Sailana, Karia, Kokra, Chandoria, Bangrod and Jharwasa.

The Moghias of this State have on two occasions been colonized at Dewala and at Jamunia, but on each occasion they absconded on the pleas of unhealthy climate and bad land, and returned to their former habitations. As regards Jamunia, their excuse seems to have been valid for the place appears extremely unhealthy, and one woman is the remnant of the colony.

The Motamid, Rayali, has held his appointment for the last four years. He appears energetic and knows his work, but he is not popular with the Moghias who charge him with extortion. The Diwan of the State, however, informs me that he considers him a good officer, and that he works very well and has never before been complained against. His pay is, I believe, small.

The greater number of the Moghias in this State are Malvis, the next in number being Kheraras. Marwaras are but few. The first named appear on the whole a very quiet and inoffensive lot, the troublesome men being of the other two castes.

Nain.—Four Marwaras were registered at this village and one new entry has been ordered, *viz.*, Unkar, son of Chanda, who was not present at inspection. The remainder were all present, except Narjia, son of Chanda, who is in Jaora jail for five years for theft (a heavy sentence for the remission of a part of which his brothers are petitioning). Chanda, son of Lachhman, who has 28 bigas of *chaukidari* land and also rents 146 bigas, is doing very well. His three sons live with him. Luna, son of Har Lal, lives by labour having no land. Arrangements should be made to give him land.

Chitawad.—One Marwara, Pirtha, son of Chimna, is registered here and was present. He has ten bigas of *chaukidari* land and two bullocks of his own. He has cultivated for many years and should be given more land to complete the amount sanctioned, with grazing-land.

Rojarkha.—Natha, son of Hema, Marwara, was registered at this village, and his son Golab has now been ordered to be brought on the register. The Motamid reports that these men are at loggerheads with the villagers, and are to be moved to Barodia where they are to be given the full amount of land.

Chaurana.—Two Kheraras are registered at this village, and both are present. Bakhta, son of Dewa, has the full amount of land and does well. He had adopted Sala, son of Jita, but they have quarrelled, and the latter must now be arranged for separately.

Bolan.—Three Kheraras were registered at this village and two new entries have now been ordered, making a total of five men, of whom four were present, Birdha, son of Rupa, being ill at the village.

These men all live as one family, and have by their own account about 60 bigas and according to the Motamid 100 bigas between them. This land should have been measured. They require three bullocks which should be supplied. The Motamid has been directed to see to this.

Simloda.—Seven Kheraras were registered as at this village. Of these two died in 1894, and their names have now been cancelled, leaving a total of five, of whom four were present, Mana *alias* Morar, son of Khema, being in Sailana jail. This man is a thorough ruffian who is always in trouble with the Sailana or Ratlam Police, and, if punished again, should be given a severe flogging which would bring him to his senses.

These men have practically no land, and the Motamid reports that they have twice been given land, and, after spoiling it, given it up and asked for more. I talked the matter over with the Diwan, and then told the men they would once more be given land, and that, if they did not then take to cultivation, severe measures would be taken to make them do so. Mana appears to be the disturbing element here, and if he gets a heavy sentence for the cases for which he is now under trial and so be kept out of the way, the remainder may be made to settle down.

Famunia.—Two men are registered as here. Both have absconded, and one woman and her son Gopal, nephew of Harji of Bolan, are the remains of the colony. Both are ill and are to be moved to Chaurana, where the boy will live with Bhakta. The woman lives with another man.

Sailana.—Six Malvis were registered here and a seventh has now been brought on the list. Five of these men have a large amount of land and are very well-to-do. They were greatly favoured by the late Raja, which accounts for their affluent circumstances. Chatra, son of Bhupa, has *chaukidari* for which he gets pay and therefore does not require land, and Aman, son of Kesha, is a cripple. He is however to be given some land which he will get cultivated, and so ensure himself subsistence.

Karia.—One Malvi was registered at this village. He has a large amount of land and is well-to-do.

Baldewa, son of Dhara, has been brought on the register and is to be arranged for in the matter of land and cattle.

Kokra.—Four Malvis were registered here, of whom one, Kana, son of Dewa, is an idiot. Two new entries have now been ordered, making a total of six. All were present except Kana, who has been absent for two years, a fact which was not reported.

The two new entries have to be supplied with land. The remainder have plenty of land and are doing well.

Chandoria.—Three Malvis are registered here and were all present. One has 15 bigas and the other two ten each. All should be given the full sanctioned amount. They complain that they have had to pay rent as ordinary cultivators, and without exemption. This is to be inquired into.

Bangrod.—Six Malvis were registered as at this village, but not one is present. Unkar, son of Amra, died 12th February 1895, and his name has been cancelled. The remaining five have all absconded, and no clue to their whereabouts has been obtained.

Jharwasa.—Amra, son of Khema, Malvi, was registered here and was present. He has a large amount of land which is cultivated by his son Hira and nephew Sewa, son of Oman, who have now both been brought on the register and are present.

The above completes the Moghias of Sailana, and the following figures show the result of the inspection:—

In previous register.	Present.	Absentees, &c.	Absconded,	Dead,	In jail.	Now registered.
41	26	3	7	3	2	11

Deducting deaths and adding new registrations, we have a grand total of 49.

The settlement does not appear to have been properly looked after till lately, but the present Diwan takes interest in it and promises to see to all

matters requiring attention. A great variation is noticeable, some men having a very large quantity of land and others having none.

I made an attempt to check the photographs of Moghias of this State, but as the photographs had no index or register and the plates were not even numbered individually or according to the villages, I was unable to identify the likenesses. One point, however, is noticeable, *viz.*, that when the photographs were taken, I believe in 1880, the number of Moghias registered in Sailana was 94. This has now dropped to 49 or about half what it was.

The decrease is probably to be accounted for by the large number of men who must have absconded from the original colonies, who have never returned or been traced, and have now in all probability settled down in other States.

RATLAM.

In the month of May last, on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, I made an inspection of the Moghias of Ratlam, calling them in there. On that occasion I saw men of 36 villages—there being present at the inspection 86 men, absent at villages 38 men, in jail eight, absconded four, and three returned as dead; ten new entries were ordered, making a total of 146 men alive. I found then that *patas* had not been given, that land had very seldom been given up to the amount ordered by the rules, that supervision was evidently very slack indeed, and that the register was badly kept. I noted then that the Motamid was an old man, evidently not strong enough or fit for the position. On my present inspection, however, I found that attention had been paid to my recommendations, and some of the measure had been carried out.

My present inspection commenced on the 29th November, at Jamunia, where I remained on the 30th also. On the 1st and 2nd of December I was at Dharai and at Ratlam from the 3rd to 6th of December 1895.

The Moghias of this State are very much scattered, being settled in 37 villages, *viz.*,—Mundri, Dhuntoria, Ratargarh, Kachlana, Satreti, Rampuria, Charani, Eweria, Bajera, Bajna Rignia, Badnara, Barwant Kheri, Banjli Pulduna, Pulsora, Barwar, Dewil, Delanpur, Sikheri, Laptia, Naogaon, Amleta, Baori Khera, Bodina, Berdha, Dudhwasa, Dhanasuta, Dhikwa, Sarwan, Sandla, Kantwasa, Kumer Kotri, Lunera, Puncher and Dhikola.

The Motamid, Bisheswar Nath, is an old man, who is not, in my opinion, fit for the work. He has toured fairly well, but I doubt whether he has measured land, &c. I spoke to the Diwan about him and recommended his removal, but the Diwan then did not see his way to this. Since that I have heard from you of your new arrangement by which the Moghias are to be put under the Superintendent of Police, with an Inspector as Motamid under him.

Taking each village separately, I show below the result of my inspections:—

Mundri.—Eleven Kheraras are shown as living here, one having just been newly register by me. Three other men were on the register as here, but have been living for sometime elsewhere, and their names should have been struck off. Of the eleven now registered, seven only were present at the village, four having absconded at various times and not having been traced. One man only, Kalu, son of Bhawan, had any land, and as these men have twice been given land here and colonized, and yet are in this State, I rode out to the village on the 2nd December 1895 to see the state of things myself. I saw both former sites where they were given land which they afterwards declared was bad and left uncultivated. In my opinion the land was good in both cases. The men have, however, once more chosen land which the State is willing to give them, and they are now to be regularly settled down. They are evidently an idle and good for nothing lot, and I warned them that on this occasion they would be compelled to keep the land now given, and punished if they did not cultivate. They made themselves out to be starving, but I found them looking far better fed than the majority of the villagers. These men were originally colonized at a short distance from Mundri and their huts are still standing. I found in them the remains of seed-advances which they had allowed to rot! The police *chauki* originally placed to look

after them is still here and should be moved into the village, where all the Moghias now reside. From the above it is clear that the Moghias here are a bad lot and need coercion to make them take to labour and cultivation. A severe dose of stripes would, I feel sure, have a good and speedy effect on them in future.

Dhantoria.—Six Kheraras are registered as at this village and all were present at inspection. One man has 15 bigas and wishes for five more which he should get, three others have ten bigas each, and the other two had the same amount, but gave it up as they say the land was bad. No *patas* have been granted. The men all complained that the land which had been given them was very far away from the village, stony, rocky and unfit for cultivation, consequently I visited the village and saw the land on the 1st December 1895. The land is certainly a long way away from the village, and though good in parts, most of it is amid *nalas*, is rocky with hardly any soil on the top of it and is unfit for cultivation. I saw a large amount of *bir* ground close to the village which might, I think, be made over to the Moghias as *parat*, while their land might be made over in exchange and allowed to become *bir*, for which only it appears to me to be fit. I directed the Motamid to try to arrange this and report. I saw the houses of the Moghias, and found them comfortable-looking and sound.

Ratagarh.—Four Kheraras were registered here and one new entry was ordered, making a total of five, but of these one, Birdha son of Harji, is said to have died. He had been absent since July 1890. Kana, son of Harji, has 21 bigas of land, besides over six bigas of *bir* land, and has a *pata*. He says however that the land has been assessed higher each year. The Motamid has been told to report on this. Tulsa, son of Harji, has 20 bigas, and Moti, son of Harji, ten bigas. The new entry is to get land.

Kachlana.—Two brothers, Marwaras, are registered here and were present. They have between them plenty of land and eight bullocks.

Sutrati.—Pirtha, son of Ratna, Marwara, is registered here and has land, though less than the sanctioned amount. He originally belonged to Eweria, but changed his residence without, apparently, any notice being taken of the fact.

Rampuria.—Two Marwaras were registered here and another has now been ordered to be brought on the list. They are brothers, have plenty of land and are doing well.

Charani.—Two Marwaras are registered here. Nahoria, son of Nanda, was present. He belonged to Eweria and changed his residence, no intimation being made. He has only seven bigas of land and should get the full amount. Sheola, son of Pema, has absconded since 1891.

Eweria.—Two Marwaras were shown here, the remains of a colony. Nanda, son of Aidan, was present and has his full amount of land, but no *pata*. Khema, alias Harji, son of Ratna, is said to have absconded since the 10th September 1895, and the Motamid was not aware of it.

Bajera.—Six Kheraras were registered here and one new entry has now been ordered. All are present, except Khema, son of Rama, who is in jail at Jaora for theft. These men all have sufficient land, the deficit I noted in May having been made up in October. The wife of Khema gets his land cultivated. Grazing-land has not, however, been given them, and this should be done. The Patel of the village takes the roll call.

All complained that rent has been taken from them as from ordinary cultivators, and that the exemption of two annas in the rupee has not been allowed them. This is to be inquired into, the Diwan being asked to see to the matter. The new entry is to be provided with land.

Bajna.—Nine Godwaras were registered as here; of whom one, Bera, son of Unkar, absconded in 1894, and is said to be in Naogaon of Jharna, as servant of a *bania*, Kamal Chand. This man was entered in the register as present, and no intimation of his absence had been sent. Three new entries have now been ordered, making a total of 12 men registered, of whom 11 were present. Of these, two were originally in Berdha, and apparently were allowed to change their residence

of their own accord, the move of one, Sheola, son of Kishna, not being intimated. One man has 20 bigas of land, three have 15 each, one has 10, one only seven, and another only two bigas. One man is a sharer with the man who has 20 bigas and so wants no land himself. Two others had land which they said was bad and gave up. They now live by labour. These men should be property provided for, and the others who have not the full amount of land should be granted more. Six men are paying rent and *patas* have been granted. More bullocks are also required. There is a police station by which the roll call is taken, and if land could be provided in sufficient quantity, a fairly large colony might be located here, and so do away with the scattered distribution now prevalent.

Rignia.—Four Marwaras were located at this village, all of whom were present, and I have a fifth new entry to be made of a man who has already 20 bigas of lands and pays rent. All have the full quantity of land, and two men cultivate a considerable quantity of extra land on their own account, but a complaint was made that all the land granted had not been made over to them, as the villagers would not let them have it. There were also great complaints concerning some Bagris, next-door neighbours of the Moghias, regarding thefts by them and damage to fields by their cattle, with countercharges on the part of the Bagris. Consequently I rode out to the village on the 5th December 1895 to see the state of things myself. I found that a *panchayat* had been held and the Bagris had admitted the theft and promised compensation, having signed a paper to that effect before the Patel, but the latter is in with the Bagris and has not made them pay up. The damage to fields was also admitted and compensation promised but not made. This damage was done by the Patel's own cattle! I spoke about all this to the Diwan, and urged that strong measures should be taken to secure the Moghias fair play, which even the police officials on duty at the village told me they did not get, the Kamdar being against them, and siding with the Bagris who should themselves be brought on the register.

Badnara.—Two Marwaras and one Kherara are registered here and were present. Of these, one was also registered in Sikheri, but has been here seven years, and the other really belonged to Mundri. However all those have large quantities of land, though none of it is *muafi*, and so far they have paid rent as ordinary cultivators. The Motamid reported that there was no land here to be given as *muafi*, so the rule as to exemption of two annas in the rupee should be made, and I directed him to see to this.

Barwant Kheri.—Three Kheraras were registered here and one new entry has now been ordered. Two men have the full quantity of land, but the third, though shown as having it, had not really been put in possession, the land still being in the hands of villagers. This was ordered to be seen to at once. One man had his land made up to the full amount after my inspection in May.

Banjli.—Five Kheraras were registered here, all present, and two new entries have now been ordered, one of these being really that of an inhabitant of Mundri who had been here for a year and a half though the fact had not been intimated. One man, Ratna, son of Naga, has a large amount of land and is doing very well. His son is with him. The remainder have sufficient land, but no *patas*.

Pulduna.—Nine Malvis were registered here, all of whom are present, and two new entries were made. One of these cultivates the land of Mana, son of Bhima, who is unfit to cultivate, as also is one other man who lives by labour with three others who should, however, be given land. The remainder have the full quantity of land, but it is in each case made up of *chaukidari*, *muafi* and rented land, and in no case has 20 bigas of *muafi* land been granted. *Patas* also have not been given. The Thakur takes the roll call.

Pulsora.—Two Marwaras are present here, of whom one has a large amount of land as of *chaukidari*, and the other has eight bigas of *chaukidari* and nine bigas of *muafi* given in November as a result of my May inspection. No *patas* have been issued.

Barwar.—One Pema, son of Bhima, was at this village, but he died on the 24th November 1895, and his name has been struck off.

Dhamnod.—Five Malvis are registered, who are all present. One man only has 20 bigas *muafi*, and he has also some *chaukidari* of which he complains that two bigas have been taken up by Takht Singh, Rajput. This case is to be inquired into. Two others have only ten bigas of *muafi* and should get ten bigas more, one other has ten of *muafi* and ten of *chaukidari*, and the last has ten of *chaukidari* and only five of *muafi* and should get other five bigas. No *patas* have been granted. I visited this village. Complaints are made about the locality of the houses which are near the stream. One only, however, is in a really bad position, and orders have been given to the Motamid to arrange for a new site for the owner.

Dewil.—The names of four Marwaras were entered here. Of these, one Unkar, son of Lala, died in May 1895, and his name has been cancelled. Of the other three, one man only has land and he has not cultivated. Gopal Das, son of Raghunath Das, only came here in October, and this was not reported.

Delanpur.—Three Marwaras were registered here, of whom one died in November 1894, and should have been struck off. The other two men have plenty of land and are doing well, and the villagers get on well with them. I visited this village on the road.

Sikheri.—Four Marwaras are registered here, of whom one has no land and lives by labour. Two others have the full quantity of land, while the fourth has only 14 bigas. *Patas* have not been granted, and this should be done.

Taptia.—Six Marwaras were registered here and two new entries have now been ordered. Hema, son of Maya Ram, died more than a year ago, but the fact was not intimated. His name is now struck off. Bhagwan, son, of Bhakta, has been shown as an absconder since 1887, but his son, Kani Ram, states he is dead. Two men, Dhanna and Khema, are in Ujjain jail, as is also Ganga Ram, son of Lala, who is in for murder. This leaves only three present, and of these one only has the full amount of land. The other, Kani Ram, has 14 bigas of rented land of his father's, and on this he has had no exemption. He should also get *muafi* land. The mother of Dhanna cultivates his land, 16 bigas, by labour.

Naogaon.—Eight Malvis are registered here, all of whom are present. One of these was registered at my last inspection, and has not yet been given land, but the remainder all have land and appear to be doing well. *Patas*, however, have not been given, and complaints were made as to want of grazing-land for cattle. The patel takes the roll call.

Amlota.—Four Marwaras are registered here and are all present. All have land for which they are, they say, paying excessive rent. Seodan, son of Kana, stated also that the Jagirdar had confiscated all his last two years' produce. This will be inquired into, the Diwan being asked to see to the matter. No *patas* have been given, and bullocks are required by three men.

Baori Khera.—One Natha, son of Dungar, registered here has been an absconder since March 1894, and there is said to be no clue to his whereabouts though, as his children are still here, this is unlikely. He is probably wanted, whence the lack of information.

Bodina.—Two Malvis are registered here, and are present, each having only ten bigas of *muafi* land, though shown in the register as having 20 bigas. This amount should now be made up.

Berdha.—Six Godwaras were registered here, of whom three died during the year, two are absconders (one of them also being said to be dead, but this is without confirmation) and one only, Bhera, son of Dewa, is present. He has 14 bigas of land given since my last inspection, and cattle. He has no *pata* and is shown as having 20 bigas. The widow of Mana, son of Tila, who died in February 1895, has, since my last inspection, been given nine bigas of land and one bullock to enable her to provide for herself and her family.

Budhwasa.—Four Kheraras were registered here, but one, Harji, son of Jodha, died in April, and his name has been struck off. The remaining three

are present, and each has 20 bigas of land. One requires a second bullock and none have *patas*. They appear to be doing fairly well.

Dhanasuta.—Nine Marwaras are registered here, of whom seven were present. One Aidan, son of Bhiman, is in Ujjain Jail for theft, and another, Baldeo, son of Kalu, absconded on the 1st January 1894 and has not been heard of. One man only, Rupa, son of Jiwan, has any land to speak of. He has plenty and has done well. Others have land according to the register, but really do not cultivate and are a bad lot. One man, Mana, son of Khema, has lived for the last two years in Kotri, and this was never reported.

This village together with those of Kumer and Kotri, belong to the Thakur of Namli, who wishes to settle the whole lot at Sukronda, not far from Sailana. I went out to see this village, as I have already reported to you and, from the land I was shown, came to the conclusion that the Moghias would not settle down here. You have since informed me that the Thakur has promised better land, and that you have directed him to settle these Moghias here as long as he complies with the orders of Government, as contained in the Regulations for the Control of Criminal Tribes and the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual.

One fact, which should greatly aid in the settlement, is that Sukronda is absolutely insulated. An absconding Moghia should not have time to reach other villages before his absence is noted, when steps to arrest him could be taken. Excellent quarters are ready for Moghias here, and all that will be required is good supervision, water-supply and the usual village shop-keepers. I do not, however, see the necessity of moving Rupa who has cultivated a lot of land and pays rent regularly.

Dhikwa.—Four Marwaras are registered here, all of whom were present. Three of them have the full quantity of land, and one has a large amount in which his son, the fourth man, participates. Two have been given their land since my inspection in May last, and one, not having yet received any bullocks, has not cultivated. No *bir* or grazing-land has been granted them.

Sarwan.—A *jagir* village, in which five Malvis are registered, all of whom are present. One man only has the full amount of land, and that is made up by rented land. All have plenty of cattle of their own. Great complaints were made regarding the harshness of the Thakur, who appears to be given to suddenly confiscating land when the crop is good and ripe. Complaints also were made regarding the levying of octroi duties.

Sandla.—One Marwara, Pirtha, son of Lala, is registered here, but has no land and lives by labour. He states that he had 20 bigas, but the Thakur, Fath Singh, took them from him. He does *chaukidari*, but says that he gets nothing for it. He should now get land, not *chaukidari*, and it would be well to remove him to some other village where Moghias reside.

Kantarwasa.—Four Marwaras are registered here, all being present. Three men have the full amount of land, but say that they are not allowed the exemption ordered in the rules, but have to pay rent as ordinary cultivators. One, Bhawania, son of Hulma, has no land, and is a servant of the Thakur, getting Rs. 4 a month. No *patas* have been granted.

Kumer.—Three Kheraras are registered here, of whom two were present, the third, Bhulia, son of Nawal, being in Ujjain Jail for theft. Nanda, son of Raju, only has any land, having 22 bigas of *chaukidari*. He requires two bullocks which should be arranged for. The remarks about Dhanasuta apply to this village as regards colonization at Sukronda.

Kotri.—Two Kheraras are registered here and were present, neither has any land, and one has no cattle. These men also are to be settled at Sukronda.

Lunera.—Four Marwaras are registered here and all were present, being a father and three sons who have between them 60 *bigas* of land and four bullocks of their own. They appear to be satisfied, but will probably require more land as the sons grow older and get families.

Pancher.—Two Marwaras are registered here, but one, Ajita, son of Zora, has been an absconder since the 21st June 1894, and the other Rama, his brother, is a servant of the Thakur, receiving Rs. 4 per month. He, however, wishes to stop this and get land, which should be arranged.

Dhikola.—Two men, Kishora and Hera, sons of Mora, are registered here, but both have been absconders since 1891, and there is no clue to their whereabouts.

The following figures show the result of my inspection in Ratlam :—

Registered before inspection.	Present at Inspection.	Present at Village.	Dead.	Absconders.	In Jail.
154	98	26	10	14	6
	124		30		

Adding 17 new registrations to the 124 present, we have 141, of whom 99 are cultivators with more or less land, 38 are labourers without land, two are servants of Thakurs and two are unfit to cultivate. This number corresponds curiously with the number of men whose photographs were taken many years ago, *viz.*, 160. These photographs were not named or numbered, and the attempt to indentify the men depicted failed. There were 24 plates, containing likenesses of 160 men, and the 161 men now registered cannot identify themselves or their comrades. However, the fact remains that the number of men registered is almost identical with that registered 15 years' ago.

As will have been noticed, the Moghias of this State are much scattered and supervision has consequently been very scanty. The Moghias also have been very far from liberally treated, and the rules for their settlement have not been carried out. I would advise that a determined effort be made by the State to again colonize its Moghias, and so simplify the necessary supervision which, if good in the one colony, will ensure better results than are seen here. By doing this too the objectionable practice of making Moghias *chaukidars* could be done away with at one stroke.

If the State could arrange for a colony at some suitable place I could myself help in the settlement, on my return from tour, and could at the same time anthropometrically measure all men whom it would be expedient to have on our lists. The State should be strongly urged to propose some plan for the better settlement of their Moghias and their proper supervision for the future, and also to draw up a regular code of rules for their officials with regard to Moghia work. I would propose that they be advised to adopt the rules issued by the Jodhpur Darbar in Rajputana for the control of the Marwar Baoris, which have had excellent results.

I inspected the Moghias of the Piploda Thakurate at Piploda on the 9th, 10th and 11th December 1895.

The Motamid, Nayar Muhammad Khan, had only just been appointed and naturally knew nothing of the work. He gets I believe only Rs. 10 per mensem as pay, and how he can be expected to do good work on that I fail to see.

Piploda.—Seven Malvis are registered here and were all present. One of them Bhera, son of Ghasi, has been here two years, yet his name is still shown as at Bachauria! He has had ten *bigas* of *muafi* since 1894, and all the rest have for many years had land as *chaukidari*, one, Mana, son of Ghasi, having 20 *bigas*, and the rest each 15 *bigas*. None have *patas*, which should be given. One, Pema, son of Oman, needs two bullocks. The land is all very good, and the men are satisfied and doing well, and as all the Moghias in the Thakurate have land as *chaukidari*, it is difficult to see how the orders on this point are to be carried out, as to do so would involve changing all the land or giving it all under *muafi* at one time. The corps were very good, consisting principally of wheat.

Baraila.—Six Malvis were present here and one new entry, Uda, son of Amra, has been ordered, making a total of seven men registered. None of these men have anything like the proper amount of land, having, with one exception, only five *bigas* of *chaukidari*. Two have five and three *bigas* respectively in

addition, this being land rented by them as ordinary cultivators. Two have no land and should now be arranged for. No *patas* have been given. Such land as these men have is luckily very good and fertile, otherwise I should see no way for them to live except by thieving.

Sherpur.—Seven Malvis are registered here and were all present. Of these, five are partners in *chaukidari* land, of which they have 60 bigas, whereas they should have 100 bigas. Each has, however, some land rented privately. Two men have no land and live by labour. The five partners own eight bullocks of their own, and have none supplied by the Darbar.

Kamlakhera.—Eight Malvis were registered here, but one, Rajing, is also entered in Karanda to which he really belongs, and his name has been cut from here, leaving seven men, of whom one is an idiot and unable to cultivate. The remainder have an average of 14 bigas of land each, and some have rented land privately also. Eighteen head of bullocks are owned by these men as private property. The land has not been measured, and this should now be done.

Karanda.—Two Malvis were entered here and with the one mentioned above, Rajing, there is a total of three men, all present. All have plenty of land and have done well.

Rignia.—One Malvi is registered here and is well off for land and bullocks.

Pindhwas.—Three Malvis were registered, of whom Moti, son of Jheraula, died about a fortnight before my inspection. His name has been struck off. Jheraula has 26 bigas of *chaukidari* in which his son Amla shares. No *patas* have been given. Some more land should be given, as there are two families to supply.

Maskheri.—Two Malvis are registered here, and both were present. Each has ten bigas of *chaukidari*, and only one has cattle. The other, Daulat Ram, should be supplied with two bullocks.

Dudhakheri.—Seven Malvis are registered here, and all are present. Each has on an average ten bigas of *chaukidari* land and some have leased land privately. They have ten bullocks among them. Two men, Manga, son of Lakhma, and Nanda, son of Ganga, have been absconders since the 25th August 1895. Their return has not been notified.

Bilala.—This village belongs to the Thakur of Gudhbera and contains one Malvi, Nanda, who was present. He has a considerable quantity of leased land, but was also registered as having 20 bigas of *muafi* which the Thakur has taken from him. This should be inquired into and adjusted.

Bichauria.—A village belonging to the Thakur of Sarwan, which contains one Malvi, Mothi, son of Khema, who was present. This man, though shown as having land, has none, the Thakur having taken it from him. He is an old man, and petitioned to be allowed to adopt one Dewa, but inquiries have to be made about the latter as he appears a suspicious character.

Kanser.—One man, Nolia, was registered here, but is now dead, his widow has his 16 bigas of rented land which she gets cultivated by labour.

This completes the Moghias of Piploda, and the totals may be seen from the following figures:—

Previously registered.	Now present at villages.	Absconded.	Jail.	Dead.	Newly registered.	Present total registered.
46	45	...	...	1	1	46

Of these 46 men, 42 are cultivators, three live by labour and one is unfit to cultivate or labour, being an idiot.

Land has not been given in full according to the orders of Government of India, but it was all given some years ago, and the land is very good and the crops I saw were excellent. Moreover, the Moghias do not appear to wish for more land, as they apparently make both ends meet with ease on their present lands. The greater proportion of them appear to be peaceably inclined and to have regularly taken to cultivation.

Piploda photographs.—I checked the old photographs of the Moghias, with the following results :—

Number of plates.	Number of men depicted.	Number identified.	Number dead.	Alive.	Present.
5	44	44	23	17	14

To the whereabouts of four men there is no clue.

JAORA MAS.

Jaora Pargana—Nawabganj Pargana.—On the 12th December, leaving Piploda, I went to Jaora and stayed there the 13th December, inspecting the Moghias of the Jaora and Nawabganj Parganas at Jaora on those dates. These men are at the villages of Ayana Mamutkhera, Bhatkheri, Nawabganj and Amba. They are 12 in all, Malvis, of whom ten were present at inspection, the other two being ill at home.

The three men of Ayana have sufficient land, but two more bullocks are required and *patas* have not been given.

The Mamutkhera men have plenty of land, but two have no bullocks, and one, Maninga, asks for a loan from the State of Rs. 50 to deepen his well which has run nearly dry.

Pritha of Bhatkheri has land, but is to be given one bullock through the State.

The two men of Nawabganj have no land. They serve in the police, but wish to give up this employment and get land, and should be enabled to do so.

The three Amba men have land. The State should arrange to give them bullocks as they have none at present.

Malhargarh Pargana.—On the 7th, 8th and 9th January 1896, I inspected at Malhargarh the Jaora Moghias of this pargana. They reside in 37 villages, and are consequently much scattered, the greatest number in any one village being 11 at Bolatgunj.

The following table will show the distribution :—

Name of village.	Number of Moghias.	Got.
1. Arnia	3	Marwaras.
2. Chandwasa	5	"
3. Barkhera Deodungri	2	"
4. Kumhari	2	"
5. Pipalia	1	"
6. Changeri	4	"
7. Mudli	3	"
8. Mulia Kheri	2	"
9. Bhainsa Khera	2	"
10. Suntod	5	"
11. Barkhera Pant	7	Kheraras.
12. Akli	2	Marwaras.
13. Kokra	3	Kheraras.
14. Rupi	2	"
15. Suni	3	"
16. Amarpura	4	"
17. Bahi	5	"
18. Gugarpura	3	"
19. Bardal	3	"
20. Rindwan	2	"
21. Barkherajaysingh	1	"
22. Jitpura	4	"

Name of village.				Number of Moghias.	Got.
23. Sujanpura	...	...	...	4	Kheraras.
24. Ambao	...	...	...	2	"
25. Sunaoda	...	...	...	4	"
26. Mundhosa	...	...	...	1	"
27. Nali Khera	...	...	...	2	"
28. Bolatganj	...	...	...	11	Marwaras.
29. Bilala	...	...	...	3	Kheraras.
30. Kamalia	...	...	...	2	Marwaras.
31. Daria Mina	...	...	...	2	Kheraras.
32. Akhia	...	...	...	3	Marwaras.
33. Chaubkheri	...	...	...	2	Kheraras.
34. Dhihania	...	...	...	4	Marwaras.
35. Kacheria Chandrawat	...	...	...	10	Kheraras.
36. Borbheri	...	...	...	7	"
37. Ujagaria	...	...	...	8	"

Thus it appears that in the 37 villages 133 Moghias in all were registered, but the present total is as follows:—

Previously registered.	Now present.	Absent at village.	Abscond- ers.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	Newly registered.	Total now registered.
128	94	11	5	10	8	5	125

Of these, 110 men are present, or about 90 per cent., which is a good result as compared with most other States:

Photographs.—I checked the old photographs of these Moghias with the following results:—

Number of plates.	Number of men photographs.	Number dead.	Present.	Alive and absent.	Total.
6	48	23	23	2	48

I have no means of knowing whether these photographs represent all the Moghias who were registered at the time they were taken, or only a part. The number, at any rate, it will be seen, in no way tallies with the number now registered.

Land and bullocks possessed.—The Moghias in all now possess 2,202 bigas of land, of which 1,318 bigas are *muafi* or *chaukidari*, and 883 bigas are privately rented.

They possess 149 bullocks of their own and 17 which have been supplied by the State.

Land and bullocks still required.—There are still required, under existing orders, 298 bigas of land and 84 bullocks.

Motamid.—The Motamid, Muhammad Sahak Khan, has held this post since the first settlement. He receives Rs. 28 per mensem pay, and has, I believe, also a *jagir*. He appears an intelligent, hardworking man, who knows his work well and does it thoroughly. He has patrolled his villages well and seems well acquainted with all his Moghias.

GWALIOR MOGHIAS.

I inspected the Gwalior Moghias located in the Malwa Agency thus: those of the Bhaogarh Pargana at Dhodar on the 14th December; those of Sanbhera at Piploda on the 10th December; those of the Mondosam, Afzalpur and Nahargarh Parganas at Mondesam on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st December 1895; those of Nimach and Gawad at Nimach on the 4th and 5th January 1896; and those of the Ujjain, Banagar, Kachrod and Pan Bihar Parganas at Ujjain on the 19th, 20th and 21st January at Ujjain.

Sunkhera.—This Thakurate of Gwalior employs no Motamid, but the Kamdar himself looks after the Moghias, and was present with me when I inspected them at Piploda.

Registered Moghias reside in 14 villages, and are consequently scattered, there being usually two or three men in each village. Sankhera itself has eight Moghias.

Distribution.—The Moghias here are Malvis, and have on an average about 15 bigas of land, most of which was given them on rent, and but few appear to have had real *muafi* land. Many men have *chaukidari* land and several have cultivated rented land in addition.

The present distribution is :—

Village.				Number of Moghias.	Got.
Sankhera	...	...	...	8	Malvi.
Kubulkheri	...	...	...	2	"
Bulāndpur	...	...	...	1	"
Nipania	...	...	...	2	"
Pipalia	...	...	...	3	"
Jhanta	...	...	...	1	"
Dhameri	...	...	...	5	"
Chandaurta	...	...	...	3	"
Manikheri	...	...	...	4	"
Reawan	...	...	...	8	"
Ranigaon	...	...	...	4	"
Chipia	...	...	...	2	"
Rapkodah	...	...	...	7	"
Bilotali	...	...	...	1	"

The inspection showed the following result :—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	Dead and cancelled.	New registered.	Total now registered.
46	41	3	2	6	50

Land and bullocks possessed.—In all, 992 bigas of land are held by these Moghias. Of these, 319 bigas are *muafi* and 673 bigas are rented.

Seventy-six bullocks are owned privately by the Moghias, while none have been supplied by the Darbar.

Land and bullocks required.—Forty-one bigas more land are required to bring the amount in the possession of each Moghia up to the sanctioned quantity, and 18 bullocks are required to enable the men to fully cultivated their land.

Several of the men complained that they had no grazing-land, and that the villagers would not allow them to graze their cattle with the village herd.

Bhaogarh Pargana.—In this pargana there are 13 villages with Moghias resident; and the inspection showed the following results :—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	New entries.	Total now registered.
53	42	5	2	4	3	52

Land given and required.—So far 234 bigas of land have been given in *muafi* and 31 bigas are held in *chaukidari*, while 490 bigas are held on private lease, i.e., 755 bigas in all are held by the Moghias, for whom, according to orders, 1,040 bigas of *muafi* are required. Thus, even allowing for the rented land, the total quantity available for cultivation falls short by 285 bigas of the standard. In order to comply with the rules the Moghias should have 775 bigas more of *muafi* land.

Bullocks.—The Moghias possess 71 bullocks as against 104 which are required for proper cultivation. Of these, 61 are private property and ten have been supplied by the Darbar.

Distribution.—The following list shows the distribution of the Moghias :—

Village.			Number of Moghias.	Got.
Bhaogarh	...	...	6	Kherara and Malvi.
Bani	...	...	8	" "
Nandbail	...	...	2	" "
Kalukhera	...	...	1	Malvi.
Gerora	...	...	1	"
Mankheri	...	...	1	"
Jharwasa	...	...	6	"
Palsora	...	...	2	
Akodra	...	...	5	Kherara.
Kachnara	...	...	6	Marwara.
Lasoria	...	...	7	Kherara.
Rail Dildarda	...	...	3	Marwara.
Richia Chand	...	...	3	"

Wheat, *channa*, *jawar* and a little opium have been cultivated by these men, and the crops were satisfactory; wheat being the least productive, while *channa* and *jawar* had been very fair.

Mandesam Pargana. Distribution, etc.—Twenty-five villages of this pargana have resident Moghias, and this, considering the proportion of men registered, shows how very scattered the Moghias are and how difficult it is to keep proper supervision over them. The inspection showed—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	New entry.	Total now registered.
63	53	8	2	2	...	61

Land.—For these men, 1,220 bigas of *muafi* are required, while they possess 604 bigas of *muafi*, 64 bigas of *chaukidari* and 233 bigas on private lease; in all 901 bigas are required not counting the rented land, and 552 bigas more to bring their *muafi* land up to sanctioned amount.

Bullocks.—One hundred and ten bullocks are possessed by the Moghias, of which 87 are private property and 23 have been supplied through the Darbar. Twelve more are required.

Crops here have been fairly good; wheat, *channa* and *jawar* being chiefly cultivated.

The Moghias complain of their crops being confiscated, and some state that the land has not been measured, and is short of the amount shown. These men, on the whole, seem very well-contented and appear rather more amenable than most.

Afzalpur Pargana.—This pargana contains 17 villages with resident Moghias, and here again the figures show how scattered the Moghia population is—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	Dead and cancelled.	New registered.	Total now registered.
37	27	6	4	1	34

Land.—For these, 680 bigas of *muafi* are required by the rules, and they possess 392 bigas *muafi* and 73 bigas on private lease, *i.e.*, 465 bigas of land. They possess 26 bullocks supplied by the State and own privately 25 others. *Jawar* has been principally cultivated, and the crop has been good. Wheat has not turned out well. Some complaints were made that land had never been given in *muafi*, but that rent had been taken since the land was first given. The amount of cultivation done was small.

Nahargarh Pargana.—This pargana has 11 villages in which Moghias reside, and the following figures show the result of the inspection:—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	New entry.	Total now registered.
36	27	6	2	1	1	36

Land and bullocks.—For these men, 720 bigas of *muafi* land are required, while they possess 319 bigas of *muafi* and 25 bigas on private lease, and therefore still require 376 bigas.

Seventy-two bullocks will be wanted for free cultivation, and they now have 24 supplied by the State and 15 privately owned, *i.e.*, they require 32 more.

Wheat, *channa* and *jawar* have been cultivated, and the crops have been fair.

These men have cultivated fairly well, and, on the whole, appear contented, having nothing particular to complain about.

Motamid.—Ram Rao is the Motamid in charge of the Moghias of these Parganas, and receives Rs. 50 per mensem. He was originally in charge of the Ujjain Division, and did good work there. Some time ago he had one of his legs fractured, and, with that as an excuse, has done practically no inspection since, though he appears to be quite strong now. He has a good knowledge of his work and appears an intelligent man, but he should be made to understand that he must be continually on the move, otherwise, scattered as the Moghias of his charge are, supervision will be so slack that the settlement will prove of no use, and the Moghias will once more get completely out of hand. If sufficient supervision is kept over them for a few more years, I think there is reason to hope that eventually all will take to cultivation and become peaceable and law-abiding members of the State.

Ujjain Motamid.—The Motamid of this division is Bashkar Rao. He receives Rs. 50 per mensem as pay, and is also, I believe, the holder of a *jagir*. I regret to have to note that I consider this official absolutely useless. He knows very little about his work, which is all carried on by an assistant, and does no touring, as was proved by the Moghias of this division presenting a petition to me, asking that a Motamid should be appointed to look after them. They did not know that they had one! If kept on, Bashkar Rao should be given to clearly understand that he is appointed to do some work, otherwise the proper settlement of the Moghias here can never be effected.

Ujjain Zilla, with Parganas Barnagar, Pan Bihars' Kachrod.—The Moghias here are located in 48 villages, and the inspection showed the following results:—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	New entry.	Total now registered.
243	179	30	19	19	12	236

These figures alone prove that the settlement is not progressing; of the 175 shown as present, 94 only were present at the inspection, while 81 were shown as present at their villages but absent from the inspection owing to illness, having to look after crops, etc. I am inclined to think that these figures are not to be relied on, and that many of these men should really have been shown as absconders. The lists of these and of those in jail, as they stand, show that things are not progressing smoothly.

These Moghias are for the most part Kheraras and Marwaras, with a few Malvis in the Kachrod Pargana.

The Pan Bihar men made several complaints about harsh treatment by the police, and they did not know that they had a Motamid. They have plenty of land and have done fairly well, but they have not received *patas*.

The Kachrod men have done well.

The Barnagar men were not fully represented, as the people of several villages were attending weddings. Complaints were made that land was short of the measurement shown, and *patas* had not been given.

Cultivation here was not good, and no inspection has been made by the Motamid for a long time. The Ujjain men are shown in most cases as having the full amount of land, but they complain of much of it being bad. The men in the *jagir* of Fathabad have nothing. I saw the Jagirdar and asked him to make a better arrangement. He pleads poverty, and is probably unable to settle his men.

There is evidently a considerable amount of crime prevalent amongst the Moghias of this *sila*, and supervision has undoubtedly been very slack.

GWALIOR MOGHIAS.

I regret that through an oversight I omitted to report on the Moghias of the Nimach Pargana of the Gwalior State; and consequently have to add this sheet to bring them alongside of the rest of the Gwalior Moghias.

Nimach Pargana.—The Nimach Moghias were inspected at Nimach on 4th and 6th January 1896.

They are all either Marwaras or Kheraras, and are located in 47 villages.

The inspection results are shown by the following figures:—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	New entries.	Total now registered.
150	139	8	1	2	15	163

This shows an average of three men to each village, but the following villages contain more than five men, namely—Maufia 6; Pandalia Rajpuria 12; Sawan 7; Naiagaon 7; Khor 8; Javi 6; the remainder have only two, three, four or five men apiece.

The 139 men present are in possession of 1,380 bigas of *muafi* land and 682 bigas of rented land, making a total amount of 2,062 bigas, and consequently they still require 718 bigas. On the return of the absconders and the man in jail, 180 bigas more will be required. Two hundred and one bullocks are owned privately, and 21 have been supplied by the State, *i.e.*, a total of 222 are in the possession of the Moghias who still require 56 more.

These men have cultivated wheat, *channa*, *jawar*, linseed and cotton, and their crops have done fairly well. They tell me that they had an extremely good crop of *jawar* the year before, which has helped them greatly. Several complaints were made as to short measurement of land and also of confiscation of land by Patels and other local officials. No real *patas* have been given. The Patwaris have merely given a slip of paper, and good durable *patas* should be granted. The Motamid having done no touring, knows very little of the state of these men.

INDORE MOGHIAS.

The Moghias of the Indore State in the Malwa Agency are located in the Naraingarh, Mahidpur, Tarana, Jangoti, Mahron, Antri and Menasa Parganas.

They were inspected respectively at Malhargarh, Mahidpur, and Tarana, during January and February 1896.

Motamid.—One Motamid, Durga Parshad, is in charge of all these, helped by two assistants. He has held the appointment for seven years and receives Rs. 70 per mensem. He is not by any means young, but appears still fairly active and has done a good deal of touring.

Naraingurh Pargana.—I inspected at Malhargarh on the 8th and 9th January 1896.

The Moghias here are settled in 29 villages, and from inspection the following results appear:

1895 registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	Total now registered.
102	85	9	5	3	99

Of the 85 shown as present, 51 appeared at the inspection, and 34 were said to be at their villages, ill or looking after land or cattle. This number seems unnecessarily large, and I should have had more faith in the return had more been present.

Land.—These men are in possession of 988 bigas of *muafi* land and 218 bigas of rented land, making a total amount of 1,206 bigas, leaving a balance of 774 bigas of land still required to bring them up to the standard holdings.

Bullocks.—One hundred and fifteen bullocks have been supplied, and the Moghias therefore still require 83 bullocks in order to be in a position to cultivate fully.

Got.—These Moghias, Kheraras and Marwaras appear contented, except for complaints as to bad land.

Crops.—Wheat, *jawar*, and *channa* have been cultivated. The two latter crops have been good, but the wheat was poor.

Mahidpur Pargana.—In this pargana there are only two Moghias, Mana, son of Bhoja, and Panna, son of Mana, really of Daraoda, but now at Kherara village in Mahidpur.

Neither of them has any land or bullocks, and both were in the same condition at the last inspection. I had a conversation about these men with the Subah of Mahidpur. He agreed with me in thinking that it was quite needless to settle these two men alone in the Mahidpur Pargana, and we determined that they should be sent to the Tarana Pargana and settled there. The Subah has promised to see that this is done, and the Motamid has been directed to make the necessary arrangements.

Mana does not appear fit to do much cultivation but could live with his son and do such work as he is capable of.

Tarana Pargana.—I inspected at Tarana on the 23rd, 24th and 25th January 1896 and also visited several villages.

The Moghia here are Kheraras and Marwaras, and are located in 34 villages, one of which, Surajpur, is a colony concerning which I will remark later.

The following figures show the distribution:—

1895. Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	New entry.	Total now registered.
210	135	9	6	24	18	192

From this total, four names of men absent over ten years have to be struck off, leaving a total now registered of 188, of whom 153 are present at their villages.

Land.—For these 3,060 bigas of land are required. Of this amount they possess 1,837 bigas of *muafi* and 553 bigas of rented land, leaving a balance of 670 bigas required. More will be necessary on the return of absconders and men in jail. Two hundred and nine bullocks are in possession of the Moghias, and 97 more are now required, while 30 more will be necessary hereafter. None of the men in possession of land have the full amount with two bigas for grazing. Crops have in one-half of the pargana been good and in the other half have dried up from want of rain.

I inspected the Surajpura colony on 24th January. The whole of this village was burnt down more than a year ago, and assistance should have been given to build it up again, but so far this has not been done, and the Moghias are living in wretched hovels. The colony is situated on the top of a stony hill, and land has been given in two directions. That in the valley below is good, but that on the hills is a mass of stones, and must be extremely difficult to cultivate. I saw some crops of *jawar* on it, but they were not good and had dried up.

Patas have not yet been given, and there were complaints as to the levying of *talabana* and *rozina*, and as to the exaction of different rates of rent. As all the surrounding land is made over to the Moghias, I think the rents should be uniform, one rate being fixed for the lowland and another for the upland. At present different men are charged different rates of rent for what is apparently the same land. Some complaints were also made as to the confiscation of crops by Patels and *Ijaradars*. Mr. Hankin noted this last year, and remarked that the practice should be stopped.

Jangoti Pargana.—I inspected at Tarana. Eight villages have Moghias resident. The Amin was present during my inspection.

Marwaras and Kheraras are the *Gots* of Moghias here—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	Now registered.	Total registered.
18	15	...	3	...	...	18

Amongst the 15 men present, 240 bigas of *muafi* land are distributed, while they require still 60 bighas to bring them up to the sanctioned amount, and 60 more bigas will be required when men in jail are released.

They have 28 bullocks and two more are now necessary. Several complaints were made as to Patels confiscating land or crops, and some land which at the last inspection was admitted to be bad has not yet been changed.

Makron Pargana.—Six villages have Moghias located in them, all being Kheraras. 38 men are registered, all of whom were present, and this number remains unchanged this year. They are in possession of 598 bigas of land made up of 530 bigas of *muafi* and 68 bighas of rented land. Consequently they still require 162 bigas.

They have 56 bullocks, 12 being private property and 44 supplied by the State, they therefore require 20 more.

Several men, besides their land, get pay for *chaukidari*, and, on the whole, these do well and are contented. Six men have no land at all, and should be quickly given some.

Antri Pargana.—I inspected at Malhargurh on the 9th January 1896.

The Moghias here are settled in three villages, and are—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	Dead and cancelled.	Total now registered.
11	8	2	1	10

These men are Kheraras and Malvis, and have received the full amount of land.

They have six bullocks supplied by the State and three private ones, therefore seven are still required to enable them to properly cultivate all their lands.

They have cultivated well, are evidently well off, and are quite contented.

Manasa Pargana.—I inspected at Nimach on the 4th January 1896.

The Moghias here are settled in nine villages and are Marwaras and Kheraras. Inspection showed the following results :—

Previously registered.	Present.	Dead and cancelled.	New registered.	Total now registered.
17	15	2	3	18

These men are in possession of 194 bighas of *muafi* land and 93 bigas rented, *i.e.*, in all 287 bigas. Consequently they require 73 bighas more.

They have 17 bullocks supplied by the State and ten private property, and therefore still require nine more.

The men have cultivated well and have no complaints. Some are *chaukidars* and receive pay.

SITAMAU STATE.

I inspected the Moghias of this State at Sitamau on the 13th and 14th January 1896, and saw some of their land.

They are all Kheraras, and are located in five villages. The result of inspection was as follows :—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	New registered.	Total now registered.
16	15	1	2	18

The Moghias are in possession of 133 bigas of *muafi* and 85 bigas of rented land, *i.e.*, a total of 218 bigas, while they require 360 bigas or 142 more. They

have nine bullocks supplied by the State and ten private property, and still require 17.

The condition of the Moghias is not good, and I spoke about it to the Kamdar who told me that he had just taken up the matter, and was endeavouring to make arrangements for their better settlement.

No *patas* have been granted, and this should now be done.

The Motamid, Nanne Singh, had only lately been appointed. He receives Rs. 21 per month, and appears an intelligent man.

DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH.

I inspected at Alot on the 15th January 1896.

Seven villages have resident Moghias, all of whom are Kheraras. Of these, there were—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	Dead and cancelled.	New entry.	Total now registered.
14	12	1	1	2	15

They have 250 bigas of *chaukidari* and *muafi* land, and require 50 bigas more.

They possess 11 bullocks supplied by the State and ten which are private property. Consequently nine are still required.

They have cultivated fairly well.

There is no Motamid, as the Kamdar does the Moghia work.

DEWAS, JUNIOR BRANCH.

I inspected at Alot.

The Moghias are all Kheraras and reside in eight villages. The result of the inspection is as follows:—

Previously registered.	Present.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead and cancelled.	New entry.	Total now registered.
21	17	1	2	1	2	22

For these men 243 bigas *muafi* have been given, and they rent 67 bigas of land, *i.e.*, in all they have 310 bigas, and still require 130 bigas.

They have ten bullocks supplied by the State and own 15 private ones. They therefore still require 19 more.

They have cultivated fairly well and appear to be sufficiently well off and, for the most part, contented.

The Kamdar does the Moghia work, there being no Motamid.

The Kamdar was present during my inspection and was shown the matters which required arrangement.

MALWA AGENCY MOGHIAS.

General Remarks.—I have now described in detail the result of my inspections of all the Moghias in the Malwa Agency. It is a considerable time since these Moghias were inspected, and considering this, I think that the results on the whole show this tribe to be considerably quieter than they were a few years ago, and that they are beginning to understand the benefits to themselves of cultivation. There are, of course, still very many bad characters, and their bad name clings to them and helps to retard their full reclamation, as their neighbours are not yet prepared to trust them further than they can see them, and the police are ever ready to listen to any thing against them; more so, indeed, than is, I think, now warranted by the facts.

Cultivation has, on the whole, been fair, and but few Moghias will really feel scarcity. Those who do will, in many cases, owe their distress to their own negligence in cultivating.

The Ratlam State is most in need of reform as regards its Moghias, and this matter I understand has already been taken in hand by you.

Daikaiti work.—This Agency, as regards dakaiti work carried on by a Sub-agency of this Department, has only commenced operations, the Sub-agency having been constituted just before I entered the Agency on tour. Consequently the officers were new to the country and informers had not yet been secured.

Many enquiries and efforts were made to secure the arrest of Sokha Jamadar and his gang, who frequently entered Ujjain territory. These men have since been captured in Bhartpur.

When at Tarana, I found a Moghia informer, named Harji, who having been sent in by the Department to get information regarding men wanted, had been arrested by the Local Police and kept in custody for some time. I inquired into the facts in the presence of the Amin and came to the conclusion that the case was a trumped-up one, and that the man had been arrested in order to prevent him getting information. I reported the matter to the Subah of Mohidpur and asked him to inquire into it. This he did with the result that the prisoner was at once released. The Inspector had made a mistake in not providing him with a proper *parwana*, but there is no doubt that his arrest was due to spite.

Punishment.—Regarding punishments for Moghias for absconding, refusing to cultivate, absence without leave, overstaying leave, and such other offences, I would recommend a much more free use of whipping, which I am sure has far more effect than any other punishment, more especially if it is carried out in the villages where the offenders reside and in the presence of their relatives and neighbours.

Branding of bullocks.—I would suggest that a uniform brand for cattle supplied to Moghias, or a brand for each State, be decided upon and used, as this would be a check over Moghias who otherwise frequently sell the cattle supplied them and report them dead, stolen or strayed; or steal those of their fellow-tribes men.

Fails.—I visited the following jails in the Agency—Ratlam, Sailana, Jaora, Mandesor, Nimach and Ujjain, made inquiries and received various information. In Ujjain (Bhairungarh) Jail there are many men who profess themselves ready to give information, but I found none of them likely to be serviceable.

I have to express my thanks for the arrangements made for my camp and for the assistance rendered by the various States. Thanks are more particularly due to the Sir Subah of Malwa-Prant at Ujjain, the Subah of Mahidpur, the Subah of Mandesor and the Diwans of Ratlam and Sailana for their assistance and interest in regard to dakaiti work and the Moghias.

No anthropometrical instruments had been received in this Sub-agency, and consequently no measurements could be taken, but at Ratlam I still had the Bhopawar Agency instruments, and had some men of the Ratlam Jail measured.

I am directed to ask that you will kindly forward this report, after perusal, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who should be requested to transmit it to the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. C.-43, dated Camp, Tarana, 25th January 1896.

From—H. G. WATERFIELD, ESQ., Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Central India,

To—The Political Agent, Bhopawar.

1. I have the honour to forward for your information and the issue of such orders as you may consider necessary, the following report of my inspection of the Moghias in your Agency.

2. I commenced work in the Bhopawar Agency on the 19th November at Nagda and completed the inspection at Sajlana on the 28th November, having my camp at these two places and at Kanun and Patgaon (Badnawar).

3. The Moghias of Dhar, Bakhtgarh, Kachi Baroda and Multan were last fully inspected in 1889, when Inspector Ram Gopal of the Moghia Department was deputed for this purpose and to settle them down. In 1893 an inspection was made which apparently sufficed to show that the settlement was neither complete nor satisfactory. Since then no regular inspection has taken place owing to the amalgamation of the Moghia Department with the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. (The Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, was occupied last year in a complete inspection of the Bhopal Moghias).

4. In September last, Lieutenant Bannerman, Officiating Political Agent, Bhopawar, and I made a hurried inspection of the Moghias of the Agency which showed that the settlement was not in all cases satisfactory, and we determined that I should commence my annual tour by thoroughly inspecting all once more.

Dhar Moghias, Marwaras and Kheraras.—I inspected the Moghias of the Dhar State (*kalsa* and *jagir* villages) at Kanun on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd November.

5. The following are the villages in the Dhar State in which Moghias are resident—Kanun and Bohinda (*khalsa*), Gajnod, Khod, Bamunda Khurd, Rashamgara, Panchmukhi, Belchi, Katoria, Kanwasa, Perunia, Bercha, Mangalia, Bohrali, Mungela, Mosar (all *jagir*).

6. In *Kanun* there were 11 persons registered. Of these one, Sukha, son of Kesur, died on the 2nd April 1895, and at the present inspection two new names have been ordered to be registered, *viz.*: Ramla, son of Tilok, and Lachhman, son of China.

7. Of the 12 newly registered 11 were present at the inspection and one was absent through illness. Seven have land and cultivate it. Two are unfit to cultivate, one of them being an idiot. One other lives by labour, and the remaining two are new registrations and arrangements have to be made for them. Land has been given freely, each man who has land holding upwards of 22 bigas.

8. The men, however, all declare they are unhealthy (they certainly look it), and wish to be moved elsewhere. Their houses are on the outskirts of the village and appear sound and respectable.

9. One man, Harji, son of Jita, says that he has petitioned the Political Agent to be allowed to adopt a Moghia of Tarana as his son in order to cultivate his land, 23 bigas, and I think that this might be allowed, as Harji is old and ill and unfit to cultivate himself.

10. In Bohinda, the other *khalsa* village, there are three Moghias registered, all of whom were present. Two of them have 20 bighas of tillage each and two bigas of grazing land with three and two oxen respectively. The third is a brother of the other two and has no land of his own but cultivates the land of the second brother who is always ill. They appear to have settled down into peaceful cultivators and get on well with the villagers.

11. *Gajnod (jagir).*—At Gajnod, a *jagir* village of the Bidawal Thakur, were located 11 registered Moghias (Kheraras). Of these one, Binja, son of Harji, is said to have died in 1893, but his name has not been struck off till now: another, Moti, son of Harji, has been absent since 1893, and is said to be now registered in Ratlam. I have ordered one, Pirtha, son of Chunia, to be registered and the total now present is therefore ten, all of whom appeared at the inspection. Regarding Pirtha, the Motamid says he belongs to Bakhtgarh, but he is entered as a child belonging here, and Bakhtgarh disclaims him.

Nine of these Moghias have 20 bigas of land each and are doing well. One man requires oxen and the Motamid has been told to arrange for their supply. There was a complaint from all regarding want of grazing and *bir* land, and I rode out to this village and had the matter settled so that they were given eight bigas on one side of the village and eight bigas on another side—in all 16 bigas of good *bir* and grazing land amongst them, and they expressed themselves as quite satisfied with this. I saw their houses which appear as if the owners were fairly comfortable.

12. *Kod (jagir).*—In Kod the register shows seven Moghias (six Kheraras and 1 Marwara), of whom one, Zalim, son of Ummed, has been an absconder since the 14th June 1895 and the remainder are all present at the village. All attended the inspection except Unkar, who was ill at home.

Of the six men now present five have 20 bigas each and the sixth has nothing, but the Motamid tells me he is to be given land this year. Bhawan, son of Shewa, asks for one ox, and the Motamid has been told to arrange this. These Moghias are doing well, have no complaints to make, and are not complained of by the villagers.

13. *Bamunda Khurd (jagir).*—Unker, son of Pita (Kherara), is the only Moghia in this village. He has 22 bigas of land for which he has a *pata*, and two oxen. He has had his land since 1889 and has settled down to cultivation, but does not yet pay rent.

14. *Mosar (jagir).*—Two Moghias are settled at this village. Both are Marwaras. One of them, Biram, son of Amra, has 20 bigas of land and three oxen of his own. His only complaint is that he has no *bir* land, and this, the Motamid says, will be arranged.

Daya Ram, the second man, is a bad character and has not been given land here, but is to be settled and given land at Kod where the supervision is good. This should be done soon so as to get him removed from Mosar, where his movements are probably very little restrained.

15. *Reshamgara (jagir).*—Of the seven men entered in the register at this village, two have absconded since the 17th May 1895 and are said to be in employ at Dhunera in Sailana territory. This will be inquired into in Sailana. Of the remainder, four were present at inspection and one was absent, ill. One, Raghunath, son of Kesar, who had absconded since the 17th May 1895, gave himself up to the Officiating Political Agent and myself in September 1895, and was pardoned by the Political Agent, orders being issued for his settlement. This has still to be done. Jiwa, son of Ummed, has 20 bigas of land for which, he says, he has paid Rs. 25 rent. The Motamid says he will inquire into this. Another has 20 bigas, but a third has only 12 bigas cultivated and four bigas *banjar*. The Motamid has been asked to arrange to give the remainder. One man is too old to cultivate and has no land.

16. *Reshamgara (jagir).*—The men of this village have a general complaint that they cannot obtain tickets of leave. They have to go to Kod to ask for them, and then get them with difficulty. Inspector Abad Khan says that this is true. If so, arrangements should be made for tickets to be granted by the head of the village or some other person, and orders should be issued that leave in reasonable quantity is to be given. I have asked the Motamid to enquire into this, particularly as it is a complaint that is very often heard.

17. *Panchmukhi (jagir).*—At this village are settled four Kheraras, of whom two were present and two were at the village. Two of them have 20 bigas each with grazing land, and one has now paid rent for two years. The other has no oxen and asks to be supplied with one, promising to get the other himself. The Motamid has been asked to see to this. The remaining two men live by labour, though one has four oxen of his own. He now asks for land which is to be given to him.

18. *Belchi (jagir).*—One Marwara, Pira, son of Amra, lives here according to the register, but he has really lived for the last year at Kanun. He has neither land nor oxen. This had not been reported, so the register was still incorrect. The Motamid says that the Belchi land is bad, and this man is to be settled in Kod where land can be given him. This should be done soon.

19. *Katoria (jagir).*—There are five Marwaras at this village, of whom two only were present. One is a new entry, and one has been an absconder since the 30th November 1892. It is said that he is at Palri in Jodhpur. Enquiry will be made. The remaining one was absent from inspection, but was at the village of Jalod, Multhan, on leave-ticket. Of the four men living in the village, all have the full complement of land and cattle, except Munia, the man on leave

who has land but no oxen. These should be given. All the men appear to be doing well and have no complaints.

20. *Kunwassa (jagir)*.—Fourteen Marwaras are registered as settled at this village. All of them were present and attended the inspection except three, who were ill at home. Nine have the full quantity of land, two have only ten bigas each and require the remainder. One has no land and lives by labour.

21. Two are old and ill and unfit to cultivate, and live with their sons. The only complaint is that none have received *patas* though some have had their land for 8 years. *Patas* should be granted to all. The men of this village appear to be doing very well.

22. *Perunia (jagir)*.—Seven Marwaras are registered as settled at this village. Five were present at inspection, one being absent at the village. One is in Dhar Jail. The last named has more than the full amount of land and 3 oxen, and his wife keeps affairs going, so that he has done well. All have the full quantity of land and have cultivated. Except Lachhman, son of Jodha, who has only lately returned on release from prison in Marwar and is to be settled, all appear to be doing well and only complain that they have no *patas*. Nanda, son of Chanda, however, says that he was made to pay more rent than was due, and wishes the surplus refunded. This has been ordered to be inquired into.

23. *Bercha (jagir)*.—This village is situated in the midst of Ratlam territory, and the register shows 7 Marwaras as settled here, 1 being a new entry. Five were present, three of whom have the full quantity of land, have *patas*, and have done well. The new entry is to be arranged for. One Mana, son of Chatra, is lame and has not been given land, but now wishes for some which he says he will get cultivated by employing labourers. Orders were issued that this should be arranged. Mana, son of Bakhta, who has been absent since March 1891, is said to be in Jail at Jaora, and this will be inquired into at that place. Luna, son of Gala, who has been absent since 1887, is said to be living in Nain (Sailana). Enquiry will be made.

24. *Mangalia (jagir)*.—Kheraras and Marwaras are settled at this village to the number of six, of whom two are in Dhar Jail for burglary, one is a new entry, and three were present at inspection. Mothia, son of Bala, in jail, has his full quantity of land with a *pata*. His wife cultivates it by labour, and is in good circumstances. The wife petitions that her husband's term of sentence should include the period for which he was under trial, *viz.*, 10 months. I have forwarded her petition to you for favourable consideration. Of the remainder all have the full quantity of land and have cultivated regularly, with the exception of Ram Chand, son of Aidan, who is now brought on the register and is to be arranged for. The wife of Ratna, son of Aidan, the 2nd man in jail, cultivates his land and is doing well. *Patas* have been given in this village.

25. *Borali (jagir)*.—Two Marwaras are settled here, neither of whom possesses land, &c. One Beja, son of Dhanna, has only just been released from jail. Both are to be settled, and the Motamid informs me he hopes to be able to do this shortly.

26. *Mungela (jagir)*.—Chimna, son of Chatra, Marwara, is present here, but his mother has gone to live with a man in Dhangikheri, and wishes the boy to be with her, and attempts to get him away. The boy is old enough to cultivate, and I have ordered that he is to be given ground here as he has been here all his life.

27. This brings to an end the Dhar Moghias, and I am glad to be able to say that their state is good and reflects credit on the State and on the work of the Motamid. Land has been freely given, and in general treatment has been liberal, with the result that the Moghias of this State have begun to settle down to cultivation, and many now pay rent in full. The principal points to notice are—(1) that *patas* have not been granted at the following villages, Kotoria, Kanwasa, Perunia, Kod and Rashamgara, and this should now be done; (2) that adequate arrangements have not been made for holding roll-calls in most villages, the havildar of the village in most cases being

responsible, but not being given a copy of the register for that special village. This should be done in each case so that he may know exactly whom he has to supervise, and it would be well if a form were made leaving a considerable blank space after the names, in which could be noted an intimation of the person's presence or absence to serve as a check for the Motamid.

The following shows the total result of the inspection—

Entered in Register of 1894.	Now present.	Ascent.	Dead.	Absconders.	In Jail.	New entries.
86.	63	11	2	7	3	6

Deducting deaths and adding new entries, total Registered 90.

BAKHTGARH.

28. There are 14 villages in the Bakhtgarh Thakurate in which Moghias are settled, *viz.*, Khajuria, Karod, Kattanda, Rangara Kheri, Jalod, Chokalan, Chokhurda, Amodia, Bulgara, Bir, Dhamia Kheri, Bakhtgarh, Piplia and Pachkhawassa.

29. I inspected the men of these villages at Nagda on the 20th November 1895, and at Patgara on the 24th and 25th November.

I visited Bakhtgarh on the 25th November and Amodia on the 22nd November.

30. *Khajuria*.—Four Marwaras are shewn as settled here. Of these one, Sarup, son of Durga, has died lately. The remaining three were all present, and each has 22 bigas of *muafi* land, cattle and *patas*, &c. Kani Ram, who has the *pata* granted to his father (now dead), wishes for one made out in his own name. The Munsarim informs me these men have quite settled down and are excellent cultivators. They have no complaints to make, nor do the villagers complain against them in any way.

31. *Dhamia Kheri*.—Marwaras and Kheraras are settled at this village, six names being entered in the register. One is a new entry. Of the remaining five, two, Kalu son of Durga and Mana son of Jewa, have been dead for about two years. Yet they are shown as absconders and their names have not been cancelled. The Munsarim says that he did report their deaths, but admits he did not cancel their names in the register. The other three have each 22 bigas with *patas* and have done well. Two of them now paying rent. They all appear to be really settling down.

32. *Karod*.—Three Marwaras are at this village, of whom one not formerly registered has now been brought on the list. He of course has no land and has yet to be settled. Of the other two, one has 32 bigas which he has cultivated and is doing well. The other Dewa, son of Ram Kishan, has no land and had been an absconder since 1893. He returned in August 1895, gave himself up and now has to be settled.

33. *Bir*.—At this village the register showed seven men, Marwaras and Kheraras. Of these one, Sukh Dewa, son of Kushal, died in August 1895, leaving six names, and now one new entry has been made, *viz.*, Bhawana, son of Unkar, leaving a total of 7 men who were all present. One, Thana, son of Khushhal, is a dwarf, and being unable to cultivate has lived by begging. He is now to be given a small portion of land which will be cultivated for him by his brothers. The land of Sukh Dewa is to be made over to his minor son Behra, whose name is to be entered in the register, thus shewing 8 Moghias at this village. With the exception of the new entry, all have 20 to 22 bigas each and have done well. They have no complaints and are not complained of.

34. *Kattanda*.—One Marwara was shewn as at this village, Chatra, son of Maghji. He was present and has in all over 30 bigas of land, of which some is rented on his own account. He has done very well. His son Rama is now to be brought on the register and to be arranged for.

35. *Bulgara*.—Kheraras and Marwaras are settled here to the number of seven according to the register, but of these one, Dewa, son of Mota, died in July 1894. His name has not been struck off as his land is kept by his widow for his son who is still an infant. All were present, and each man has 22 bigas with cattle, and in several cases extra ground is rented by them as ordinary cultivators. All appear to be doing exceedingly well.

36. *Cho Khurd*.—Four Kheraras are registered as at this village, but one, Himta, son of Birdha, died in July 1895, and his name has now been cancelled, leaving three entries. Of these, two have 22 bigas each, and the third 20 bigas. Two have *patas*, and the third should get one. Birdha, son of Tikku, complains that his grazing land has been taken from him and made over to an ordinary cultivator. The Munsarim has been told to report on this. Two of them are now paying regular rent.

37. *Cho Kalan*.—At this village the register shows 8 Kheraras as settled, one being a new entry. Two were not present, being ill and at the village. The new entry, Natha, son of Ghasi, is to be settled. Of the remainder, one is too old to cultivate and lives with his son. Another has no land and lives by labour. According to the Munsarim, there is no more land at this village, and this man (Gulab, son of Gaina) will not take land in another village. The rest all have 20 or 22 bigas each with *patas*, have cattle, have cultivated well, and have no complaints, except that Rataa, son of Gaina, says his land is bad (the truth being that he got ploughed land and so pays rent now which he wants to rid himself of). He has done well, and is quite capable of paying up.

38. *Bangara Kheri*.—Three Marwaras were shown as registered at this village, and one more has now been ordered to be brought on the register as of age. He has of course neither land nor cattle, and the Munsarim has been told to arrange for him. Each of the other 3 has 22 bigas of *muafi* land with oxen and has no complaints. Naria, son of Lakhma, absconded on the 1st July 1895, and only returned about 20 days before this inspection, which took place at Nagda on the 20th November 1895. He had not yet been punished for this.

39. *Amodia (jagir)*.—Eight Kheraras were shown in the register as at this village and two new entries have now been ordered, making a total of 10 men, but Kana, son of Jaita, is dead, leaving nine. Each has 22 bigas of land, with the exception of the new entries who have none, and Dala, son of Kana, who has only 17 and has no oxen, so has not cultivated. The Musarim has been ordered to arrange for land, &c., for the new entries, and cattle for Dala. The remainder have all cultivated well. One, Naharji, possesses a large amount of land on lease, and has done very well, as have all the others. They have no complaints regarding their land, but say that they suffered considerably owing to the extremely severe supervision of the jagirdar, which prevents them from guarding their fields at night. I saw the jagirdar, Madho Singh, who said that he usually took four roll-calls of the Moghias every night. I pointed out to him that these Moghias have taken to cultivation since many years and are now doing very well, and that two roll-calls a night would be quite sufficient, as they would then be able to look after their fields, and yet not have time to go any distance from the village with a view to theft, &c. He said he would in future take two roll-calls only.

40. This jagirdar is evidently very harsh with the Moghias, and should be made to understand that they have a right to engage labourers to cut their crops as well as any other cultivators, and also should be allowed tickets of leave when circumstances require it.

I have seen the Moghias' fields and houses, which are evidence that the owners are becoming peaceable cultivators, and should not be treated as strictly as men who are still professional thieves.

41. *Falod*.—Four Marwaras are settled at this village, of whom two were present at inspection. One is old and feeble, and was unable to attend, and the fourth remained at the village to look after the crops. Three men have each 22 bigas of *muafi* land and oxen of their own. Gulab, and Gaba sons of Jasrup,

both complain that the Patel Lachhman persecutes them. Gulab says Lachhman will not allow labourers to work on his land, and has beaten him, and Gaba says that Lachhman only allows him to use 8 bigas of his ground, and keeps the rest for himself. The part remaining is bad, as it has a *nala* in it and the water cuts up the ground, carries away the seed, &c. The Munsarim has been directed to report on this, and the complaint in general should be inquired into. The fourth man, Khushhal, being old and unable to cultivate, has no land.

42. *Bakhtgarh*.—Twelve Marwaras and one Kherara were shown as registered here. Of these one, Maya Ram, died in April 1894; the remaining twelve are all present except Dewa, son of Chaina, who is in Dhar Jail for theft. The six months for which this man was under trial might be included in his sentence. Two new entries have now been ordered, bringing the total of men registered to thirteen, of whom twelve are present. One Natha, son of Moti, who bolted out of Multhan jail and gave himself up in September last at Patgara, was ordered by the officiating Political Agent to be pardoned and settled down here.

43. Lachhman, son of Hira, is the head of these Moghias, and he arranges seed advances, &c., for all. He now complains that one of the others having failed to pay up in time, one of his own oxen has been seized and confiscated. I spoke about this to the Thakur of Batkhgarh, and told him that if cattle by which the Moghias are meant to till their land be confiscated the men cannot be expected to progress with their cultivation. Moreover, most of these men are doing well, and the amount due would be paid up shortly, and the rules lay down that Moghias are not to be treated too strictly. I hope that this matter will be fully inquired into and the man's ox restored. If this is done, he says that he is certain he can in time pay up for the defaulter. The Munsarim informs me that he considers Lachhman quite to be trusted, as he has always conducted these arrangements and has not failed to pay.

Nine of these Moghias have 22 bigas of *muafi* land a piece. The land formerly belonging to Maya Ram, who is now dead, has been made over to his son, an infant, and is cultivated by the widow with hired labour. The two new entries have no land and have to be settled and given land, as also have Natha, son of Moti, mentioned above, and Nanda, son of Gaja, who, though registered, has never been given any land. Uda, son of Bama, is old and unfit to cultivate himself, but wishes for ten bigas, which he will get cultivated by labour and so provide for himself.

Bakhtgarh.—*Patas* have been granted, and in most cases the land seems good and the men appear to be doing well, but a general complaint was made, for the second time, that the official who is deputed to take roll-calls misuses his position and is continually badgering and abusing the Moghias. The Munsarim has been directed to look into this matter.

44. *Pipalia*.—Seventy-eight Marwaras are shewn in the register as at this village, and three new entries have now been ordered. One Bhera, son of Salo, however, died in February 1895, and of the new entries one, Sawai, son of Pema, is in Ujjain Jail for eleven years. The other two are present, and are to be arranged for. Five men have 22 bigas of land a piece, and of these, three are now paying rent. Each of them has two oxen. One man is a labourer, and does not wish for land as he is lame.

The roll-call is taken by the Havildar of the village, who, however, has no register of the men.

Patas have been granted.

45. *Pachkhawassa*.—Four Moghias are registered as at this village, but of these Chanda, son of Pitha, having died in May 1894, his name has been struck off, and his land, 22 bigas, has been transferred to his son's name. The child is an infant, and his mother cultivates the land by labourers, and pays rent. She has three oxen, and has been granted a *pata*. Of the remaining three men, all are present, two have 22 bigas of land each, have *patas* and pay rent. Nanda, son of Khuman, has only one ox, and asks for another which should be given him. The third man has only eleven bigas of land for which he has a *pata*, and pays rent. He does not wish for more land.

The chaukidar takes roll-call here, but has no register of the men.

46. This completes the Bakhtgarh inspection. The settlement has been good, and the Thakur has in most cases treated the Moghias liberally. The Munsarim has worked well, and is well acquainted with all the Moghias. I have spoken to the Thakur about raising his pay, which is very small, and improving his general position. He has very little authority, and complains to me that when he has to settle men or arrange other matters, the village authorities often defy him, and as he has not the authority to enable him to settle matters himself, he has to carry matters to the Kamdar, which causes great delay. The following is the result of the inspection in figures:—

Registered before Inspection.	Present.	Absent at village ill, &c.	Dead.	In. jail.	New Registrations.
76	54	11	10	1	18

Therefore deducting 10 deaths and adding 18 new registrations we now have a total of 84. Of these, 57 have land and are old cultivators, 6 have just been given land and have begun cultivating, four are unfit to cultivate, one is in jail, and sixteen live by daily labour. Wheat, *channa*, and linseed have chiefly been cultivated, and the crops of the first two did well, but linseed was poor.

47. In the Bhopawar Agency, Bakhtgarh ranks second to Dhar in the efficiency of its Moghia settlement, and is to be commended for its efforts to reclaim members of the tribe.

MULTHAN.

48. The Moghias settled in villages of the Multhan Thakurate were inspected between the 25th and 28th November 1895, at Patgara and Sailana. Nine villages contain Moghias,—Chandwaria, Jheripara, Jhalod, Kintan, Kalola, Semalia, Chengwara, Dholana, Karonda, and Jhalod Sanjar.

49. The first thing to be noted is that the Motamid, Abdu-l-Latif, who had been many years in the position, was summarily dismissed just before my arrival and a new man, Yasin Khan, appointed, who being naturally quite ignorant of the work and knowing none of the Moghias, was useless.

50. The former Motamid came to me with his grievances, and I directed him, if dissatisfied, to apply to you. His story is that having been directed by the Kamdar not to tour without his express orders so as to save travelling expenses, he had obeyed. On my complaining about the want of supervision exercised by the Motamid, he had been used as the scape-goat and dismissed.

51. As far as my records go, officers hitherto have been satisfied with his work.

Chandwaria.—Five Marwaras were registered at this village, and three new registrations have now been ordered, bringing the total to eight. Of these, four were present, the rest being at the village for various reasons. The three new registrations have to receive land and cattle. Four old registered men have 20 bigas each, and the fifth, who lives by labour, has no land. No *patas* have been given. This should now be done as land was given in 1888. These men have not done well, and are not yet paying any rent.

52. *Jharipara*.—One Bhagwan Kherara was entered as at this village, but he was shot on the 22nd October 1895, while committing a burglary at Bidewal. His son Bhera has now been registered and given his father's land (20 bigas) and 2 oxen. It has been the custom to make this Moghia report himself at Chandwaria, and I have now instructed the Motamid to arrange for his roll-call to be taken in his own village.

53. *Jhalod Kintan*.—Eleven Marwaras were registered as at this village. Of these 5 only were present. Five are shown as absconders, 3 of them being in Amjhera jail, and there being no clue to the other two. One was absent, being ill, at the village. Three new entries were ordered, making a total of 14. Three

men only have land. They have 20 bigas each, one of them also having 30 bigas of *chaukidari* which he cultivates. Orders have been issued to procure further information regarding the men said to be in jail and for the proper settlement of the others.

54. *Kalola*.—Three Marwaras are registered at this village, all of whom were present. Two of them were found by Inspector Abad Khan, who measured their fields to have 16 bigas each for which they are now paying Rs. 20 rent. Both are shown as having 20 bigas. The third man has no land and has lived by labour. He asks for 10 bigas which he will get cultivated, as he is unfit to cultivate himself. This was ordered to be given him. No *patas* have been given. This should also be done.

55. *Semalia*.—One Marwara, Surjia, son of Nola, is entered at this village, but he absconded from the Multhan jail in January 1890, and there is no clue to his whereabouts.

56. *Chengara*.—Twelve Marwaras and Kheraras are registered at this village. One new entry has now been ordered, and the name of Lala, son of Pema, who died in January 1895, has been cancelled, leaving again a total of 12. Of these, 8 are present, 1 is in Dhar jail for 10 years for murder, and 3 are absconders. Uma, son of Lala, has 16 bigas for which he has no *pata*, though he has had the land for 10 years. He also rents 20 more bigas on his own account and is doing well. Rupla, son of Lala, has 16 bigas and no *pata*, though he has had the land for 3 years. He rents also 8 bigas at Rs. 12. He pays Rs. 25 rent for his 16 bigas, and says that he has paid it since the land was given him. Gulaba, son of Lala, has 16 bigas which he says is short in measurement.

Dewa, son of Karta, who is in Dhar jail, has 20 bigas according to the register, but on measurement by the Inspector was found to have only 16 bigas. Dewa's wife cultivates the land. Sheoji, son of Bairam, has 16 bigas for which he pays Rs. 27 as for 20 bigas. He has also other land on rent and does well, but has no *pata*. Kesha, son of Bairam, has land which we found on measurement by Inspector Abad Khan to be 14 bigas 16 biswas though he pays Rs. 20 rent as if for 20 bigas. He has had the land for 10 years, but has no *pata*. Ganga Ram, son of Pura, has 16 bigas but no *pata*. He pays rent for 20 bigas. Nanda, son of Shewa, and Rupa, son of Padma, have 16 bigas a piece but no *patas*. They pay rent for 20 bigas.

57. Great complaints were made as to the grant of leave tickets, which all say are only got after great difficulty. Also all complain that the rents are taken *before* the crops are cut, and, if not paid up at once, a *sawar* is sent to them and they have to pay *rozina* for him.

58. I have given full particulars of this village as it is typical of the state of affairs in Multhan. *Patas* are not given, rent is taken more than is due, leave tickets are not granted, and the Moghias, some of whom have shown that they really do intend to become cultivators, are harassed rather than encouraged to cultivate.

59. *Dholana*.—Six Marwaras were registered at this village, of whom one, Sheoji, son of Bhan Mal, died on the 13th August 1895, and his name has been cancelled. Two new entries have been ordered, making a total of 7.

The men of this village are well off for land, and are apparently doing well, but here again there are great complaints as to the granting of leave tickets and the levying of *rozina* when a state *sawar* or other official arrives.

60. *Kharonda*.—Three Marwaras are registered at this village and were present. Each has 20 bigas of land and appears to be doing well, but no *patas* have been granted, and complaints as to *rozina* are made here also.

61. *Jhalod Sanjar*.—5 Marwaras are registered at this village and are all present. All had 20 bigas given them, but all, with one exception, after cultivating for 2 years gave it up as they say the land given was bad and useless. Jiwan, son of Niba, has kept his 20 bigas and cultivates it, but says he has had to pay Rs. 25 rent since he was given the land. All complain that they cannot

get leave tickets, and have no grazing for their cattle. The Motamid has been told to make a thorough inquiry into the case of these men and to report, and I would suggest that Inspector Abad Khan be also directed to report on it, as either the men are a very bad lot or else they have not been given a chance.

62. The following figures shew the result of the present inspection:—

Registered before Inspection.	Present.	Absent at village.	Absconded.	Dead.	In jail.
48	28	7	8	4	1
New Registrations.					

10

deducting deaths and adding new registrations 54 in all. Of these, 30 are cultivators, 16 are labourers, and 8 have absconded. The proportion of absconders is larger than elsewhere, and points to want of settlement. *Patas* have not been given as they should be, and in many cases land granted is short of the measure shown as given, and there seems very little doubt that considerable oppression is caused by the levying of *rozina* for any Darbar officials who may be sent out with orders, &c., to Moghias.

As the Darbar seems to experience difficulty in providing for the number of Moghias registered before this inspection, it does not appear clear how the newly registered men who have had to be brought on the list are to be provided for.

KACHI BARODA.

63. I inspected the Moghias of Kachi Baroda at Kanun, Nagda, Patgara and Sajlana, and at the latter place saw the Kamdar and talked matters over with him.

The following 12 villages of the Kachi Baroda Thakurate have Moghias residing in them, Bamunda Kalan, Gopal Kheri, Dudewal, Barodia, Bhat Bamunda, Chain, Gulunda, Kherwara, Dangi Kheri, Kankraj, Maia Kheri, and Sherghar.

64. The Motamid, Gur Charn Lal, has held the position for the last 3 years. He is under-paid, and is an old man who is in my opinion unfit for the work. I feel sure he patrols his villages but very little, and his sympathies are not with the Moghias, but on the side of the Thakurate, and I am not inclined to put implicit faith in his reports as to the state of things. Before I measured the fields of complaining Moghias, he was loud in declaring that the Moghias' tales were lies, as he had measured the ground, &c. When, however, I measured fields and found them wanting to a considerable extent, he had nothing to say for himself. He is an old man, and I do not wish to harm him, but I cannot consider him fit for the post of Motamid.

Bamunda Kalan.—One Marwara was registered at this village. He has 20 bigas of land under *chaukidari* and has none under the rules. He is to get one ox and, as he does well, need have no more land. His son has now been brought on the register and is to be arranged for.

65. *Gopal Kheri.*—Two men were registered at this village. Of these, one, Rupa, son of Rama, is said to have died about 11 months before the inspection, and the Motamid says that he reported the occurrence, but there is no remark to that effect in his register. Three new entries have now been ordered, two of whom must get land. The third is a cripple and lives by begging, and I see no other way of arranging for him. He is a harmless individual. The total registered is now 4 men. One only, Uda, son of Dhama, had land. He has had 20 bigas of *muafi* for 6 years and now pays rent. He has oxen and appears to be doing well, but complains about lack of grazing for this cattle.

66. *Dudewal.*—Two Marwaras are registered here, neither being present. Lachman, son of Dhira, has absconded since the 22nd July 1895, and is said to live in Kherwara, and Buda, son of Bhima, is in Dhar jail for 3 years since April 1894. His wife and child are said to live in Khersod Khurd.

67. *Barodia.*—Two Marwaras were registered at this village, and 2 more have now been ordered to be brought on the register. One only, Panna, son of Fatha, has land, having 12 bigas under the rules. He also has 8 bigas of

chaukidari and rents 20 bigas more on his own account. He asks for 8 bigas more from the State, but I do not consider that he is a subject for a further free grant as land here is so scarce. The remainder, except Unkar, son of Bhīma, who is a cripple and lives on charity, have no land and have to be settled.

68. *Bhat Bamunda*.—Nine Marwaras and Kheraras are registered at this village. Of these, one, Lachman, son of Guman, had been absent as an absconder since the 8th January 1895, and this fact had not been reported. He gave himself up to me at Jamunia, and, following Mr. Bannerman's example, I have recommended that he be not punished but be settled down. I have also ordered the Inspector to measure him anthropometrically, and to see that he is properly settled. The remaining eight men are all present at the village, all of them were given 20 bigas (by the Darbar *jarib*), and, with one exception, all have only cultivated 10 bigas and say the other 10 *bigas* are bad. No *patas* have been given. These men appear to be an idle and discontented lot, and strict measures should be taken to make them cultivate properly.

69. *Chain*.—One Kherara, Keshu, son of Kishna, lives at this village and was present. He has no land and lives by labour. He has lived here for sometime, but is registered at Gopalkheri, and no correction has been made. His brother Gulab is now brought on the list. Both of these men have to be provided with land, etc.

70. *Ghulanda*.—The Moghias of this village were inspected at Kanun, and the result showed such disorder that I visited the village and had for some of the land measured before me. As this was found to be short of the amount entered in the register, I ordered the Inspector to measure the land of each Moghia, in presence of the Kachi Baroda and Dhar Motamids. This was done on the 23rd November with the results I show below.

Fourteen Marwaras and Kheraras were registered as at this village. Of these, Bhawan, son of Moti, died in April 1893, and his name had not been cancelled. Mana, son of Bhawan, has absconded since the 8th July 1894, and yet was shown as present, and Rama, son of Natha, had been for the last 2 months in Piplia, and no action had been taken. Two new entries have been ordered, making the total now registered fifteen. The state of this village is so bad that I will give a full account of each man.

Ummeda, son of Bakhta, is shown as having 25 bigas in the register and on his *pata*, 20 bigas 1 biswa, for which he pays Rs. 25-1-0. He has really only 14 bigas 2 biswas. He states also that rent was excused for only 2 years. Ganga Ram, son of Hira, whose *pata* shows him to have 17 bigas 9 biswas for which he pays Rs. 21-13 per annum, has only 14 bigas 11 biswas. Shimbhu, son of Hira, whose *pata* shows him as having 23 bigas 2 biswas for which he pays Rs. 25 for 20 bigas and Rs. 4-10-6 for 3 bigas per annum, has actually only 13 bigas 12 biswas. Chimna, son of Pura, has a *pata* showing 13 bigas 9 biswas for which he pays Rs. 16-13-0 per annum, but he has actually 12 bigas 10 biswas. He has also paid up in part for his cattle, and has been given no receipt. Motia, son of Daula, has a *pata* showing 21 bigas 8 biswas for which he pays Rs. 26-12-0 per annum, while he really has 18 bigas 12 biswas. Manna, son of Mothi, has a *pata* showing 6 bigas 2 biswas for which he pays Rs. 7-10-0 per annum, but he has only 3 bigas 18 biswas. Kana, son of Dhokal, is shown in the register as having 24 bigas. He has been in jail, and when he was released the land was not given back to him. Hira, son of Jiwan, has no land, but lives by labour. Gulab, son of Natha, is shown as living here and having 24 bigas. He lives in Sheogarh, and has not cultivated his land at all. This was not reported. Rama, son of Natha, entered as present was absent and lives in Piplia. This was not reported. He has no land. Rupa, son of Nanda, entered as living here has lived in Sheogarh since one year. He has land, but the fact was not reported. Kisa, son of Gulab, lives by labour and is now registered. Kisha, son of Moti, lives by labour and is now registered. Lala, son of Nanda, who is entered as 18 years age, is said to be only 11 years old. He lives in Piplia, and the Motamid knew nothing about it.

71. Such a state of things in one village seems to show more than mere neglect, for we have men who have been paying rent regularly, and who have been doing their best to cultivate honestly, as is evidenced by the fact that some have rented extra land on their own account, made to pay a rent for land which they have not got and never had, thus bringing in an undue contribution to the State revenue. This in itself appears very sharp practice and should be thoroughly inquired into. The Darbar will no doubt state that I measured the land with the Dhar Darbar *jarib* and not with theirs. This was because theirs was not to be had, and also it seems to me that one uniform *jarib* should be used in an Agency, and Dhar being the predominant state, its *jarib* ought to be used. In any case, the difference in the size of *jarib* is not such as to account for such discrepancies in measurement as have been found here.

The above remarks show that the Moghias of this village have not been honestly treated.

72. *Shergarh*.—Six Marwaras and Kheraras were registered at this village, of whom 2 have absconded. Four new entries have been ordered. One man only, Moti, son of Amra, has land. He has 11 bigas of State land, but also rents 100 bigas on his own account and does very well. An order has been received from your office to move all these men and locate them elsewhere, but I would propose that, while the rest are moved, Moti and his sons be allowed to remain here. He is doing so well that by moving him loss would be incurred both by him and by the State which receives its revenue regularly from him.

73. *Kherwasa*.—Five Marwaras were registered at this village, and 3 new entries have now been made. Of these, only one man, Lala, son of Bagha, has land, and he is doing well. Two others received land, but said it was bad and gave it up, and they and the remaining five all live by labour. One of the new entries was away on ticket of leave. The rest were all present.

74. *Dangakheri*.—Six Marwaras were registered here, and 4 new entries have now been ordered. All were present.

Lakha, son of Sheoji, is shown as having 20 bigas, but says he has only 15, of which only 10 are cultivated. He adds that all his crop last year was confiscated by the Darbar, although rent was not then due from him. Lachhman, son of Moga, is shown as having 20 bigas. He says he has only 15 bigas, and that last year his crop of 13 maunds of jawar was seized. Natha, son of Ghula, has 30 bigas of *chauki-dari*. Unkar, son of Moti, shown as having 20 bigas, says he has 14 bigas, and that as his crop was seized unweighed last year, he has not cultivated at all this year. Raghunath, son of Mani Ram, has 18 bigas, but says that 15 maunds were seized last year. Panna, son of Khuman, has 18 bigas shown as 20. Kani Ram, son of Khuman, was ordered to be entered here by the Political Agent. This man has been here a long time under the name of Kushhal and as a Jat. He states that he came from Marwar, and that when Ram Gopal, an Inspector of the Moghia Department, found him here in 1889, he took Rs. 25 in cash and a gold bracelet valued Rs. 25 as a bribe, and let him remain as a Jat knowing that he was a Moghia. Inquiries have been made from Marwar, which have proved this man to be a Moghia. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Assistant General Superintendent, Rajputana, as regards the conduct of Deputy Inspector Ram Gopal. The remaining men have no land and live by labour.

75. *Kankraj*.—Seven Marwaras were registered as living here. Of these, Binja, son of Manrup, died on the 13th May 1895, and his name has been cancelled. Two new entries have been ordered, making a total of 8 men. Five men have land and cultivate. One of the new entries has his father's land. Complaint is made by all that rent has been taken since the land was given them and no exemption made.

Marakheri.—Three Marwaras were registered at this village, and two new entries have been ordered.

The three old registrations have land but no *patas*, and they say that the land is not been measured and is short of the amount they are shown as having.

The total result of the inspection may be seen by the following :—

Registered before Inspection.	Now present.	Absent ill, &c.	Absconded.	Dead.	In jail.
58	41	7	6	3	1

new registered 25; deducting deaths grand total 80. Of these, the 25 new entries are all labourers, 16 old registered men are labourers and 39 are cultivators, and as 6 are absconders and 1 is in jail, we have only 32 cultivators present.

76. The inspection shows, I think, that Kachi Baroda has made a very poor settlement of its Moghias, and that in fact it is by far the worst in this respect of the states of the Bhopawar Agency.

77. *General.*—The result of the inspection may be briefly summed up as follows : Dhar has settled its Moghias very well, Bakhtgarh well, Multhan indifferently and Kachi Baroda badly.

Of Dhar and Bakhtgarh I need not treat further, but the question now is what is to be done to improve matters in Multhan and Kachi Baroda. Both Darbars raise great objections to every new entry, and plead that their States are so small that they have no further land with which to supply Moghias; and as it is clear that they have failed to settle properly the Moghias registered before this inspection, it seems impossible that they can settle the further number now entered on the registers as fit to cultivate and receive land.

I know of no better suggestion to make than that already proposed by Mr. Bannerman, when Officiating Political Agent, *vis.*, that the Maharaja of Dhar be asked to take over the surplus Moghias of Multhan and Kachi Baroda, who are after all his subjects, and to colonize them in some of the waste parts of his territory, which would thereby become good cultivated land, the Darbars of Multhan and Kachi Baroda contributing towards the cost of removal of the Moghias, who should then belong to Dhar and pay revenue to that State, being enrolled in its register and placed under the control of its Motamid. Of course this arrangement is possible only if the Dhar Darbar agrees, but I am given to understand that it wishes to populate land which is at present uninhabited and promises well if cultivated. If this is so, the Dhar Darbar can, by this means effect their purpose, while Kachi Baroda and Multhan will be relieved.

78. As regards means for the better supervision of the Moghias in Multhan and Kachi Baroda, I would suggest that in place of their respective underpaid and practically useless Motamids, they be advised to join forces and engage one Motamid between them, each paying a share of his pay and thus to get a good and responsible man, or, in default of this, with the sanction of the Dhar Darbar, each should subscribe to raise the pay of the Dhar Motamid and put their Moghias under him; as this officer has shown from his management of the Dhar Moghias that he is capable and efficient.

79. As regards the punishment of Moghias for offences under the Rules for their control, I would advise much freer recourse to whipping. This punishment inflicted for absence without leave or absconding, would, I am persuaded, have much greater effect than imprisonment; more especially if carried out before the relations and fellow-villagers of the accused. Moreover, I consider that this punishment should be inflicted in cases where Moghias, through a dislike to labour, wantonly allow their land to lie fallow and thereby cause loss of revenue to the State which has been made to supply them with land which would otherwise have been tilled by an ordinary cultivator. At present the Moghia, in general, thinks himself a *persona grata* to Government, and considers that as long as he is given land so that he may cultivate, if he likes, he has no duty to the State.

80. I would recommend the same punishment in the following cases :—

- (1) When a Moghia who cannot be given land in his original village owing to the absolute lack of land, is told to take land in another village and refuses to do so clamouring for land in the first village.
- (2) When having enjoyed *muafi* land for 3 years, a Moghia finds that next year he will have to pay rent, and so wilfully ceases to cultivate and

says the land is bad with a view to getting a new grant of land and enjoying another period of 3 years *muafi*.

- (3) When the sanctioned amount of land has been granted and the Moghia from laziness cultivates only so much as will produce food for himself and leaves the rest, regardless of the fact that he has to pay rent, and so causes loss to the State.

With reference to my recommendation of a greater use of whipping as a punishment, I may add that the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, has informed me that he agrees with me, but inasmuch as the Rules lay down that punishments should be regulated by the Darbars, we should move them to act. All State officials with whom I have talked this matter over, are agreed that this punishment, if more systematically used, will produce good results. The Jodhpur Darbar, in Rajputana, has an excellent Code in which whipping is laid down as a main punishment for offences against the Rules, and the Moghias of that State have been most efficiently settled. I am in hopes that the necessity for this form of punishment may be admitted and Darbars moved to make a greater use of it.

Rules 8 and 13 of the Criminal Tribes Rules have not been carried out.

81. *Photographs*.—I took the opportunity to compare the photographs of Moghias taken in 1880 with the men now present with the result shown below :—

	Present, 1895.	Absconded, no clue.	Dead.	In Foreign territory.	Total.	Total now alive.
Dhar ...	11	3	20	2	36	16
Multhan	9	...	26	2	37	11
Kachi Baroda	14	...	14	3	31	17
Bakhtgarh	15	1	22	...	38	16
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	49	4	82	7	142	60
	—	—	—	—	—	—

82. The following shows the whereabouts of the seven said to be residing in foreign territory, concerning whom inquiries will be made—

1. Lachhman (*Vide* 1 in Plate 4) of Paoli, Barodh, Dhar is now in Bareri, Pargana Ujjain, Gwalior.
2. Durjan ... („ 2 „ 16) of Kod „ „ „ Jamunia, Pargana Tarana, Indore.
3. Partap ... („ 3 „ 4) of Dholana, Multhan „ „ Bareri, Gwalior.
4. Bhima ... („ 1 „ 8) of Silbeda „ „ „ Marwar.
5. Chanda ... („ 2 „ 5) of Bhat, Bamunda, K.B., „ „ Takwasa, Gwalior.
6. Bhima ... („ 5 „ 6) of Katoria „ „ „ Bareri, „
7. Amra ... („ 1 „ 29) of Bamunda „ „ „ Jamunia, Indore.

83. The photographs in the Moghia Office had no index or register, and the names of the men and of their villages were unknown, so that it appears that nothing was done to utilize the photographs when taken. As I have duplicates of all, I propose to cut out all that are now alive, and make a copy for each of my agencies for their information, giving full particulars, from the Moghia register, concerning each man. This may prove useful in a few cases, but on the whole I consider the photograph system a failure. Men who were photographed when young cannot be recognised now.

84. *Dakaiti work*.—As regards our dakaiti work, I was pleased to see how rapidly Inspector Abad Khan was gaining the confidence of the Moghias as shown by the fact that several Moghias came in to make reports. Most of these turned out to be only of robberies or murders and therefore not of cases connected with this Department, and I ordered the Inspector to put the information before you for such action as you might think necessary. In all 11 absconding Moghias also came in and gave themselves up to him. Nine Moghias were out during my tour collecting information for the Inspector, and several of these I have seen.

One Pura, son of Nanda, Moghia, gave information of a case committed about 20 months before in Jhalawar at a village called Deoghar, and stated that he could get this worked as the property stolen was in the Tarana Pargana, Indore. He was sent out to bring further information. One Roshan reported 3 dakaiti cases, and was sent out to get information about the property. Two cases of dakaiti, said to have been committed by Sansis, were also reported.

85. A woman, Musamat Bhawani, widow of Hira, Moghia, also gave information concerning the Garha cases in Guna committed by Lakha and Moti Jamadars of Bhunna's fame. She made a statement corroborating the confessions already recorded concerning this case, and said she could procure the arrest of one Bhera, who was in the case, and the recovery of some of the property. Action is being taken. She also made a statement regarding the Nipania case and named men who are wanted for it, and it is hoped that they may, before long, be arrested.

86. *Fails*.—I visited the jails of Badnawar (more a lock-up than a jail) and Multhan, but in neither of them was any information forthcoming.

87. *Cattle*.—As the bullocks supplied by the State to Moghias are very often reported as strayed, stolen, or dead, when really the Moghia has sold them, I would suggest that a brand should be decided on and used on every bullock supplied to a Moghia, so that he may not be able to sell it, without detection.

88. Vernacular statements of matters requiring attention from the Darbar will also be sent to your office with the request that they may be forwarded to the Darbars concerned with directions to remedy defects, &c.

89. I am directed to ask that you will kindly forward this report after perusal to the Agent to Governor-General in Central India, who should be requested to transmit it to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

N.B.—I had omitted to mention the fact that several Moghias, who had been criminally convicted or have absconded, were measured anthropometrically and registered. I have also given Inspector Abad Khan orders to measure a considerable number of other men who are suspected or said to be bad characters.

No. 1383, dated Indore, the 9th May 1896.

From—The Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Central India,

To—The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following report on my inspection of Moghias in the Bhopal Agency. This report was given in to the Political Agent at Bhopal as the Moghias of each place were inspected, and his orders were passed on each point at once and the various Darbars informed.

I entered the Bhopal Agency on the 27th January 1896, at Shahjahanpur, and on the 29th reached Talen, where the Political Agent arrived on the following day.

Rajgarh.—I inspected the Rajgarh Moghias of the Banni and Bodanpur colonies, and found 202 per guns on the register. Of these, 102 were present (63 at Banni and 39 at Bodanpur), 27 are absconders, 32 are in jail, 3 are informers in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department or Police, 8 have died, 20 have been absent over 20 years, and 10 have been settled elsewhere (these last 38 names have now been cancelled), and eight new names have been registered, leaving a present total of registered names 172.

Sixty-eight per cent. were present as against 39 per cent. at last year's inspection, an improvement which shows that the colonization of these Moghias is having good effect.

At Banni each man has 17 bigas of land, *i.e.*, 10 bigas previously cultivated, 5 bigas fallow land, and 2 bigas for grazing. There is more ground available, but as no Moghia has cultivated all that he has at present, it is useless as yet to increase the existing quantity. The river Nawaz runs beneath the village, and the Political Agent has suggested that more help should be given by the Darbar for raising water to the level of the fields.

Cattle have been liberally supplied and were generally in good condition. Two or three worn-out beasts were brought to the notice of the Munsarim, who was directed to arrange for better animals to be supplied in their places.

The Moghias' houses were in most cases merely *phus* huts, and the Munsarim was directed to see that better houses were built, the Darbar being asked to supply material for this purpose. The Political Agent drew up some extra rules for the Munsarim.

At Bodanpur 39 men were present with their families, besides the families of several men in jail. The latter had in many cases not been provided for, and the Munsarim was directed to arrange for them. Here each man has 15 bigas of old cultivated land, and the remainder is grazing land. Cultivation has so far not progressed very favourably, but this is in a great measure due to lack of rain. Here and at Banni it was found that in some cases the Patwari showed Moghias to have more land than they had, and the Political Agent called attention of the Darbar to this fact.

I proposed and it was ordered by the Political Agent that at each colony roll calls should be carefully taken at 9 P.M. and 4 A.M. each night, all the men being assembled at one place in each village, and that at midnight there should be a house to house visitation by the police.

The Political Agent also ordered at my suggestion that cattle supplied to Moghias should be branded with distinctive marks for Banni and Bodanpur.

The Munsarim, Abdu-r-Rauf, has been considerably complained against—more especially as regards failure to assist Thagi and Dakaiti officials in arrests, but nothing has been proved against him. As far as his Moghia work goes he has done well, and now the Political Agent has ordered that he should have greater authority, he should be able to keep these colonise in hand.

At Talen the banyas and other persons fined for complicity in the Bhunnas dakaiti were brought up before the Political Agent and myself and paid their fines.

An enquiry was also held here regarding the escape from jail of Sewa dakait, who had been handed for safe keeping to the Indore Vakil and had escaped the next morning, but the Political Agent declined to take any action, because the arresting party had no proper *parwana*. The Political Agent having been away from head-quarters at the time, the Inspector sent the party out.

From Talen I proceeded with the Political Agent *via* Pachor and Biaora to Rajgarh, and while there went through files of the Baker dakaiti case tried by the Raja of Rajgarh. On my report the Political Agent ordered the release of the prisoners finding that no dakaiti had taken place, but merely a riot, and that prisoners had served sufficient terms of imprisonment.

From Rajgarh we proceeded on 6th February to Khilchipur, and halted there on the 7th and 8th, when I inspected the Khilchipur Moghias.

Khilchipur.—At last year's inspection these men were distributed over 23 villages, there being 112 men registered, of whom 75 were present, 29 absent, 7 in jail, and one dead. Mr. Hankin urged that means should be taken to collect the Moghias, and this has been done to a certain extent, the present inspection showing that only 19 villages now contain Moghias. The register showed 109 names entered, and from inspection it was found that of these 53 were present, 24 absent, 22 in jail, 5 dead. These last were cancelled, as were also 5 names of absconders who have been found to have settled down elsewhere. Subtracting these we have a total number of 99 registered, to which are to be added 7 new entries now ordered, making a total of 106 men registered. Several bullocks are required

to complete the number necessary to enable all Moghias to cultivate. I notice that men appear to have been allowed to move about from one village to another very much as they please. This points to laxity on the part of the Munsarim, who is on sick leave.

The Darbar has been liberal in seed and food grain advances, and has had a certain amount returned. In fact, I think that in some cases too much liberality has been shown in this matter, and has encouraged the Moghias to be lazy and cultivate only what they could without exerting themselves, trusting to help from the State, if they did not get enough produce to maintain themselves.

At present, however, the rain having failed, crops have been bad, and further advances will be required, but should only be given when absolutely necessary.

All cattle should be branded with a distinguishing mark when made over to Moghias.

The State has declared its intention of settling all the Moghias in two or three villages, and so of colonizing them and arranging for strict supervision. This plan, when carried out, should give good results, the only regrettable fact being that one settlement has just been made last year. Another made now will be expensive to the State, but should repay itself sooner than the older system of having men scattered in several villages.

Land has been liberally given so far, and the Moghias appear well treated.

On the 9th February 1896, the Political Agent and I returned to Rajgarh, and thence went to Biaora and Sotalia (here there are now no Moghias, the two previously registered having absconded), and on 13th February we proceeded to Maksudangarh where I inspected the Moghias of that State.

Maksudangarh.—The inspection of the Maksudangarh Moghias colonized in May 1893 at Kolaras about two miles from head-quarters, showed the following results :—

Registered.	Present.	Absconded.	Jail.	Cancelled.		Newly registered.
				Dead.	Absconders of ten years.	
75	36	26	4	3	7	0

Subtracting the number of names cancelled, we now have a total of 65 men registered, of whom little more than half are present.

Of the 26 entered as absconded, 9 men are said to be dead or settled in other places, and if these statements prove true on enquiry their names also will be cancelled. The settlement at present has not a decent house in it. Twig huts are all the Moghias have run up. The State should be asked to provide wood and to give the Munsarim orders to see that the Moghias build themselves proper houses. On being asked why they had not done so, they told me they were continually expecting to be moved, and so did not think it worth while to build. I informed them there was no intention to move them, and that they should build themselves good houses.

The men are Kheraras and Marwaras, and the two *gots* do not get on, so when the village is being built properly, one side should be given to each, a house being built between for the police post and the Munsarim, who should live here and not in Maksudangarh.

507 bigas and 5 biswas of land have been given, and 273 bighas more are required to complete the amount due; 63 head and cattle have been given, and 7 more are required. The land given appears to me very good, and arrangements are being made to exchange some of the outlying lots for pieces near at hand which are at present cultivated by ordinary cultivators. When this is done, all the Moghia land will be massed together. The wells at present on the Moghias' land, 4 in number, all require to be made deeper, as in seasons like the present when rain is deficient the crops suffer. The Moghias here are so far decidedly lazy, and have not made as much of their land as they ought to have done.

The Munsarim Fazl Hussain, who has been employed for four years, only gets Rs. 14 Bhopali per mensem, which is very small pay for the responsible work he has to do.

The Kamdar in his report dated the 8th April 1896, received through the Political Agent in Bhopal, informs me that 229 bigas and 18 biswas more of land have been now given. As ordered 7 bullocks have also been supplied. The Moghias say that they have sufficient land. The Munsarim has been ordered to see that they cultivate the land given to them, his pay also has been increased to Rs. 15 British coin, and he is now living at Kolaras as ordered. The building for the police post is under construction, and one *Banda* (granary) for keeping food and seed advances is also being built. The Moghias have been told to build their houses with mud-walls and the two *gots* of Moghia have been ordered to build separately.

Sironj.—From here I had intended to proceed to Sironj, but as the Political Agent thought scarcity was to be feared there, he requested me not to enter the State. Consequently I called the Motamid to Maksudangarh, but he did not turn up. I, however, saw the Naib Nazim who he told me that the Moghias had done more cultivation than in the previous year, and that though the wheat crop had failed, the *channa* crop had been very good, and they would not suffer from scarcity. Mr. Hankin last year reported very favourably on these Moghias who appear to have improved.

On the 14th February we returned to Biaora, visiting on the road the village of Dhaniakheri where a dakaiti had occurred two nights before, and a Banjara and his wife had been badly burnt and looted. Enquiry soon brought out that no strange gang of dakaitis had committed the crime, and eventually I ordered the arrest of the *patel* and several of the villagers who were the culprits, and they were *chalaned* to the Darbar. The result of the trial has not yet been received.

Narsinghgarh.—On the 16th February my camp was at Barodia, a *jagir* village of the Narsinghgarh State, and on 19th and 20th at Korawar where the Moghias were inspected, with following results:—

Moghias are settled at Barodia (*jagir*), Mughalkheri (*khalsa*), Gilakheri (*jagir*), Hulkheri (*khalsa*), Korawar (*khalsa*), Jharla, and Sultania (*khalsa*).

The inspection shows that there are now registered 126, of whom are present 86, in jail 10, absconded 28, on leave 1, dead 1.

Sultania is a colony far from these parts, but its state is so much better than that of these settlements, that I think it had better be left as it is, the matters I have noted separately being attended to.

Barodia has 19 men registered, of whom 16 are present, 1 is in jail, and 2 are absconders. This village has been in the *jagir* of Chohani Rani since last 8 years. The Moghias have been here 40 years. 124 bigas of land have been given, while 350 are required, *i.e.*, a balance of 226 bigas is still to be given. Four bullocks are required, and 24 only have been given. The Moghias will want food and grain advances this year again, but they say they do not wish to take any useless land and cattle are given, as they will merely get further into debt with less prospect of repaying advances. Houses have not been erected as the Moghias have always been expecting to be moved. They merely have little huts. Such ground as has been given is good, but unless more is added the settlement will not be completed.

Mughalkheri.—A *khalsa* village with 18 men registered, all of whom were present. Two men are not to get land, one being old, and one being allowed to live with a relation. 330 bigas are required, of which 282 have been given. 32 bullocks are required, and 30 have been given. Wood is wanted for house building, and the remainder of the land due should be given.

Halkheri.—A *khalsa* village in which all the Moghias of Dhankheri village have lately been settled, as the latter is a *jagir* of the Thakur of Bhatkhera where arrangements were so bad and orders so wilfully disobeyed, that the Darbar ordered the men to be removed. This was done in June 1895. Eleven men are registered, of whom 9 are present, 1 has absconded, and 1 is on leave which he has overstayed. 230 bigas of land are required, and 130 only has been given

as yet. Some of this is said to be bad. 70 bigas only^{*} have been cultivated, and this was done by the Darbar as compensation for loss by removal, so that the Moghias themselves have cultivated nothing. Twenty bullocks are required. Nineteen were given, of which 16 have been returned as unfit for work, and the Darbar has taken them back; therefore 17 have still to be given. Houses were started, but after good walls were built the roofs have been made only of leaf thatch. This is due to late Raja's death. Wells are wanted for drinking water.

Kurawar (khalsa).—19 men are registered, of whom 14 were present, 3 in jail, 2 absconded. 270 bigas of land are required, and only 143 have been given. 28 bullocks are necessary, and 18 have been given as yet. The jamadar wants help to dig his well deeper; this should be given as he is a good cultivator. Houses are fairly good, but wood is required for good roofs.

Gilakheri.—A *jagir* village of the Rathori Rani and the worst settlement in the State. Nine men are registered, of whom 8 are present and one has absconded. 130 bigas are required, of which only 74 have been given. Eight bullocks have been given, and 4 more are required. Moghias have been here about 40 years.

Jharla.—One man is now registered and present, but is unable to cultivate owing to a crippled arm. He has a grant of Rs. 40 per annum from the Darbar. One has died, and his name has been cancelled.

I am informed that since the Moghias have been located at Mughalkheri the other residents have all left. If this is the case, there should be lots of land available, and I think the State would do well to make a colony there, and put the men from *jagir* villages into it as the jagirdars appear to take no heed whatever of Darbar orders and make no attempt to settle Moghias properly.

On the 20th February 1896, I visited Mughalkheri and Halkheri villages, and inspected the land and houses of the Moghias. At Mughalkheri all the land is good, and crops have been very fair. The houses are fair with two exceptions, for which wood should be given.

As noted above, many of the ordinary cultivators have left this village, where the Moghias were located. Here and there are now about 400 bigas of excellent land lying waste. I would suggest that the Darbar should collect the men from the *jagir* villages, Barodia and Gilakheri, who have not yet been given their full amount of land, and should settle them also at this place when all the land could be taken up.

At Halkheri I found the settlement building houses. The Moghia houses are about 200 yards from the rest of the village, and good houses are being slowly built at present. The Moghias are all living in very tumble-down huts, and care should be taken to complete the good houses before next rains.

Land here has not been allotted yet. Seven bigas of land, all in one lot, were cultivated by the Darbar for the Moghias in place of the land they left at Dhankheri, and a good crop of *channa* will shortly be gathered from it, and be divided amongst all the men. A well is urgently required near the settlement for drinking purposes, at present they have no water near. There is an unused well belonging to the Patel quite handy, but it would require repairs, and the Patel when asked said he would repair it only for his own use. The Mun-sarim would be better located if he lived at Kurawar. The present Political Agent in Bhopal has said that as the succession is not yet settled, nothing can yet be done. As soon as possible after that my suggestions are to be taken in hand.

From Kurawar I proceeded with the Political Agent to Bhopal, *via* Debi-pura, Kachnaria, Bairasia and Harakhera, and as owing to the Holi it was impossible to collect the Moghias of Raisen, Basoda and Pithari, I had to give up that portion of my programme, and on the 26th February proceeded to Sihor, remaining there till the 29th, and recording the preliminary statements of Moti

Jemadar dakait of Bhunnas fame. Here I received a telegram calling me to Gwalior with reference to the raids by Dholpur Gujars, and so had to give up the inspection of the Ichawar, Jawar, Sonekach and Dewas Moghias, and went off to Gwalior.

I sent my camp back to Indore by road according to my original programme, and Dafadar Chhaju Singh inspected the Moghias on the way with the following results.

He inspected the Moghias of Sonekach on the 4th and 5th March 1896, those of Ichawar on the 2nd, and those of Jawar on the 3rd March 1896.

Present.	Absent.	Absconded.	In jail.	Cancelled.	Total.
21	2	30	1	5	61

Sonekach.—The Moghias here have 2 bigas of rented land, 186 bigas and 19 biswas of *muafi* and 29 bigas of *chaukidari*, in all 217 bigas and 19 biswas. They should have 310 bigas and 1 biswa of land more. Those present have 16 bullocks from the State and should get 26 in addition.

These Moghias are settled in thirty villages. Mr. Hankin in his inspection report last year noted that proper arrangements had not been made for the following Moghias and up to date no action has been taken :—

- (1) Koka, son of Amra, of Chorchanbara (*jagir* village of Gwalior)—has neither land, nor bullocks.
- (2) Natha, son of Lachhman, of Jeleria—released from Jail in June 1895, has neither land, nor bullocks.
- (3) Rora, son of Dewa, of Surli—has no bullocks.
- (4) Kesho, son of Rama, of Hatigoraria—has not received the full amount of land.
- (5) Rupa, son of Sukha, of Dhabla—neither land, nor bullocks—was in Sonekach Jail at the last inspection for absconding.
- (6) Natha, son of Dalla, of Nipauli—has no bullocks.
- (7) Hira, son of Guman, of Baoria—has no bullocks, and so cannot cultivate.
- (8) Natha, son of Dewa, of Mankand—has no land, the Patel having taken the 15 bigas given to him.

The Moghias of Sonekach have cultivated well, but they all complain that seed advances are not given in full.

The Motamid Bhaskar Rao of Ujjain is in charge of these Moghias. I have already noted about him. Patels take the roll calls as the Moghias are scattered in so many villages.

Present.	Absent.	Absconded.	In jail.	Dead.	Total.
19	1	3	13	2	38

Ichawar.—These Moghias have 339 bigas of *muafi* land. Taking the Moghias present, absent, and in jail, 33 in all, they should have 387 bigas more land. They have 29 bullocks (27 given by the State and 2 private), and they should have 37 bullocks more when the Moghias in jail are released.

They are settled in 17 villages and have cultivated well, but on account of there being no rain they had no good crops.

Mr. Hankin in his report last year remarked that the Moghias of bad character belonging to Ichawar, Jawar, Pipalthon, Bilkisganj and Chipaner should be settled in one or two villages, and strict supervision should be kept over them, but the Minister in his letter to the Political Agent in Bhopal stated that these Moghias cannot be properly settled in one or two villages as the Raisen Moghias, though settled in few villages, have turned absconders, and are sources of great trouble though strict police supervision is kept over them. The Ichawar Moghias though settled in so many villages are under the strict control of the police.

I still think that if proper supervision were exercised, Moghias would give less trouble in colonies than when scattered about. As far as I know, the failure in Raisen is due to insufficient and unintelligent supervision.

Azhar Husain, the Motamid, Inspector of Moghias for Jawar, Ichawar, and Pipalthon, receives Rs. 75 as pay, and has served for 4 or 5 years. The Moghias do not complain of him.

Pipalthon.—The Moghias here were inspected at Ichawar on the 2nd March 1896, by Dafadar Chhaju Singh :—

Present 5, absconders 2, in jail 3, dead 2—total 12.

The Moghias present have 88 bigas of *muafi* land, and they should have 88 bigas more. They have 3 State bullocks, and one private bullock, and they should have 12 bullocks more.

The Moghias are settled in five villages, and appear to have been doing well.

Jawar.—Dafadar Chhaju Singh inspected the Moghias of Jawar at Ashta on the 3rd March 1896, with the following result :—

Present.	In jail.	Dead.	Total.
14	5	1	20

They have 308 bigas of *muafi* land, and 110 bigas more should be given to them—26 State bullocks have been supplied to them, and one is private property, 11 bullocks more should be given to them. These Moghias are settled in eight villages.

This completes the Moghia inspection work done during the past cold weather in the Bhopal Agency. The dakaiti work done was the verification of reports, and the collection of new information, enquiries into cases and attempts to secure the arrest of Lakha and his gang about whom, as it now turns out, no end of false information was brought in, the gang being safely away in Bhartpur territory. This information was, I hear now, almost certainly inspired by certain State officials in order to keep us employed when we thought Lakha was to be found, in order that it might not come to light that he had left these parts or how he had done so.

When at Rajgarh one *daur* was made into Khilchipur territory, and a proclaimed offender Girdhari was arrested under another name. This man had been implicated by Sarup and other confessing prisoners.

When at Biaora I enquired into the dakaiti at Dhaniakheri, and arrested the Patel of the village and four others, and the case was plain, though had the Political Agent and myself not been there, no doubt it would have been shown as a case committed by an organized gang and never have been worked.

The lock-ups and jails seen in the Agency were those at Sarangpur, Talen, Biaora, Rajgarh, Maksudangarh, and Sihor. In this last named only was any work forthcoming, and I recorded the preliminary statements of Moti Jamadar.

Yearly Return of Members of Criminal Tribes settled in Central India for the year 1895.

Agency.	State, Pargana or Town, where Moghias are settled.	Present on 31st December 1894 or already settled.	Settled during the year 1895.	Absconders returned.	Total of columns 3, 4, 5.	Died.	Struck off the Register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.	Total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10.	Number present in each Pargana on 31st Decem- ber 1895.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to heads of fami- lies.	REMARKS.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
Gwalior.	Isagarh ...	133	4	12	149	5	...	63	16	84	165	138	105	71	
	Seopur-Baroda ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	
	Kaniadhana ...	179	14	1	194	...	...	1	7	8	186	42	255	200	
	Indore.														
Indore.	Tarana ...	171	27	2	200	24	...	17	4	45	155	182	166	110	
	Jagoti ...	19	...	...	19	2	...	...	3	5	14	23	19	16	
	Nandwas ...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	1	
	Mahidpur ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	
	Naraingarh ...	99	2	...	101	4	...	10	5	19	82	74	86	52	
Western Malwa Agency.	Sailana ...	38	11	...	49	8	...	4	2	14	35	44	31	17	
	Ratlam ...	148	3	4	155	...	...	10	6	16	139	108	89	24	

[illegible]

Agency.	State, Pargana or Town, where Moghias are settled.	Present on 31st December 1894 or already settled.	Settled during the year 1895.	Absconders returned.	Total of columns 3, 4, 5.	Died.	Struck off the Register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.	Total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10.	Number present on 31st December 1895.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to heads of families.	REMARKS.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Brought forward	2,458	115	44	2,617	79	3	449	153	684	2,033	2,232	1,872	1,457	
CENTRAL INDIA (INDORE)—contd.															
	Bhopal Agency—contd.														
	Kurwai ...	61	4	5	70	2	...	12	4	18	52	63	60	37	
	Sutalia ...	8	...	1	9	...	...	7	1	8	1	8	6	5	
	Sironj ...	33	...	...	33	1	...	11	3	15	18	32	40	24	
	Narsingarh ...	117	4	1	122	...	...	23	7	30	92	100	68	51	
	Guna Agency.														
	Raghogarh State ...	27	1	...	28	3	...	7	...	10	18	3	1	2	
	TOTAL	2,704	124	51	2,879	85	3	509	168	765	2,114	2,543	2,047	1,576	

(Sd.) C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SIMLA; }
The 17th July 1896.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXLV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 90.

REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI
DEPARTMENT

FOR

1896.

27.2.1



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FROM

C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C. S.,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THAGI AND DAKAITI,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th August 1897.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1896.

2. The substantive appointment of General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti was held throughout the year by the Honourable Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., who, however, was absent from India on furlough from the 30th March to the 6th October during which period I officiated for him. Shortly after the close of the year, Dr. Lethbridge availed himself of leave on medical certificate preparatory to retirement. He made over charge of his office on the 22nd February 1897 to Mr. D. E. McCracken who officiated as General Superintendent till my return from leave on the 2nd April. The varied and important services rendered to the Government of India by Dr. Lethbridge during a period of nearly thirty years were rewarded on the 24th May 1896 by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who was pleased to promote him to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. Sir A. Lethbridge's efforts during the five years for which he held charge of the office of General Superintendent were chiefly directed to the reorganisation of the Department, with a view to rendering it a more effective engine for dealing with current crime. To this end he submitted to Government two schemes, which were applicable, respectively, to Rajputana and Central India and to Haidarabad. These received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India and after careful consideration rules were drawn up, which were finally submitted to the Secretary of State at the close of 1895. Under these rules the sub-agencies of the department at Ajmer, Indore, and Haidarabad were placed in charge of trained Police Officers, and it was intended to establish departmental agencies under the control of all Political Officers. Such agencies were established in Central India and have been for some time working satisfactorily in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, Bhopal, and Malwa. An

agency was also started at Guna, which was transferred to Gwalior during the year under report. In Rajputana, agencies were established in 1895 at Jodhpur, Alwar, and Bhartpur and the agency at Jaipur was enlarged. Sanction was given early in 1896 to the establishment of agencies at Udaipur, Jhalawar, Kotah, Deoli, Bikaner, and Partargarh. Later in the year, with a view to remove possible misapprehension as to the intentions of the Government of India, these orders were reconsidered and it was resolved, instead of establishing further departmental agencies in Rajputana, to place at the disposal of each Resident or Political Agent a member of the departmental establishment to deal with all reports received and to compile statistics. The remainder of the establishment in Rajputana will be kept at Ajmer, where it can be made available for work in any State in which its services are required. The circumstances of Rajputana differ in many respects from those of Central India, and it is believed that the arrangement now to be adopted, while more acceptable to the Darbars concerned than that originally proposed, will be equally effectual for the suppression of organised crime and the supervision of criminal tribes.

3. It is satisfactory to be able again to report that the work of the department was carried on throughout the year without friction with any of the Darbars.

4. The appointment of Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., Assistant to the General Superintendent in Haidarabad, to be Inspector-General of Police in His Highness the Nizam's territories, which was made on the 2nd November, deprived the department of a very valuable officer, who had served with much distinction both in Central India and Haidarabad and whose exertions had led to the suppression of the organised dakaiti which had so severely harassed Bundelkhand in 1893 and 1894. Mr. Hankin's place was taken by Mr. Gayer who had done good work both in Rajputana and Central India. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. Clogstoun of the Bengal Police, an officer whose experience as Superintendent of Police in Ajmer-Merwara has rendered him an useful acquisition to the Department. Mr. Waterfield was in charge of the Agency at Indore throughout the year with the exception of three months during which Lieutenant Prideaux, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, carried on the work of the appointment, and performed his duties very creditably.

5. The present report has been somewhat delayed owing to the arrangement recently introduced by which the reports of the Assistants to the General Superintendent are forwarded in the first instance to the Head of the Local Administration concerned. I am much indebted to Sir Robert Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, for the careful examination to which he subjected the report and returns relating to the States of that Agency.

- No. I.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1896.
 „ II.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the decade, 1887 to 1896.
 „ III.—Previously unreported dakaitis that have come to light during the year.
 „ IV.—Cases of thagi by the administration of poisonous drugs.
 „ IV-A.—Cases of thagi by the administration of poisonous drugs committed in Native States previous to 1895 which have come to light during the year 1896.
 „ V.—Dakaitis arrested, received, by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered.
 „ VI.—Najib Force.

6. In accordance with the practice of previous years I now proceed to make a few explanatory remarks on the Annual Returns noted on the margin.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT OF DAKAITIS REPORTED IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Comparison of cases of the previous year with those of the year under report.

Year.	RAJPUTANA.			CENTRAL INDIA.			HAIDARABAD INCLUDING BEAR.			TOTALS.		
	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1895	96	52,729	549	175	68,241	385	177	96,888	547	448	2,17,858	486
1896	120	82,380	681	242	1,32,421	546	321	1,99,512	621	684	4,14,312	605
Increase	24	29,651	132	678	64,180	161	144	1,02,624	74	236	1,96,455	119
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

These figures, I regret to say, again show a large increase in the number of cases reported, the total being 684 as against 448 in 1895. How far the increase, which amounts to over 52 per cent., represents an actual increase in crime, and how far it is due to better reporting, it is difficult to say, but there can be little doubt that dakaitis are now reported much more regularly than was formerly the case. A portion of the increase is thus certainly only apparent. Furthermore, under the system in force before the reorganisation the cases with which the department was chiefly concerned were old dakaitis. Each of these, as soon as information of it was received, was sent to the local authorities for verification, and unless it was verified it was not entered in the returns. Now monthly returns of current dakaitis are submitted as soon as the cases are reported and before any investigation has taken place. Consequently all these cases appear in the registers though subsequent investigation may show the information to have been altogether false or the crime to have been a simple theft or robbery. In future endeavours will be made to strike cases coming under these heads out of the registers. After allowance is, however, made for any apparent increase due to these causes, there yet remain, I fear, sufficient cases to show that there has been an actual increase in crime against property during the year under report. This is what might be expected in a year of scarcity. The percentage of increase in the different agencies was 38 in Central India, 26 in Rajputana and 81 in Haidarabad. In Central India the largest increase, from 55 to 120 cases, is shown in Gwalior, where the police arrangements are reported still to leave a good deal to be desired and where famine was prevalent. In Bundelkhand, where there was also famine, the total number of cases was 24 which, though large as compared with nine cases in 1895, is not excessive when the lawlessness, which prevailed in this tract three years ago, is taken into consideration. The number of cases in the States of the Bhopal Agency (42) is still large and the Assistant General Superintendent is disposed to doubt whether the reports regarding dakaiti are altogether trustworthy. Indore shows a trifling decrease from 29 to 23 cases.

In Rajputana the increase is most marked in Kotah, Bikaner and Mewar, which show 20, 9 and 35 cases as against 10, 2 and 26 respectively in 1895. Better reporting probably accounts for the increase in Mewar and Kotah and famine for that in Bikaner.

In Haidarabad the increase shown is large. The Assistant General Superintendent is of opinion that the figures cannot even now be accepted as correctly indicating the full extent to which dakaiti prevails.

The value of property said to have been stolen has risen from Rs. 2,17,858 in 1895 to Rs. 4,14,313 in 1896 and the increase is shared by all Agencies. The number of persons stated to have been concerned in the dakaitis reported was 10,324 as against 5,469 in 1895, showing an increase of 4,855. These figures, as well as those of the value of the property stolen, are almost valueless because they are generally taken from the statements of the complainants who exaggerate wildly both from fear and in hopes of obtaining compensation. Many of the dakaitis too are concerned in more than one case. Arrests rose from 874 to 1,954 and convictions from 74 to 348. The percentage of arrests to persons concerned rose from 15.98 to 18.92, while that of convictions to arrests rose from 8.46 to 45.68. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 26,182 as against Rs. 11,339 in the previous year, leaving the proportion of recoveries to thefts at 6.31 per cent. or 1.31 per cent. more than last year. In Rajputana, Central India, and Haidarabad the proportion of property recovered amounted to 16.41, 4.19 and 3.37 per cent. respectively.

STATEMENT No. II.

DAKAITIS IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE DECADE, 1887 TO 1896.

The dakaitis in the year under report (684) were more by 295 than in 1894 and more by 236 than in 1895.

		Rajputana,	Central India.	Haidarabad.
Average of decade	...	96.5	205.3	185.2
1896	...	120	242.0	321.0
Increase	...	23.5	37.7	135.8
Decrease	...	...	...	...

The average numbers for the decade in each Agency are compared on the margin with those for 1896.

The comparison is worth little owing to the alterations in the methods of reporting brought about by the reorganisation of the department.

STATEMENT No. III.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DAKAITIS THAT HAVE COME TO LIGHT DURING THE YEAR.

One hundred and twenty-one unreported cases came to light during the year as against 145 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 24 cases. The value of the property plundered in these cases amounted to Rs. 46,309 as compared with Rs. 1,02,408 in 1895. Of the unreported cases, 58 were brought to light by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as against 49 in 1895, thus :—

In Rajputana	...	...	...	18 + 1 in Patiala territory.
„ Central India	...	...	...	1 + 1 in British territory.
„ Haidarabad	...	...	...	37
Total	...	...	...	56 + 2

Thirty unreported cases came to light in Rajputana and the fact that 18 of these were disclosed by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti department is satisfactory.

Of the 15 unreported cases discovered in Central India only one was brought to light by the Department.

Of 76 unreported cases in the Nizam's Dominions 37 were discovered by the agency of the Department.

In the Rajputana Agency, Mewar again heads the list with 11 cases, followed by Bhartpur with 6, Dholpur with 4, Jodhpur and Karauli with 3 each, and Jaipur and Kotah with 1 each.

One case in Patiala brought to light by a settled-down approver was dealt with by the Assistant General Superintendent and, though not belonging to Rajputana, has been included in the returns in accordance with the practice of previous years.

In Central India out of a total of 15 cases, Gwalior and Dewas had 3 each, Jaora and Tonk 2 each, Indore, Bhopal, Narsingharh, Dhar, and Raghugarh 1 each.

The 76 unreported cases in Haidarabad were thus distributed throughout the State :—

Jagir Paiga	...	...	...	...	...	17
Mehduk	...	...	...	...	...	8
Parbhani	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bidar	...	...	...	...	...	7
Indur	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nander	...	...	...	...	...	5
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	3
Atrafi Balda	...	...	...	...	...	3
Baichur	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nalgunda	...	...	...	...	...	2
Warangal	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lingasagar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Elgandal	...	...	...	...	...	1

The decrease in the number of previously unreported cases brought to light is due partly to better reporting and partly to the fact that cases over seven years old, which the department does not now take up, are excluded from the return. It may fairly be anticipated that in time these cases will almost entirely disappear.

STATEMENT No. IV.

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS.

Six cases of poisoning for plunder were reported as compared with two in the previous year. Three occurred in Jaipur, one in Jodhpur, one in Bikaner, and one in Kotah. Ten persons were concerned in the cases of whom one

as arrested and convicted in Bikaner and one in Kotah. Dhatura or strychnia was the poison used in the Bikanir case. The prisoner was, however, convicted of cheating, not of poisoning for plunder. Opium was the drug given in the Kotah case. In the other four cases it is not known what drug were administered. Nine persons were poisoned by drugs, of whom one died. Rs. 880 were plundered and Rs. 353-12 recovered.

STATEMENT No. IV-A.

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS COMMITTED PREVIOUS TO THE YEAR 1896 AND REPORTED BY NATIVE STATES DURING THE YEAR 1896.

During the year under report 20 cases of poisoning were reported from Bhopal as having occurred in previous years. Drugs had been administered to 103 persons, of whom 9 had died. Rupees 360-6 had been robbed, of which practically nothing was recovered. Twenty-two persons were believed to be concerned. Four of them were arrested, of whom 2 were convicted and 2 released.

STATEMENT No. V.

DAKAITS ARRESTED, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

The total number of dakait's arrested, received by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered was 369 as compared with 173 in the previous year and 187 in 1894. The cases of 3 persons were under trial at the beginning of the year, giving a total of 365 prisoners for disposal. Of these 5 were released on security and 18 without security, 2 died, 153 were transferred to local authorities, 155 were committed to the Sessions Courts, and the cases of 32 remained under investigation on the 31st December 1896.

The Sessions Courts dealt in all with the cases of 158 persons charged with dakaiti, including three remaining from the previous year. Of these 7 were transported or imprisoned for life, 91 were imprisoned for limited periods, 53 were released without security, 3 escaped, 2 died, and the cases of 2 persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the 362 persons who were arrested, received by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered, 64 or 17·7 per cent. were Bhils, 33 or 9·11 per cent. Brahmans, 27 or 7·45 per cent. Moghias, 23 or 6·9 per cent. Minas, 20 or 5·52 per cent. Thakurs, 19 or 5·24 per cent. Kaikaris, 17 or 4·69 per cent. Musulmans, 16 or 4·41 per cent. Banjaras, 15 or 4·14 per cent. Sondhias, 10 or 2·75 per cent. Kolis, 9 each or 2·48 per cent. Rajputs and Gujars, 8 or 2·2 per cent. Ahirs, 7 each or 1·9 per cent. Dhimars, Multanis, Kunbis and Sunars, 6 or 1·65 per cent. Kachis, 4 each or 1·1 per cent. Bantias and Mangs, 3 each or 0·82 per cent. Nats, Tailors, Chamars, Mahrattas or Hatkars, 2 each or 0·55 per cent, were Musulman Bhils, Kalals, Bairagis, Lodhas, Sikhs, Gusains, Dhiat, Darogas, Rohilas or Pathans, Arab Wilayatis or Arabs, Banjaras, Nais or barbers, and 14 or 3·86 per cent. were of as many different castes.

STATEMENT No. VI.

NAJIB FORCE.

The sanctioned scale of the reorganised force and casualties is given in the statement below :—

	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Dafadars.	Najibs.	TOTAL.
Sanctioned strength	17	26	31	66	140
<i>Casualties.</i>					
Died	1	...	...	2	3
Resigned	...	1	...	2	3
Degraded	...	...	...	1	1
Dismissed	...	...	1	1	2
Retired on pension	...	1	...	...	1
	1	2	1	6	10
Actual strength on the 31st December 1896	13	20	25	65	123

7. SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES.

RAJPUTANA.

The following officers held charge of this Agency :—

Mr. W. A. Gayer from the 1st January to the 29th October 1896.

Captain A. F. Bruce from the 30th October to the 23rd December 1896.

Mr. H. C. Clogstoun from the 24th December to the 31st December 1896.

Statement No. I at page 3 of this report shows that 121 cases were reported from the Rajputana Agency during the year as against 96 in 1895, being an increase of 25 cases. The value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 52,729 to Rs. 82,380. Thirteen hundred and forty-one persons were said to have been concerned in the dakaitis reported, of whom 139 were arrested, 38 were convicted, and 25 were released. The decisions in the remaining cases had not been reported at the close of the year. In regard to the number of cases and the value of property stolen the following table shows the fluctuation in the past two years.

In the case of some of the States mentioned in the table, such as Marwar, Jaipur, Bikaner, and Alwar, and the Ajmer district, where the police arrangements are generally very fairly efficient, the returns so far as the number of cases of dakaitis are concerned are probably accurate. The only marked increase in any of these States is in Bikaner, where famine was prevalent during a portion of the year. In the case of many of the remaining States much reliance cannot, I fear, be placed on the figures. In Kotah, the Assistant General Superintendent attributes the increase from 10 to 20 cases to more accurate reporting, and it is probable that the increase in Mewar is due to the same cause. The figures for the last named State were received from the Agent to the Governor-General and, like those from Kotah, show the

necessity for increased vigilance on the part of the Darbar authorities. The great variation in the average value of the property stolen in each case in the different States is noteworthy and is probably due to the statement of the complainant on this point being accepted in some States while in others the amount entered is that which an investigation gives reason to believe to be correct. Thus it will be seen that in Marwar the average comes to Rs. 1,334, in Bikaner to Rs. 1,239, in Kotah to Rs. 837, in Mewar to Rs. 533, in Jaipur to Rs. 395, in Shahpura to Rs. 315, and in Alwar to Rs. 208. Of course a large dakaiti or two may raise the average for a particular State, but on the whole, if the figures were accurate, one would expect to find rather more uniformity than is here shown.

State.	1895.		1896.		VARIATIONS.	
	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jaipur ...	9	12,300	12	4,751	+3	—7,549
Kotah ...	10	3,166	20	16,747	+10	+13,581
Jhalawar ...	2	130	2	5,482	...	+5,352
Tonk ...	1	3,582	...	...	—1	—3,562
Bikaner ...	2	1,007	9	11,158	+7	+10,151
Marwar ...	14	6,216	14	18,684	...	+12,468
Mewar ...	26	15,164	35	18,672	+9	+3,508
Shahpura ...	2	495	...	...	...	—495
Bundi ...	7	3,899	1	20	—6	—3,879
Sirohi ...	1	64	...	...	—1	—64
Kishangarh ...	2	393	...	...	—2	—393
Banwsara ...	...	...	1	1,066	+1	+1,066
Alwar ...	7	969	10*	2,081	+3	+1,112
Bhartpur ...	1	93	7†	2,206	+6	+2,113
Dholpur ...	4	3,206	2	183	+2	—3,123
Karauli ...	1	48	1	586	...	+538
Ajmer ...	5	890	1	138	—4	—752
Partapgarh ...	...	...	3	369	+3	+369
Jaisalmer ...	...	...	1	237	+1	+237
Patiala ...	1	...	...	...	—1	...
Jhind ...	1	1,100	...	...	—1	—1,100

* Of these 10 cases one is believed by the local authorities not to have been a dakaiti, apparently on the ground that five persons were not proved to have taken part in it.

† In one of the Bhartpur cases the accused were found guilty of rioting. One of the complainants died from the wounds inflicted on him and Rs. 76 were stolen.

Ten dakaitis were arrested during the year, 11 were received by transfer and 1 voluntarily surrendered. Of these 1 was released on security, 9 without security, and 12 were transferred to local authorities.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

The following officers held charge of this Agency during the year :—

Mr. H. G. Waterfield from the 1st January to the 29th July 1896.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux from 30th July to 2nd November 1896.

Mr. H. G. Waterfield from 3rd November to 31st December 1896.

The table at page 3 of this report shows an increase of 68 cases as compared with the year 1895 in which 175 cases were reported as against 243 in the present year and an increase from Rs. 68,241 to Rs. 1,32,421 in the value of the property plundered.

The following table shows for each Residency or Political Agency the decrease or increase in dakaitis and property plundered :—

Residency or Agency.	1895.		1896.		VARIATION.	
	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Indore	29	11,942	23	12,939	—6	+ 997
Gwalior	55	18,401	120	55,833	+ 65	+ 37,432
Bhopal	46	19,235	42	42,112	—4	+ 22,877
Agar	7	3,853	9	860	+ 2	—2,973
Bhopawar	14	3,262	13	2,251	—1	—1,011
Bundelkhand	9	4,033	24	10,273	+ 15	+ 6,240
Baghelkhand	9	1,878	4	6,122	—5	+ 4,244
Guna	6	5,637	8	2,011	+ 2	—3,626
Nimach	...	...	...	...	...	...

The most noticeable feature of this return is the very large increase in the number of cases reported from Gwalior. This increase is attributed by the Assistant General Superintendent partly to the inefficiency of the Darbar police and partly to the distress prevalent in parts of the State for a portion of the year. That the former cause is responsible to a great extent seems clear from the small number of cases reported from Bundelkhand where distress was even more general. The number of cases reported from the latter Agency (24), though in excess of that (9) for 1895, is satisfactory, as showing that even in a period of famine the people have not to any great extent resorted to crime for a livelihood. In Bhopal there is little variation from the number of cases reported last year. It is noticeable however that while the average value of the property said to have been stolen in each case in Indore, Gwalior and Bundelkhand (Rs. 562, Rs. 465, and Rs. 427 respectively) differs but little, it amounts

to Rs. 1,002 in Bhopal. The 13 cases reported from Bhopawar were comparatively unimportant, Rs. 173 being the average value of the property stolen. In Baghelkhand the number of cases reported (4) is small, but the value of the property stolen in cash averaged over Rs. 1,500.

The number of persons concerned in the dakaitis reported from Central India is said to have been 3,373 as against 2,524 in the previous year, giving an average of 13.9 in the earlier and 14.42 in the latter year. Six hundred and fifty-one persons were arrested, of whom 144 were convicted and 25 released, while 8 escaped and 2 died. The cases of the remainder were still under investigation at the close of the year. In 1895 the corresponding figures were 48 convicted, 77 released, 6 escaped and 5 died.

During the year under report only one case not previously reported was brought to light by the statement of a confessing prisoner.

One hundred and seventy-four persons were arrested and 38 received by transfer during the year in addition to 3 cases under investigation on the 1st January 1896. Of these 122 were made over to local authorities, 81 were committed to the Sessions, 2 escaped, 1 was released with security and 4 without security, and 5 remained under investigation on the 31st December. Of the 81 persons committed to the Sessions 4 were sentenced to transportation for life and 39 to various terms of imprisonment, while 36 were released without security and 2 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Twenty cases of poisoning committed previous to the year 1896 were reported. Poison was administered to 103 persons, of whom 9 died. In most of the cases the persons to whom poison was given only recovered after treatment in hospital. Four persons were arrested, 2 were convicted and 2 released.

* HAIDARABAD AGENCY.

The following officers held charge of this Agency during the year:—

Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., from the 1st January to the 2nd November 1896.

Mr. W. A. Gayer from the 3rd November to the 31st December 1896.

His Highness the Nizam's Government reported 235 dakaitis as against 134 in the previous year. The supposed value of the property plundered increased from Rs. 75,883 in 1895 to Rs. 1,70,370 in 1896, or an average of Rs. 724 as against Rs. 566 in 1895. The increase may fairly be ascribed to the more accurate reporting brought about by Mr. Hankin's exertions.

Of the 3,650 persons supposed to have been concerned in the cases reported, 841 were arrested, 32 were convicted, 23 were released, and 1 died, leaving under trial the cases of 785 persons. The results of these cases have not yet been reported. During the year under report 14 persons were killed and 120 wounded by dakaitis.

The largest number of dakaitis (28) occurred in Parbhani, Aurangabad and Bir, Gulbarga came next with 25, Indur with 24, Elgandal with 21, Mahbubnagar with 18, Mehduk with 11, Warangal with 10, Atrafi Balda and Lingasagar with 8 each, Bidar with 7, Nalgunda and Nander with 5 each, Sirpur Tandur with 4, Naldrug with 3, and Jagir Paiga with 2.

In the Assigned Districts of Berar, 86 cases of organised dakaiti were reported as against 43 in 1895. Property to the value of Rs. 29,142 was plundered and 1,960 persons are said to have been concerned in the cases.

Of these 323 were arrested, 134 were convicted, and 86 were released. In these cases one person was killed and 90 were wounded.

The Buldana District heads the list with 26 cases, Basim follows with 21, Akola with 17, Wun with 9, Amraoti, Ellichpur, Haidarabad and Secunderabad with 5, 2 and 1 cases each respectively. Of the 76 previously unreported dakaitis which came to light in the Agency during the year, 31 were discovered through the exertions of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The number of dakaitis arrested and received by transfer was 128 as against 7 in 1895. Of these 3 were released with, and 5 without security, 19 were transferred to local authorities, 74 were committed to the Sessions, and 27 remained under investigation on the 31st December 1896. Of the 74 persons committed to the Sessions, 3 were transported for life, 52 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 17 were released without security, 3 escaped and 2 died.

8. The following Departmental Agencies were inspected by Sir A. Lethbridge or myself during the year:—Bhartpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhopawar, Bundelkhand, Ajmer, Indore, and Haidarabad.

9. The report of the Assistant to the General Superintendent in Central India on his inspection of the Moghias of the Bhopal Agency, which is appended to this report, shows a satisfactory improvement in the supervision of the criminal tribes of Central India and is creditable to Mr. Waterfield.

10. No report has yet been received on the Moghia work in Rajputana, where, however, the Assistant General Superintendent had his time much occupied by other duties.

11. The Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana reports that the officers of his Agency have generally given satisfaction.

12. The Assistant General Superintendent in Central India writes—

“Inspector Dyal Singh has worked during the year under the Political Agent in Bundelkhand; he has not had much dakaiti work to do, but what he had has been well done. He has given much assistance in other matters in Nowgong. He received the thanks of the Collector of Jalaun for work in a case connected with that district.”

Inspectors Habibu-r-Rahman, Abad Khan, Wilayatulla Khan and Deputy Inspectors A. X. Matthias, Afzal Shah and Gokul Singh are also favourably mentioned.

13. Mr. Gayer took charge of the Haidarabad Agency in November 1896, and consequently had no opportunity of judging the work of his officers there Mr. Hankin, when Assistant to the General Superintendent, reported very favourably on the work done by Inspector Bhao Singh, Deputy Inspector Kanhaya Lal and Dafadar Baldeo Das.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,

*General Superintendent of Operations
for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.*

No. 483, dated Indore, the 8th March 1897.

From—H. G. WATERFIELD, Esq., Second Assistant to the General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department, in Central India.

To—The Political Agent in Bhopal.

I have the honor to make the following report on my tour of inspection in your Agency during the past cold weather.

I visited Bhopal on 11th, 12th and 13th January, and inspected the Thagi and Dakaiti sub-agency posted under your orders. The report on my inspection has already been forwarded to you.

Narsinghar.—On the 14th January, leaving Bhopal I proceeded to Narsinghar and there joined your camp. Here I examined the files in the Barwa dakaiti case and put up a note for your information; and inspected the Moghias of the State, who had been called in here.

Last year my inspection showed 125 names registered in seven villages *viz.*, Barodin, Mughalkheri, Gilakheri, Hulkheri, Korawar, Jharla, and Sultania; of these 125 men, 86 were present, 10 were in Jail, 1 was absent on leave, and 28 had absconded.

I then advised that the Moghias in Barodin and Hilakheri jagir villages should be removed to Mughalkheri and Hulkheri Khalsa villages where there was plenty of land, and I am glad to be able to report that this has now been done with considerable success.

There are now colonies of Moghias at Mughalkheri, Hulkheri, Korawar and Sultania, and one man in Jhara.

Last year the men in Sultania were fairly well off, and so it was not proposed to move them even though the village was far away from the other colonies. Now, however, this colony has got into a very bad way, and it would be advisable to transfer the men settled here to Mughalkheri and Hulkheri.

This the Superintendent, Narsinghar State, tells me he is arranging to do.

The following statement shows the present distribution of the Moghias in this state :—

Village.			Present.	Absconded.	In Jail.	Cancelled.	New entry.	Total 1897.
Sultania	...	...	18	1	...	1	3	22
Korawar	...	...	15	...	3	1	...	18
Mughalkheri	...	...	42	2	1	...	1	46
Hulkheri	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	11
Jhorla	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Newly settled	...	...	...	22	8	...	...	30
TOTAL			84	26	14	2	4	128

Prem Narain who was Munsarim last year, was found to have been abetting dacoits, and was arrested and sent for trial. Though there was no real doubt of his guilt, the evidence was not strong enough to convict him. He was discharged and the State was ordered to dismiss him. This was done and a new man, Abbas Ali, was appointed in his place. He appears to be a good man for the work.

The Moghias of the State have done very well this year excepting those of Sultania.

The other colonies have paid back over 70 manis of grain to the State and had still a sufficient supply to last themselves for some time. Some men will however have to be helped by food-grain advances again towards the end of the year.

Help should be given to the Moghias to enlarge their wells and in Hulkheri to make one or two new wells for irrigation.

Inspector Habibu-l-Rahman arrested Ummeda, son of Dhana, and Ummeda, son of Thana, both of Hulkheri, wanted in dakaitis, and Amra, son of Sewa, Bhaga, son of Mana, Hira, son of Kishna, and Mahu Singh, son of Tulsi of Kurawar for complicity in the Khajuria, Dhanaodo, and Charkhari dakaitis confessed to by confessing prisoners Hira and Sarup.

In the Barwan case, the files of which I examined, one Chote Khan who was concerned has been arrested by Rajgarh. This man was one of the convicts who escaped from Bhopal Jail and is an important capture, and should enable us to work many cases as yet untraced.

Under the present excellent arrangement, the Moghias of the Narsinghgarh State should in a short time become permanently settled down, and be a credit to the State. Moreover the experience of the past year shows that the Moghias can cultivate well, and are quite capable of producing enough to keep themselves in food and yet pay back advances made by the State.

The Superintendent of the Narsinghgarh State has taken much interest in the settlement work, and considerable credit is due to him for the celerity with which he has made a settlement, hitherto a dead loss to the State, begin to pay its way.

Maksudangarh.—From Narsinghgarh I proceeded with you to Maksudangarh, and while there on 18th and 19th January inspected the Moghias, and the settlement at Kolarous and, after examining the files in the border case between Sironj and Maksudangarh, in which one man of Maksudangarh was killed, put up a note for your information and proceeded with you to the two spots pointed out by either party as the scene of occurrence.

Inspection of the Moghias showed that 20 out of 26 absconders' names shown last year had been cancelled for absence for long periods, leaving 6 old absconders to which have to be added 6 names of men absconded during the present year. One man is in Jail, as against 4 last year, while 25 only are present, there having been 36 a year ago. Of these, however, 5 have died

during the year, 4 new entries were ordered and the settlement now stands thus:—

	Present.	Absconded.	In Jail.	Newly Registered.	Total Registered.
1897 ...	25	12	1	4	42.

My suggestions of last year have in great part been carried out, the Kenaras and Marwaras now being located on either side of the guard house, a new and good building, while all the land round the village has been made over to the colony.

The crop has been very fair, the members of the colony having repaid 5 out of 7 manis of grain advanced, and most had some over for food. Some will however have to get another advance of food-grain before the next crop. There are 4 wells in the colony, but they are not sufficient for all the land, and another might be made with benefit. The huts have not been improved and this matter should now be taken in hand.

The Kamdar of the State takes interest in the colony and has made a considerable improvement during the last year.

Sutatin.—From Narsinghgarh I proceeded with your camp to Sutatin on the 20th January. Here, as noted last year, there were no Moghias present. However Rama of Parsana village (Sutalia) came and gave himself up to me at Biaora. He declares that the Moghias were made to leave Sutatin territory by the Thakur's authorities. Rama was made over to the Thagi and Dakaiti Inspector, and I would beg that orders be issued to the Thakur of Sutatin to settle down the men who really belong to his Thakurate.

Leaving Sutatin on 21st January I accompanied you to Rajgarh *via* Napanera and Biaora, and in those places examined various dakaiti files, more especially the Kalipett case, and put up notes for your information. Chote Khan was interviewed at Rajgarh and will apparently be of much use to us in working out the cases at Kalipit, Dhaniakheri and Barwan besides others on the eastern side of Bhopal.

Khilchipur.—On the 25th January I inspected the Khilchipur Moghias at Khilchipur. The State has done nothing towards carrying out the idea expressed last year of making 2 or 3 colonies of its Moghias who this year are scattered amongst 18 villages as against 19 villages last year.

Last year's inspection showed that there were 106 men registered, of whom 60 were present, 24 absent, and 22 in jail.

The present year's inspection showed 49 men present, 13 in jail, and 35 absconded (of whom 16 were away at previous inspection, while 19 have bolted during the year under report). Six men died and their names were cancelled, leaving 100 names registered, to which have to be added two new entries made this year, making a total of 102 men now registered. Only three men of the whole number of Moghias here have done any decent amount of cultivation; the rest all complain that though they prepared their land, seed advances were delayed so long that when given it was already too late to sow. All complain

of ill treatment by the Patels of their villages, and it certainly appears that these Patels take no notice of orders issued by the Munsarim or even the Darbar.

No food-grain advances have been made and these Moghias are in a very bad way indeed, and, if not speedily helped, will no doubt abscond in great numbers.

From Khilchipur I proceeded with your camp to Biaora *via* Rajgarh halted at the former places on 30th and 31st January, and while there examined various dakaiti files, and put up notes for your information.

While here the Rajgarh Police brought in three of my departmental informers with two proclaimed offenders who had been arrested by the former, after which some Banjaras collared the lot and tried to make out they had arrested both parties. These men no doubt had been harbouring Ratna and Pema, the proclaimed offenders; and finding them arrested, tried to make gain out of it by making out they had arrested them themselves.

From Biaora, on the 1st February, taking Inspector Habibu-l-Rahman Khan with me, I proceeded to Banni, the Rajgarh State Moghia Colony, *via* Tabu and Pachaur.

Rajgarh.—On 2nd and 3rd February I inspected the Rajgarh Moghias settled at Banni and Bodanpur and visited both villages and inspected every house, all the cattle and the greater part of the land held by the Moghias.

My inspection last year showed that there were 170 registered persons, of whom 102 were present (63 in Banni and 39 in Bodanpur), 32 were in jail, 27 were absconders, 3 were informers, and six new names were entered in the register.

This last inspection shows that out of the 170 names registered there are now present 95 (61 at Banni and 34 at Bodanpur), 34 in jail (of whom 5 were arrested by my party at time of inspection and are under trial), 29 are absconders (of whom 14 absconded during the year under report), 1 is an informer in the Department, 2 have died during the year, and 9 have been struck off long absence.

Two new entries were made, leaving now 97 present, 34 in jail, 29 absconders, 1 informer; in all 161 persons registered, of whom 60 per cent. are present as against 63 per cent. last year, and 39 per cent. the year before.

A good building for the Munsarim and the guard is being built at Banni. The houses of the Bagris here showed considerable improvement since last year. The conservancy arrangements, however, appear very bad, and I directed the Munsarim to pay more attention to this. Small-pox was present in one family and I find that none of the residents have been vaccinated. I would suggest that this be brought to the notice of the Agency Surgeon, and steps be taken to vaccinate all the Moghias.

There is a good public well in Banni, made by one of the Moghias who was unable to complete it. I would suggest that the Darbar be asked to complete this, and make a good *bagh* round the top and so provide a proper water supply for the members of the colony inside the village.

I found the roll call at 4 A.M. during the winter was very inconvenient as with the midnight roll, it wakes every one up twice during the night, and I directed the Munsarim to take this early morning roll at the time the men turned out for work according to the seasons.

At Bodanpur the state of the houses is improving, but a well is necessary, as the *nala* near the village is dry for the greater part of the year.

The crops had been very fair, the Banni men had all paid back a considerable portion of the advance made to them, and had food and seed grain remaining.

The Bodanpur men had a fair crop also and had all paid back advances, but then had nothing left. They should now be given food grain advances.

The condition of the cattle in both villages was on the whole satisfactory. I pointed out some cattle to the Munsarim as unfit for work and told him to arrange for their exchange.

The Munsarim has done his work fairly well, but the 14 absconders during the year went off in groups and so must have planned their escape and he should have known of their intention.

He has again, however, not worked well with us in dacoity matters, and in one case acted in a very suspicious manner for which he has been warned.

The notorious Lakhu and his gang having been disposed of during the year, there now remain only Nanda and Ummeda who are of any great importance amongst the absconders.

Having completed my inspection here, I proceed on 4th *viâ* Shujalpur by rail to Bhopal; where Mr. Playfair, District Superintendent Police of Hoshangabad, Central Province, came to talk over dacoity matters. We then arranged with you to send Inspector Habibu-l-Rahman Khan after the dakait leader, Abdu-r-Rahman, concerning whose whereabouts Mr. Playfair had got good information. I am glad to say this affair was most successful, and the Inspector arrested Abdu-r-Rahman at Ider near Ahmedabad. Our thanks are due to Mr. Playfair for the success, as it was through his exertions that reliable information was received as to Abdu-r-Rahman's whereabouts.

Raisen, Bhopal.—On the 5th February I proceeded to Raisen, and halting there on 6th and 7th inspected the Bhadaks located here.

These men I was unable to inspect last year and they were last inspected in 1895 by Mr. Hankin, C.I.E.

Bhopal Raisen Buddocks.—I found the condition of things here so bad that I send you an abstract report at once, with a view to something being done to improve matters at once.

I found that the Motamid, Azar Husain had been absent from his proper duties for 8 or 9 months, during which time he had been out after one Kadir Bakhsh, wanted for the Sewans dacoity. The Munshi Rahimu-d-din had done his work during this period. As I noted at the time, this seems quite irregular, for the Motamid is appointed to look after the Bhadaks not to do Police work which should be left to the regular Police. A great deal of the state of inefficiency is due, no doubt, to the fact of his absence.

These Bhadaks were settled in 12 villages in the Pargana of Raisen, viz., Dhaniakhri, Rangpura, Bargawon Dhanora, Phulsuri, Rowasia, Salera, Kotra, Mohnakheri, Amba, Hundrai, and Chopra in Kotra. There are now none present.

In the Naruwara pargana two villages, viz., Sakatpur and Godawal, have registered Bhadak residents.

From the 14 villages there are now present 78, of whom 1 is in new entry; absconders 176 (of whom 118 absented themselves before the last year, while 58 absconded during the year 1896). In jail 3 died and cancelled 12, leaving a present total of 257 names registered.

Mr. Hankin's report of 1895 inspection shows 14 villages with 256 names registered, of whom 158 were present, 89 were absconders, 9 in jail. That in 1895, there were 61 per cent. present as against 30 per cent. at the present time.

This state of affairs appears to be due to want of help in seed and food-grain advances. Such seed as was given was far short of the amount required, and in many cases the seed was given too late to be sown. Some of the villages are situated amidst thick jungle, and wild animals do great damage to the crop. No food advances whatever have been made for two years and the Bhadaks have absolutely nothing to live on; now as they had no work to take up, the greater number have bolted. Those present say they can recall the absconders if a good settlement can be guaranteed. The absconders are all said to be down Bombay and Haidarabad way committing burglary.

I would suggest that the Darbar be urged to take early measures to remedy the state of affairs.

Raisen.—The cattle of absconders have usually been made over to the Patels of such villages who have had to help them generally at their own expenses until they are given out to some other man: this should not be allowed.

At Saluhra the Jamadar Fath Singh has died, and no new Jamadar has been appointed. I would suggest that Jai Singh, son of Kalian, of this village, be appointed Jamadar. He is an old Thagi and Dakaiti Department servant, having served under Colonel Sleeman, has a good character, and would probably be very useful, in assisting work concerning the Bhadaks and Dakaits.

The Bhadaks themselves ask for help through relief work as there is now no hope of doing anything with crops, this part of the country bearing only one crop a year.

Great complaints were made by the Bhadaks regarding oppression by the Police and want of help in seed, and they declared that all would bolt, if help was not soon forthcoming.

Having completed this inspection, I left Raisen on 8th February and proceeded to Bhilsa, having finished my inspection of the Moghias situated in your Agency.

No. I.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1896.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Jaipur ...	12	4,751 7 9	46 1 0 One silver armlet, six pieces of silver Bazu and one silver Husli.	...	2	79	13	...	5	...	...	Eleven cases were committed upon travellers on the high road and one on a village. The dakaits were Minas, Thakurs and one Khangar. In three instances they were mounted on camels and in the rest they were on foot. On three occasions the criminals carried sticks with them with which they beat the complainants.
		Jhalawar ...	2	5,482 3 0	42 0 0	...	4	30	6	...	4	...	...	Both cases were committed upon travellers on the high road. The dakaits were armed with guns, swords and sticks, and were on foot.
		Bikanir ...	9	11,157 9 3 and 6 camels.	724 15 6 and 2 camels.	...	...	77	23	18	...	...	...	Of these dakaits, six were perpetrated upon villages, and two on travellers on the high road. One was a robbery of camels grazing in the jungles. On one occasion two complainants received cuts and bruises from the dakaits.
		Bundi ...	1	20 0 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaity was committed on travellers on the high road. The dakaits were armed with guns, swords and sticks, and were on foot.
		Marwar ...	14	13,683 14 3	920 4 9	...	11	92	9	1	...	...	...	Of these cases, one was a robbery of buffaloes grazing in the jungles, one was an attack on a mail runner, two occurred in villages, and the remainder on travellers on the high road. One of the offenders was on foot and the rest were on camels. The dakaits were armed with double-barrelled guns, swords, sticks and bows and arrows. Some of the dakaits were Rajputs and Musalmans. In one instance, four of the dakaits had muffled faces. In one case the dakaits carried off the complainant and afterwards released him. On one occasion a reward of Rs. 20 was offered. One of the cases was brought to light by the departmental officer.
		Kotah ...	20	16,746 13 9 and a cart.	10,578 14 6 and two bullocks.	...	4	296	19	6	...	...	...	Of these dakaits, 11 were committed on travellers on the high road, eight were robberies of cattle grazing in the jungles and one occurred in a village. The dakaits were Karwas, Rajputs, Minas, Sondhias, Bhis, Banjaras, or Gowaria Banjaras, Bhamias, Bhats, Akhtris and Mewatis by caste, and were armed with double and single barrelled guns, matchlocks, swords, sticks, hatchets and an axe. One was mounted on a horse and the rest were on foot.
		Mewar ...	35	18,671 12 6 Bullocks, clothes, a camel, 8 maunds of makki and ornaments.	1 bullock ...	2	36	435	7	...	...	...	...	Of these cases, 25 were perpetrated on travellers on the high road, six on villages, two on persons grazing cattle, and one on the complainants while sleeping in carts. The dakaits were Bhis, Bhurris, Multanis, Minas, Naiks, Rawats and Banjaras armed with guns, swords, sticks, stones, bows and arrows, knives and daggers. In two instances they muffled up their faces and struck the complainants with sticks, and in one set fire to the complainant's house. In three cases a reward of Rs. 151 was notified for the arrest of the offenders.
		Alwar ...	10	2,080 14 0	45 6 6	...	26	68	19	6	2	...	...	Seven of the dakaits were committed on travellers on the high road, two on villages and one on a woman in the jungle. The offenders were armed with guns, swords, clubs, and sticks. Some of them were Santis and Minas by caste. In one of the cases the dakaits were mounted on camels and in the rest on foot. They hit the complainants with sticks. Four of the cases were brought to light by the departmental officers. The Assistant General Superintendent, Rajputana, says that as no copy of the judgment was received shewing the State had changed its opinion as to the previous verification of one of these cases in which six dakaits were concerned, it has been accepted as a dakaity and not a theft.
		Bhartpur ...	7	2,206 9 0	341 13 9	1	2	54	28	3	9	...	...	Of these cases, two were committed on villages, one on cattle while grazing in the jungle and the rest on travellers on the highroad. The dakaits were Gujars, Jats, Minas, Thakurs, Chamars, Bairagis, Meos, Fakirs, Kalal, and Lodha by caste. They were armed with sticks, guns, swords and clubs, and were on foot.
		Dholpur ...	2	182 13 0	19 13 6	...	...	40	5	...	...	...	...	Both the cases were committed on villages.
		Karauli ...	1	586 0 0	570 0 0	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaity was committed on 50 cattle while grazing. The dakaits were Gujars and were armed with sticks.
		Partapgarh ...	3	368 14 0	...	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	Two cases were committed on travellers on the high road and one on a village. Some of the dakaits were Moghias, Marwari and Vilayatis by caste and were on foot. On one occasion the complainants were maltreated and in the other the owner was tied and severely beaten and threatened with stones, arrows and guns.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1896—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing what of caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJPUTANA - CONTD.														
		Kushalgarh	1	Rs. A. P. 1,066 4 0	Rs. A. P.	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	This was a road dakaiti committed by Bhils.
		Jaisalmer ...	1	237 0 0	237 0 0	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on the high road by dakaits mounted on three camels and armed with guns, swords and sticks.
		Ajmer ...	2	137 14 0	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	The criminals who were Sansis, Bhils, Gujars, and Minas by caste, committed these cases on travellers on the high road and jungle. They were armed with stones and sticks.
		TOTAL ...	120	82,380 0 6 7 camels, a cart, bullocks, 8 maunds of makki and ornaments	13,526 5 6 Silver ornaments, 2 camels and 31 bullocks.	5	85	1,334	136	36	25	...	...	
CENTRAL INDIA.														
		Indore ...	23	12,938 12 3	629 0 0	1	37	261	1	...	...	...	...	Of these dakaitis, 16 were committed on travellers on the high road, two on cattle while grazing in jungles and five upon villages. The dakaits were Moghias, Bhils or Bhil-Wadis Valaitis, Minas, Bande-Gwalas and Rafin armed with guns, swords, pistols, <i>lohngis</i> , sticks, bows and arrows and clubs and were on foot. In three cases a reward of Rs. 70 was offered for the arrest of offenders. In two cases guns were fired by the dakaits and in one resistance was offered. Seven of the 23 cases were reported by Departmental Sub-Agency Officers.
		Gwalior ...	120	55,332 15 6 Carts, bullocks, sacks of jawar, 122 heads of cattle, 27 sheep, grain and a British mail bag with its contents.	3,151 5 9 229 head of cattle and some property.	9	97	1,749	341	113	22	8	1	Of these 20 were committed on cattle while grazing in jungles, 29 on travellers on the high road and the rest upon villages. The culprits were Gujar or Gujar Santis, Deswaris, Banjaras, Minas, Bundela Thakurs or Thakurs, Mewatis, Kunjars, Mirdhas, Ahirs, Bagris, Brahmins, Jats, Soharas, Khangars, Kachhis, Koris, Lodhis, Moghias, Naikes, Nats, and Sikligars, armed with swords, guns or muskets, sticks, clubs, <i>lohngis</i> , pistols, slings, stones, pellets, axes, matchlocks, lances and bows and arrows and were on foot, with the exception of two cases in one of which one dakait and in the other five dakaits were mounted. In one instance complainant was burnt on the body; in one complainant and his mother were tortured by wrapping up their fingers with cloth immersed in oil and setting fire to them, in two instances the complainants were blindfolded, and in one of these two the complainant was also tied to a tree, in two complainants were beaten and severely wounded, in two maltreated and in one a police constable was shot dead. Two cases were the act of famine-stricken people. In nine cases guns were fired and in five resistance was offered by villagers. A reward of Rs. 225 was notified in two cases. In three cases torches were lighted. Two of the cases were brought to light by Departmental Sub-Agency Officers.
		Bhopal ...	23	30,924 4 0	251 4 3	2	23	371	97	6	...	...	...	One of these dakaitis was committed in a field while the complainant was sleeping, one on travellers on the high road, two on shops and the remainder upon villages. The dakaits were Gujars, Vilayatis, Gondes, Thakurs, Hindus, Musalmans, Kakars, Bhils, Lodhis, Banjaras, and Chamars armed with guns, swords, one pistol, sticks, axes, and one spur. In two cases guns were fired. In three cases the dakaits were partly mounted and partly on foot and in the rest they were all on foot. All the cases were brought to light by the Bhopal Sub-Agency.
		Rajgarh ...	3	6,736 4 6	230 8 0	2	5	72	5	...	...	...	...	These dakaitis were committed upon villages. The offenders were Gujars, Sondhias, Musalmans and Bhils armed with guns, swords, <i>lohngis</i> , and sticks. In one case two of the dakaits were mounted and the rest were on foot. On one occasion some of the dakaits were dressed as sepoy. The dakaitis were reported by the Bhopal Departmental Agency.
		Narsinghgarh	4	2,197 3 0	112 0 0	...	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	One dakaiti was committed on cattle while grazing in the jungles and the remaining three upon villages. The dakaits were Maiwatis, Gujars and Bhils by caste and armed with guns, swords, one pistol, one knife, and sticks. In one of the cases the dakaits had a pony with them. In one case the dakaits hurt the complainant's wife by beating her. These cases were reported by Departmental Agency, Bhopal.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1896—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CENTRAL INDIA—contd.														
		Dewas Senior Branch.	3	Rs. A. P. 1,735 5 0	Rs. A. P. ...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	These dakaitis were committed on travellers while on the high road. The dakaitis were Kanjars and Bhils armed with sticks and axes. In one case the dakaitis beat the complainant. The dakaitis were all on foot. One of the cases was brought to light by the officers of the Central India Agency.
		Tonk ...	4	519 4 0 A petticoat and 2 brass utensils.	...	...	7	91	...	...	...	...	...	One of the dakaitis was committed on travellers on the highroad and the others upon houses. The dakaitis were by caste Ahirs, Lodhas, and Bhils, armed with swords, guns, and sticks and were on foot.
		Agar (Jaora)	3	329 6 0	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	These dakaitis were perpetrated on travellers on the highway. In one of them the dakaitis were Soudhas by caste. All the dakaitis were on foot except in one case.
		Ratlam ...	3	66 8 0 Ornaments, cash and bullocks.	...	...	1	18	3	3	...	...	...	Two of these cases were committed on travellers on the highroad and one upon a village. The dakaitis were Bhils by caste and armed with knives and bows and arrows. In one case one of the criminals was riding a pony.
		Piploda ...	2	427 4 0	250 0 0 5 head of cattle.	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	Both the cases were committed on travellers on the highroad and on cattle while grazing in jungles. The dakaitis were Bhils by caste and armed with swords, bows and arrows.
		Sitaman ...	1	56 12 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis who attacked the complainants in the field were armed with one gun, one pistol and swords and sticks and one of them was on horseback.
		Bhopawar, Bombay-Agra Trunk Road.	1	760 12 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon travellers on the highroad by offenders who appeared to be Minas. The dakaitis were on foot. One of the dakaitis carried a gun and the rest clubs.
		Dhar ...	7	1,144 13 3	1 0 0	...	17	67	5	...	...	...	...	All of these were high way dakaitis committed by gangs of Banjaras, Minas, Moghias, Bhils, and Rajputs armed with swords, clubs, sticks, <i>lohangis</i> , scythes and a bow and arrows. In five dakaitis the dakaitis were on foot and in 2 two were mounted and in the rest on foot.
		Barwani ...	3	232 12 6	2 8 0	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	Of these cases one was committed upon a village and two on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Bhils by caste and armed with six guns, swords, sticks, bows and arrows and were all on foot.
		Jhalwa ...	1	57 8 0	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	This cattle-lifting dakaiti was the work of Bhils. They were armed with bows and arrows and were on foot.
		Alirajpur ...	1	54 12 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed by Bhils and Bhilalas on travellers on the highroad. They were armed with arrows and were on foot.
		Bhagelkhand Nagod.	1	No property was taken.	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon a village. The dakaitis were armed with guns, axes and sticks. Four of them were mounted and the rest were on foot.
		Rewa ...	2	37 13 9	11 6 6	...	3	42	17	...	...	...	...	Both the dakaitis were committed upon the same village by Thakurs, Brahmins, Kols and Banjaras, armed with sticks and axes. They were on foot. In one of the two cases the dakaitis set fire to the house they plundered. They were supposed to be famine-stricken people.
		Sohawal ...	1	6,084 4 6	...	...	3	25	6	6	...	...	...	This village dakaiti was perpetrated by Kanjars. One of them was mounted and rest were on foot.
		Guna, Dhar-naoda.	1	400 0 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on a cartman at Chand Kakheir where he was encamped.
		Bhadaura ...	2	731 8 0 and 36 head of cattle.	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	Both of these were cattle-lifting cases.
		Gara ...	1	104 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the highroad by men who appeared to be Bhils. They were armed with one sword and sticks. All of them were on foot.
		Sirsi ...	1	69 8 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	This was committed upon the village by a band of Deswalis and Bundelas. They were armed with three guns and swords and were on foot.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1896—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
CENTRAL INDIA—contd.		Paroen ...	2	641 4 0	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	One of these two dakaits was committed upon travellers on the highroad. The dakaits in one case were armed with swords and guns, and had their faces muffled up. The other dakaits was perpetrated on cattle, grazing in the jungles. The cowherd was beaten.
		Khiaoda ...	1	65 4 0	61 4 0	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaits was committed on travellers on the highroad by a gang of Banjaras and Guals armed with swords and sticks. They were on foot.
		Bundelkhand, Panna.	8	873 8 9	624 5 6	...	2	99	63	3	...	...	1 died before trial.	Of these dakaits, two were on travellers on the highroad, and the rest upon villages. The dakaits were Gonds, Sawars, Lodhis, Brahmans, and Kuchis, were armed with guns, matchlocks and sticks and were on foot.
		Datia ...	5	4,102 9 0	81 15 9	...	14	74	29	7	...	...	...	All of these cases were committed upon villages. The offenders were Kuchis, Thakurs, Gujars, Kanjars, and Brahmans by caste and were armed with guns, swords, pistols and sticks. In one of the dakaits one dakaits was mounted and the rest were on foot. In another the dakaits branded the patwari's son, beat his wife who was at the point of death and fired their guns. In one other case they thrashed the complainant's mother.
		Bijawar ...	1	3,078 2 0	...	...	4	28	28	...	...	...	...	This dakaits was committed upon a village. The dakaits appeared to be Thakurs, Gonds and Kanjars and were armed with guns and sticks and had two ponies with them. They branded four of the inmates of the house and maltreated the rest.
		Charkhari...	1	75 14 0	...	...	6	7	4	...	...	...	...	This dakaits was committed upon a village. The dakaits appeared to be Hindus. They were on foot. One or two of them were armed with guns and the rest with sticks.
		Orcha ...	5	1,785 14 0	2 8 0	...	2	91	5	...	...	...	...	Four of these cases were committed upon villages and one on the highroad. The offenders were Thakurs, Ahirs, Kanjars, Muhammandans and low caste people. They were armed with guns, swords and sticks and were on foot. In one of the cases they were speaking the Gwalior dialect.
		Samthar ...	1	50 4 0	12 0 0	...	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	This was a highway dakaits and the dakaits were armed with sticks and were on foot.
		Nowgong ...	1	303 0 0	80 0 0	...	1	9	8	6	1	...	...	This dakaits was committed upon travellers on the highroad by Gosains and Shaikh Muhammadans armed with sticks.
		Chattarpur	1	18 6 0	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	In this case three travellers were attacked on the highroad by dakaits armed with sticks and stones. They were on foot.
HAIDARABAD.		Ajaygarh ...	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	This case was committed on four men watching the grain in a threshing-yard. The dakaits were Thakurs and others by caste and were on foot.
		TOTAL ...	243	1,32,420 12 0	5,551 1 9	15	236	3,373	651	144	25	8	2	
		Atrafi Balda	8	5,563 0 0	132 13 0	...	1	87	30	12 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.	1	...	...	One of the eight dakaits was committed upon travellers on the highroad and seven upon villages. The dakaits were Siddis, Arabs, Dakhnis and Hindus by caste and were armed with guns, swords, sticks, slings and axes.
		Aurangabad	28	18,714 9 6	376 10 0	1	2	413	110	4 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.	5	...	1	Of these, one dakaits was committed on a cartman while sleeping in a village, two on travellers on a tank and on the highway and the remainder upon villages. The dakaits were Rohillas, Dhers, Banjaras, Bhils, Mangs, Muhammandans, Malis and Pardesis by caste and were armed with guns, swords, blunderbusses, axes, pistols, knives, sticks, slings and stones. In five of the dakaits the dakaits carried torches and in two they had their faces muffled up. In three instances the dakaits spoke Mahratti, Mussalmani and Hindi. In one case one of the dakaits was mounted on a pony and the rest were on foot. Five of the dakaits were brought to light by departmental officers.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1896—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Bidar ...	7	9,323 13 9	74 9 0	1	10	121	11	...	...	...	...	Six of these dakaitis were committed upon villages and one on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were Kolis, Mahammadans, Hindus and Lamburas, armed with guns, swords, slings, sticks and stones and had torches. In one instance one of the dakaitis was mounted and in the rest they were all on foot.
		Bir ...	28	42,641 7 0	1,312 9 11	4	42	794	86	1	15	...	...	Of the 28 dakaitis, 22 were committed upon villages, five on travellers on the highroad and one on a temple. In a greater number of cases the dakaitis were Zargars, Mahrattas, Dhers Mangs, Muhammadans, Multaqis, Rohillas, Hindus, Bhils, Jangams, etc., and were armed with guns, swords, sticks, axes, pistols and picks and were on foot. In 11 instances the dakaitis carried torches, kakras and lamps. In two cases the dakaitis spoke Urdu. One of the dakaitis was reported by the departmental officer.
		Elgandal ...	21	9,177 4 0	864 4 6	...	1	226	151	4	2	...	...	Eighteen of these cases were committed upon villages, two on travellers on the highroad and one on a Jowari field. The dakaitis were Dhobis, Dhangars, Dhers, Kolis, Muhammadans, Hindus, Yerkalwars, Mangs, Kails and Parzis, and were armed with guns, swords, slings, one knife and sticks. In one case the dakaitis spoke Telugu and Musalmanni. In some of the cases all the dakaitis were on foot. In one case the dakaitis beat the complainant.
		Gulbarga ...	25	11,170 2 3	1,027 1 8	1	22	435	105	...	...	...	...	Two of the dakaitis were committed upon travellers on the highroad and the others on villages. The dakaitis were Lamburas, Mahrattas, Musulmans, Hindus, Pardhis, Kolis, Dhers, Bedars, and Khois, armed with guns, swords, pistols, axes, slings blunderbusses, sticks and stones and were on foot. In twelve cases, the dakaitis carried torches and lamps. In two they spoke Telugu, Urdu and Lambara. In one case the criminals fired two guns. One of the cases was brought to light by the departmental officer.
		Indur ...	24	6,500 8 6	821 2 6	2	2	242	67	...	...	...	...	Eighteen dakaitis were committed upon villages, five on travellers on the highroad and one on sheep while grazing in the jungles. The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, sticks, axes, spears, and slings. They were by caste Hindus, Kumbis, Kolis, Musulmans, Lamburas, Weavers, Telis and Begars, and were on foot. The dakaitis used torches and lamps on nine occasions.
		Lingsagar ...	8	2,763 13 6	143 9 6	2	5	157	42	...	...	...	...	Of these cases five were committed upon villages, two on travellers on the highroad and one on two persons while sleeping in the field as watchmen. In three cases the dakaitis used torches. They were by caste Lamburas, Dhers, Mangs, Hindus and Muhammadans, and were armed with swords, sticks, stones, and axes.
		Mahbubnagar	18	6,779 14 2	623 9 0	...	4	232	24	...	...	...	...	Of the eighteen dakaitis, one was committed upon a Jawan of the Kotwali in the jungle while he was returning from duty to his thana, one on a person who was watching his field and the rest upon villages. The dakaitis were Yerlabours, Telingas, Musalmans Dhungars, and Bedars and were armed with guns, swords, sticks, slings, crowbars, and axes. They were on foot.
		Mehdun ...	11	2,819 8 6	131 5 0	1	3	106	13	...	...	...	...	Six of the dakaitis were committed upon villages and five on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, spears, sticks, daggers, axes and one pistol. They were by caste Musalmans, Hindus, Yerkalas and Dhers, and were on foot. In one instance the dakaitis used torches. The offenders spoke Telugu, Urdu, Marhatti and the Yerkala dialect.
		Nalgunda ...	5	10,152 1 9	30 0 0	...	3	39	5	...	...	...	...	All the cases were perpetrated upon villages. The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, sticks and slings and were on foot. In one case the offenders used a torch and spoke Telugu and in the other they spoke the Lamburi dialect.
		Nander ...	5	1,845 5 9	281 9 0	...	5	51	14	...	...	...	...	These five dakaitis were committed upon villages by Hindus and Musalmans armed with guns, swords, sticks and slings. They were on foot. In one case the dakaitis used a torch, and in one they spoke Telugu and Lamburi.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1896—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HAIDARABAD—contd.														
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Naldurg ...	3	2,786 12 0	322 4 0	...	1	65	1	...	...	...	...	These dakaitis were committed upon villages by Banjaras, Mahrattas, Musalmans, Marwaris, Dhers, Mangs, and Gosains, armed with guns, swords, pistols, sticks and stones. The dakaitis used lighted torches. They were on foot.
		Parbhini ...	28	12,245 1 0	684 15 0	1	15	388	75	...	...	...	...	Of these three were committed on travellers on the highroad and 25 upon villages. The dakaitis were Pardhis, Musalmans, Mahrattas, Man Banjaras and Dhers, were armed with guns, swords, sticks, axes and stones and were all on foot. In seven instances the dakaitis spoke Mahrathi, Lamburi and Urdu. Five of the cases were reported by departmental officers.
		Sijpur Tandur.	4	1,021 4 0	112 8 0	...	...	42	11	11	...	...	...	These dakaitis were committed by Musalmans, Munnewars, Hindus and Gonds upon villages armed with guns, swords and sticks. They were on foot.
		Warangal...	10	20,341 0 0	35 3 0	1	...	182	96	...	...	...	...	Of these cases nine were committed upon villages and on a person while sleeping in a Jawari field. The dakaitis were Hindus, Mangs, and Dhers, were armed with guns, swords and sticks and were on foot. In four instances the dakaitis used torches and kukras.
		Jagir Paiga	2	6,524 8 0	67 8 0	...	4	70	...	...	...	...	...	Both the dakaitis which were brought to light by an Inspector of this Department were committed by Musalmans and Mahrattas armed with guns, swords, sticks and slings. In one of them the dakaitis carried one torch.
		TOTAL ...	235	1,70,370 1 8	6,931 9 1	14	120	3,650	341	32	23	...	1	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.														
		Akola. ...	17	2,725 0 6	2 bags of rice.	...	16	884	88	40	24	...	...	Of these cases eight were committed upon villages, four on fields, two on standing crops, one on two field watchmen and two on travellers on the highroad. The dakaitis were Pardses, Musalmans, Rohillas, Mahows, Bhils, Mangs, Hindus, Kolhatis, Rajputs, Pardhis, Pardhoms, Korkus and Mahals, were armed with guns, swords, sticks and spears and were on foot. One of the cases was a grain riot.
		Amraoti ...	5	686 4 3	...	...	3	95	11	5	6	...	...	Three of the dakaitis were committed in the jungles, one on travellers on the highroad and one upon village. The dakaitis were Musalmans, Kunbis, Panchuts, Mahurs, and Banjaras, and were armed with sticks, hatchets and stones. In one instance the criminals spoke Hindustani, Telugu and Mahrathi. One of these cases was a grain riot.
		Basim ...	21	12,984 4 8	...	...	14	270	48	19	17	...	...	Two of these cases were committed in the jungles and the remainder upon villages. The dakaitis were Rohillas, Telis, Korkis, Pardhis, Ninkadis, Andhs, Banjaras, Hatkars, Mangs, Jogis, Bois or Daisalis, Jats, Muhars, Gonds, Waddurs, Chumgars, Sonars, Gopals, Banjaras, and Musalmans or Banjara Muhammadans, and were armed with guns, swords, pistols, spears, daggers, sticks, stones, axes and housebreaking instruments. In one instance the offenders had torches and they burnt the complainant.
		Buldana ...	26	10,007 12 9	...	...	26	438	74	40	2	...	...	Twenty-five of these cases were committed upon villages and one was upon travellers on the high road. The offenders were Muhammadans, Rohillas, Mangs, Bhils, Kolis, Malis, Gowas, or Banjaras, Hindus, Bedars, Pardses, Mahurs, Kunbis, and Dhers who were armed with swords, sticks, guns, axes, slings, spears, stones, one pocket-knife, dagger and one long knife. They carried torches on three occasions.
		Ellichpur ...	5	442 11 0	173 4 6	...	5	106	30	...	...	...	...	Two of these dakaitis were committed upon villages and the rest in the jungles. The dakaitis were Bhils, Pardis, Rajputs, Muhammadans, Kartus, Gowis, Mahurs and Takukars and were armed with sticks.
		Haidarabad	2	270 8 0	...	...	6	29	5	...	5	...	...	These cases were committed upon quarters on the railway line by torchlight. The dakaitis were armed with swords, axes and sticks.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1896—concl.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Secunderabad	1	19 0 0	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the highroad. The dakaits were armed with sticks.
		Wnn ...	9	2,006 7 3	...	1	19	133	67	30	32	...	...	Of these one dakaiti was committed upon a village and the remaining eight on travellers on the highroad. The offenders were Bohillas, Banjaras, Kuabis, Mahrattas, Muhammaçans, Kotams, Gonds, Mahurs and Bhamptas and were armed with knives, hatchets, sticks and stones.
		TOTAL ...	86	29,142 0 5	173 4 6	1	90	1,960	323	134	86	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	684	4,14,313 0 0 6 camels, 185 head of cattle, carts, bullocks, 8 maunds of mukki, ornaments, sack of Jawar grain, a British Mail bag with its contents, a petticoat, 2 brass utensils and cash.	26,182 0 0 silver ornaments 2 camels, 239 head of cattle and some property.	35	531	10,317	1957	346	159	8	3	
		TOTAL OF 1895.	448	2,17,858 0 0 cloths, Salim Shahi rupees 29 guns and 115 head of cattle.	11,339 0 0 two pairs of shoes, one waterpot, one bow and 3 arrows left by the dakaits, 44 head of cattle and clothes.	32	339	5,469	874	74	119	7	6	

SIMLA ;

The 13th August 1897.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. II.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in the Native States during the ten years 1887 to 1896.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	RAJPUTANA ...	Jhalawar ...	4	10	3	3	5	4	4	2	2	2	39
		Mewar ...	8	1	4	29	38	44	33	45	26	35	263
		Kotah ...	3	2	3	12	7	8	6	6	10	20	77
		Tonk, portion in Rajputana ...	12	11	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	...	46
		Shahpura ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	11
		Bundi ...	2	1	4	2	3	6	5	5	7	1	37
		Jaipur ...	5	9	2	7	6	12	11	10	9	12	83
		Alwar ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	10	21
		Karauli ...	5	2	...	1	6	...	2	7	1	1	25
		Dholpur ...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	4	2	12
		Bikaner ...	8	8	10	7	15	21	2	3	2	9	85
		Marwar ...	13	3	26	17	21	10	15	4	14	14	137
		Kishangarh ...	...	3	...	...	3	2	2	...	2	...	12
		Ajmer ...	1	3	5	...	24	6	3	1	5	2	50
		Sirohi ...	8	4	1	3	2	8	8	2	1	...	37
		Patiala ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
		Bhartpur ...	...	...	1	5	...	...	3	3	1	7	20
		Loharu ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Nabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Jind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Pertapgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Kushalgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Jaisalmer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Indore ...	14	21	22	26	15	15	28	25	29	23	218
		Gwalior ...	115	107	83	109	58	80	77	52	55	120	856
		Bhopal ...	17	26	7	23	5	22	10	15	41	28	194
		Dewas ...	...	7	3	1	1	5	1	3	1	3	25
		Pathari ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
		Rajgarh ...	...	...	...	7	...	5	4	2	2	3	23
		Nawab Basoda ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Narsinghgarh ...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	4	13
		Manpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Tonk ...	1	9	4	3	6	...	2	1	...	4	30
		Sailana ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	9
		Jhabua ...	3	5	14	9	4	3	1	3	2	1	45
		Jaora ...	...	...	1	6	6	1	1	2	1	3	21
		Dhar ...	16	22	6	6	4	15	12	6	9	7	103
		Maksudangarh ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Mahammudgarh ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	CENTRAL INDIA	Barwain ...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	1	3	13
		Ratlam ...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	2	2	3	14
		Rewa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	...	11
		Kurwai ...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	10
		Jhobat ...	1	1	...	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	12
		Sitamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Bhopawar ...	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	10
		Ratunmal ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
		Baghelkhand ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
		Alirajpur ...	...	2	4	4	6	5	...	2	...	1	24
		Bundelkhand ...	8	13	23	86	58	48	12	12	9	24	293
		Guna Agency ...	...	...	...	5	13	17	24	18	6	8	91
		Agar ...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	8
		Agra Barkhera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
		Bagod ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Khilchipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	HAIDARABAD ...	Piploda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
		Nagodi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		His Highness the Nizam's Territory (including Berar).	118	165	121	206	206	210	178	150	177	321	1,852
		Total	369	441	369	599	539	564	468	389	448	684	4,870

SIMLA;
The 13th August 1897.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. III.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1896, which have come to light from the Statements of Approvers or Confessing Prisoners and other sources during the year 1896.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
RAJPUTANA.		Jaipur ...	1	29 0 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits who were armed with guns and swords attacked a Mahajan, while at work in his field. Four of the dakaits who were Rajputs, were mounted on 2 camels and 1 was on foot. This case was brought to light by a departmental officer.
		Bhartpur ...	6	3,210 11 9	...	...	2	51	4	2	2	...	...	Five cases were committed on travellers on the high road and one on a village. The dakaits were Gujars, Minas, Jats, Nats and Thakurs by caste. On two occasions the dakaits were on horseback. Four cases were brought to light in the statement of a convict and 2 by a departmental officer.
		Dholpur ...	4	237 0 0	...	...	4	57	1	1	...	...	...	These road dakaits were perpetrated on travellers. The dakaits were Gujars, Minas and Chobdars by caste, and were armed with guns, swords and sticks. In one instance, resistance was offered. These cases were brought to light through the statements of convicts and by the departmental officers.
		Mewar ...	11	1,759 6 0 clothes, a gun and buffaloes.	1,033 15 0	2	4	104	...	...	...	...	...	Two cases were committed on cattle, while grazing, one on a village and the remainder on travellers on the high road. The dakaits were Bhilwaris, Minas and Naiks, and were armed with guns, swords, sticks, bows and arrows. They were on foot. Three of the cases were brought to light by the departmental officers.
		Jodhpur ...	3	1,466 2 9	...	...	4	21	1	...	...	...	...	These road cases were committed by bands of Rajputs and Sindhi Musulmans, who were armed with guns and swords. They were mounted on camels.
		Kotah ...	1	65 0 0	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	This village dakaiti was brought to light by a departmental officer. The dakaits were on foot.
		Karauli ...	3	352 0 0	...	...	...	19	3	3	...	...	...	One case was committed on travellers on the high road and the rest on cattle while grazing in the jungles. The dakaits were Gujars and a Thakur by caste. These cases were brought to light in the statement of a convict.
		Patiala ...	1	602 7 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	This was a road dakaiti perpetrated by a gang of dakaits armed with double-barrelled guns and swords. Three were riding on 3 horses. The case was brought to light by an approver.
		TOTAL ...	30	7,721 11 6 clothes, a gun and buffaloes.	1,033 15 0	2	14	270	17	6	10	...	...	
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore ...	1	191 13 6	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were Kanjars and Minas by caste and armed with lathis, attacked a Bakal in a cart on the high road. This case was brought to light through a convict's statement.
		Gwalior ...	3	720 0 0	220 0 0	...	1	32	10	7	3	...	...	One dakaiti was perpetrated on cattle and 2 on travellers on the high road. The dakaits were armed with guns, swords, pistols, and sticks.
		Bhopal ...	1	258 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	This case was committed on travellers on high road. They were armed with sticks, swords and pistols.
		Narsinghgarh	1	...	...	...	...	33	17	2	15	...	...	The dakaits attacked the house of a Banjara.
		Dewas (S. & J. B.)	3	2,208 0 0	...	...	4	28	1	1	...	...	...	These were road dakaitis, perpetrated by a band of Kanjars and Sondhias armed with guns and sticks. The dakaits fired 2 guns. A gun shot struck 2 complainants and one of their wives. The criminals beat the three complainants with sticks.
		Tonk ...	2	1,779 10 0	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	These village dakaitis were perpetrated by dakaits who were armed with guns, swords, pistols and sticks. Two of the dakaits were riding and the rest on foot. On one occasion guns were fired on both sides.
	Ager. }	Jaora ...	2	471 9 6	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	These were village and road dakaitis committed by dakaits, armed with guns, swords and sticks.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1896, which have come to light from the Statements of Approvers or Confessing Prisoners and other sources during the year 1896—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS:						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	CENTRAL INDIA.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Guna Bhop- Agency. awar.	Dhar	1	409 0 0	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	A band of dakaitis armed with <i>lohangis</i> and clubs, committed this road case on travellers. They were on foot.
		Guna Bhop- Agency. garh.	Raghu- garh.	1	547 0 0	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	This was a road dakaiti, committed by dakaitis who were on foot.
		TOTAL	...	15	6,585 7 0	222 6 0	...	8	170	30	10	18	...	NOTE.—One dakaiti was committed in the Mainpuri District (British Territory). Fourteen offenders who were armed with guns and swords, were on foot. The complainant and his servant were killed and some others wounded. Five of the dakaitis were arrested and convicted. The amount of property plundered was Rs. 4,210.
	HAIDARABAD.	Atrafi-Balda	3	2,135 0 0	115 12 0	...	...	35	3	...	3	...	...	The dakaitis who were Lambaras, Hindus, Dhers and Musulmans, and armed with guns, one sword, and sticks, committed these village cases. In one instance wicks were lighted and on the other occasion the dakaitis had a torch. They were on foot. One of the cases was brought to light by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.
		Aurangabad	5	2,262 5 0	678 0 0	...	3	65	44	3	36	...	...	These cases were committed on villages. In three cases the dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, axes, and sticks, and in two cases they were Rohillas, Bhils, Ramasis and Musulmans by caste. The offenders were on foot. In one instance, they had a torch. Two of the dakaitis were brought to light by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.
		Bir	7	4,989 8 0	2,700 0 0	...	8	122	13	...	...	...	...	One case was committed on the complainants' servants while they were in a field, and the rest on villages. The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords and sticks and on foot. In one instance one of the criminals was mounted. On two occasions they used torches. Two dakaitis were brought to light by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour and one by the statement of a convict.
		Elgandal	1	49 9 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	This village dakaiti was perpetrated by dakaitis who were armed with sticks and spears and were on foot.
		Gulburga	3	3,150 6 0	38 13 0	...	3	53	11	3	5	...	...	These village cases were committed by a band of Hindus, Dhers, Musulmans and Arabs. They were armed with guns, swords, pistols, axes, sticks, weapons, &c., and were on foot. On two occasions they lighted torches.
		Indur	6	780 10 0	216 12 0	...	...	45	33	...	...	...	...	All were village dakaitis committed by Hindus and Musulmans, who were armed with guns, swords, sticks and on foot. On 3 occasions the dakaitis had torches.
		Lingsagar	1	5 14 0	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders who were armed with sticks and stones, robbed a field.
		Mahdok	8	3,900 3 0	65 3 6	...	...	72	13	1	6	...	...	These were village dakaitis committed by Hindus, Musulmans, Yerikals or Yerikawars and Telangas by caste. They were armed with guns, swords and sticks, and were on foot. In one instance they had two torches with them. Three of the dakaitis were brought to light by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.
		Nalgunda	2	735 10 0	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis were armed with guns and sticks, and attacked villages. They were on foot. In one instance Telugu was spoken.
		Nandair	5	2,805 0 0	99 10 0	...	...	53	29	9	1	...	...	These village dakaitis were committed by dakaitis who were armed with guns, swords, axes and sticks and were on foot. On two occasions they had torches and were Banjaras by caste. In one instance the dakaitis had a horse with them.
		Parbhani	7	3,731 6 0	324 10 0	2	4	65	16	...	...	...	...	These dakaitis were committed on villages. The offenders were armed with swords, sticks and axes, and were on foot. They were Musulmans, Mahrattas and Gumuwasis by caste. In one instance the criminals had a torch. One of the cases was brought to light by the statement of a convict.
		Raichur	3	1,553 4 0	...	...	8	47	6	...	...	...	...	One dakaiti was committed on a Native Doctor in a jungle and the rest on villages. The offenders were armed with swords, sticks, stones and knives. In one case, they spoke telugu. On one occasion they had a torch and were on foot, and were Khoras by caste. In one instance the dakaitis were supposed to be employes of the Railway Company.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1896, which have come to light from the Statements of Approvers or Confessing Prisoners and other sources during the year 1896—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of case	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Warangal ...	1	1,326 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	This village dakaity was committed by torchlight by Hindus and Muhammadans, armed with guns and sticks.
		Beder ...	7	2,489 7 0	113 0 0	...	...	140	4	...	...	...	...	All these were village cases committed by a gang of Multani, Rohilla, Banjar and Hindu dakaits, who were armed with guns, swords and sticks. One case in which the dakaits were on foot was brought to light by the statement of an ex-confessing prisoner, and the rest by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.
		Jagir Paiga	17	2,086 13 0	63 13 0	...	4	158	31	8	8	...	...	Five dakaits were committed on travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. The dakaits were Hindus, Kolis, Waddawars and Musulmans. They were armed with guns, swords and sticks and were on foot. In eleven cases, the dakaits carried torches. Sixteen cases were brought to light by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour, and one by a Departmental Inspector.
		TOTAL ...	76	32,001 11 0	4,421 9 6	2	33	915	212	24	59	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	121	46,309 0 0 clothes, a gun and buffaloes.	5,678 0 0	4	55	1,355	259	40	87	...	...	
		TOTAL OF 1895	144	1,02,400 0 0 ornaments, clothes, cash, 30 head of cattles, &c.	6,909 0 0 47 head of cattle.	7	94	1,584	276	64	93	1	...	

SIMLA;

The 13th August 1897.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. IV.

Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs reported during the year 1896.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.					Remarks showing whether the offender or offenders were professional and the manner in which the poison was administered, &c.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effect of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
		Jaipur	3	195 12 0	.....	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	In these cases, some poison or intoxicating drug was mixed in "Churma and Malida" made of bread, ghee and sugar. The complainant became senseless. In one instance, one of the victims died from the effects of the poison. The kind of poison administered is not known. It is not stated whether the offenders were professional poisoners or not.
	Rajputana	Jodhpur	1	325 0 0	.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	Some sweetmeat containing an intoxicating drug was administered to three complainants who became senseless. The Marwar Darbar has issued a notice offering Rs. 25 for the arrest of the accused.
		Bikaner	1	230 0 0	230 0 0	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	Dhatra and Strychnia were found in the possession of the accused who was found guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The case was found by the Courts to have been one of cheating.
		Kotah	1	129 4 0	123 12 0	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	One Bhang (sweeper) took a Rajputani to a tank and gave her four pills made of opium mixed with sugar as parshad (offerings) and on her becoming senseless, she was robbed of her ornaments. The sweeper also inflicted a slight wound on her head with a knife.
	Central India	TOTAL	6	880 0 0	353 12 0	9	1	10	2	2	...	...	
		Indore	...	.....	.....	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		.....	...	.....	.....	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	6	880 0 0	353 12 0	9	1	10	2	2	...	...	
		TOTAL OF 1896	2	69 8 0	.....	16	7	3	...	...	...	...	

SIMLA;

The 13th August 1897.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

IV-A.

Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs committed previous to 1896 and reported to Native States during the year 1896.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.					Remarks showing whether the offender or offenders appeared to be professional and the manner in which the poison was administered, &c.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effect of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rajputana	.....	..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Central India	Bhopal	20	360 6 0	0 8 0	103	9	22	4	2	2	..	
		TOTAL	20	360 6 0	0 8 0	103	9	22	4	2	2	..	
	Haiderabad	.....	..	.....	.....	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	
		TOTAL	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		GRAND TOTAL	20	360 6 0	0 8 0	103	9	22	4	2	2	..	
		TOTAL OF 1895	..	.....	.....	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	

In three cases, Dhatura was given mixed in gram meal, gur and flour, in the other three deleterious drugs were mixed in sweetmeat (Kalakand) gram meal and swatee, in one case bharg was administered, in nine cases pounded cakes and bajra bread and an earthen pot full of sharbat mixed with drugs was given as charity or offering to "Data Pip, &c.", and in four cases, cakes and food made of flour, gur and ghee were given mixed with an unknown drug. In two cases, nine victims died, and in the remainder the victims became senseless and only recovered under hospital treatment. In eight instances, the nature of the poison is not stated.

SIMLA; }
CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The 13th August 1897.

No. V.

Dakaitis arrested or received by transfer, disposed and undisposed of during the year 1896.

No.	Agency.	ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S COURT.										SESSIONS' COURT.										REMARKS.						
		Remaining under investigation on 1st January 1896.	Arrested during the year.	Received by transfer from local or other authorities during the year.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Total.	Released with security.	Released without security.	Escaped.	Died or killed.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Committed to the Sessions' Court.	Remaining under investigation on 31st December 1896.	Total.	Remaining under trial on the 31st December 1896.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Rajputana ...	...	10	11	1	22	1	9	...	...	(a) 12	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Central India	3	174	38	...	215	1	4	...	2	(b) 122	81	5	215	...	81	81	4	39	...	...	36	...	...	2	81	...	
3	Haidarabad	...	118	10	...	128	3	5	...	...	19	74	27	128	3	74	77	3	12	...	...	17	3	2	...	...	77	...
	TOTAL	3	302	59	1	365	5	18	...	2	153	155	32	365	3	155	158	7	91	...	...	53	3	2	...	2	158	...
	TOTAL OF 1895	2	135	25	13	175	5	3	...	...	(d) 143	21	3	175	13	21	84	4	17	...	...	9	...	1	...	3	34	...

The following are the castes of persons arrested received by transfer and voluntarily surrendered:—

Casta.	No.	Casta.	No.
1. Bhils	64	27. Bairagi	...
2. Brahmins	33	28. Lodha	...
3. Mehmans	27	29. Sikhs	...
4. Mias	23	30. Gussains	...
5. Thakurs	20	31. Dhatis	...
6. Khatris	19	32. Dorogas	...
7. Musalmans	17	33. Rohilla or Rohilla Pathans	...
8. Rajputs	16	34. Arab Wilayatis or Arabs	...
9. Sonbhis	15	35. Wajaris	...
10. Kolis	10	36. Nai or Hajam	...
11. Rajpurs	9	37. Kavar	...
12. Gahars	8	38. Khengar	...
13. Ahirs	8	39. Miridha	...
14. Dhims	7	40. Kait	...
15. Multanis	7	41. Rao	...
16. Kunbis	7	42. Gond	...
17. Sonars	7	43. Beria	...
18. Kachis	6	44. Kachi	...
19. Banias	4	45. Ghundar	...
20. Mongs	4	46. Panar	...
21. Nats	3	47. Sutar	...
22. Tailors	3	48. Baree	...
23. Chamars	3	49. Kohli	...
24. Mahrattas or Mahrattia	3	50. Marwari	...
25. Muskan Bhils	...		
26. Kalas or Tilanga Kalas	2		
	2		
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- (a) Twelve were since sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment.
(b) Twenty-five ditto ditto, 14 to transportation for life, 13 acquitted, &c., and 1 died.
(c) Three ditto ditto, 4 discharged.
(d) Twenty-eight ditto ditto, 13 to transportation for life imprisonment and 17 released in Rajputana, and Two ditto ditto in Central India.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SIMLA;
The 13th August 1897.

No. VI.
The Najib Force for the year 1896.

DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1896.										CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1896.					REMARKS.		
Number.	Rank.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	EurAsian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired on gratuity.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by transfer from the Local Police.	Transferred to other Agencies.	Re-transferred.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entertained.	Discharged.	Degraded.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	EurAsian.	Vacancies.		Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	On the 31st December 1895, the Najib Force consisted of— Inspectors ... 16 Deputy Inspectors ... 26 Dafadars ... 28 Najibs ... 71 The difference in the number of Inspectors and Dafadars is due to the fact that after the reorganization of the Haiderabad Agency the additional establishment of 1 fourth grade Inspector and 3 Dafadars was sanctioned for it.
1	Inspectors, 1st, 2nd 3rd, and 4th grades.	16	5	7	...	4	16	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	6	7	...	4	17		
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades.	26	6	9	1	10	26	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	26	10	10	1	5	26		
3	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	28	10	13	...	5	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	31	11	15	...	5	31		
4	Najibs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades.	71	41	29	...	1	71	...	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	1	3	1	1	66	41	23	...	2	66		
TOTAL		141	62	58	1	20	141	1	...	3	3	4	10	...	2	5	6	1	1	140	68	55	1	16	140		

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SINLA ;
The 13th August 1896.

Nimbahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Jaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ajmer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Of these 4 cases occurred during the year 1895, but were not reported.

H. C. CLOGSTOUN,
*Assistant General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakasli Department, Rajpulana.*

AJMER;

Dated the 12th July 1897.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. II.

Abstract of Returns received from Jail in the Rajputana Agency, for the year ending 31st December 1896.

Serial No.	Jails.	Moghis in Jail on 31st December 1895.	Moghis confined under sentence or under trial in Jail during the year.	Total.	HOW DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.				MOGHIS IN JAIL ON 31st DECEMBER 1896.			REMARKS.
					Released.	Died.	Transferred.	Under sentence.	Life prisoner.	Under trial.		
1	Udaipur (Mewar) ...	9	9	18	5	1	...	7	...	5	7 Baoris, 1 Multani. * Of these 27 have been confined for being absent without leave ticket.	
2	Chotisadri (Mewar) ...	1	5	6	3	...	...	1	...	2		
3	Jodhpur (Marwar) ...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Tonk ...	3	3	6	...	...	...	5	...	...		
5	Nimbahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Banswara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Partabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	Kushalgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Shahpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Jhalawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Bikaner ...	22	61*	83	59	...	...	21	...	3		
12	Kotah ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...		
13	Jaipur ...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Keshangarh ...	1	16	17	12	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Ajmer ...	6	3	9	4	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Agra ...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Total 1896		199	106	159	95	1	...	51	2	10		
Total 1895		204	241	445	238	1	7	179	2	18		

AJMER;

H. C. CLOGSTOUN,

Assistant General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dukatti Department, Rajputana.

Dated the 12th July 1897.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. III.

Showing the number of Moghias registered, absconded, died, &c., and the quantity of land in the possession of Moghias in the Native State of Rajputana during the year ending the 31st December 1896.

Serial Number.	State or Agency.	District.	Number shown as present in each district on the 31st December 1896.	Number absconded during the year.	Number died during the year.	Number struck off the Registers during the year.	Number returned during the year.	Number registered during the year.	Number of Moghias present in each district on the 31st December 1896.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY MOGHIAS AS SHOWN IN LAST YEAR.		QUANTITY OF LAND NOW IN POSSESSION ACCORDING TO STATE REGISTERS.		REMARKS.
										Bigas.	Biswas.	Bigas.	Biswas.	
MEWAR	...	Udaipur	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	19	...	19	...	Of these one has been transferred to Pitas a jagir village in Bhiwara.
		Pipaliya	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	213	...	213	...	
		Choti Sadri	137	4*	7	...	...	10	136	1,811	...	1,711	...	
		Bari Sadri	70	1	2	...	1	3	71	794	...	815	...	
		Kanor	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	35	...	47	...	
		Boera	8	...	1	...	...	1	8	94	...	94	...	
		Bansi	9	...	...	...	...	1	10	52	...	55	...	
		Nonda	9	...	...	...	...	1	10	91	...	96	...	
		Daryawad	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	38	...	38	...	
		Chitorgarh	63	2	3	...	...	2	60	871	...	876	...	
		Bhindar	26	...	1	...	...	2	27	209	...	215	...	
		Bhadesar	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Horra	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	48	...	64	...	
		Saeran	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	182	...	182	...	

Serial Number.	State or Agency.	District.	Number shown as present in each district on the 31st December 1895.	Number absconded during the year.	Number died during the year.	Number struck off the Registers during the year.	Number returned during the year.	Number registered during the year.	Number of Moghias present in each district on the 31st December 1896.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY MOGHIAS AS SHOWN IN LAST YEAR.		QUANTITY OF LAND NOW IN POSSESSION ACCORDING TO STATE REGISTERS.		REMARKS.		
										Bigas.	Biswas.	Bigas.	Biswas.			
BIKANER	...	Mandalgarh ...	6	...	...	...	1	1	8	58	...	60	...	Is an approver in the Thagi Department, Indore.		
		Rasmi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	15	...			
		Tana ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	10	...			
		Kotharia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			
		Bhilwara ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	30	...			
		Total	393	7	14	...	3	24	399	4,529	...	4,540	...			
		Bikaner ...	48	5	...	...	6	5	54	1,895	...	2,305	...			
		Reni ...	135	9	3	...	...	17	140	7,137	...	6,123	...			
		Sujangarh ...	332	3	13	...	3	19	338	16,066	...	13,186	...			
		Suratgarh ...	290	43	8	...	3	36	278	9,207	...	7,642	...			
TONK	...	Total	805	60	24	...	12	77	810	34,305	...	29,256	...	Distress, I am told, accounts for the somewhat large number of absconders.		
		Nimbahera ...	47	2	1	2	...	1	43	510	...	521	...			
		Aligarh ...	...	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...			
		Total	47	5	1	2	...	6	45	510	...	521	...			
		Dikola ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	7	29	...	60	...			
		Borra ...	23	...	1	...	1	4	27	162	...	215	...			
		Phulia ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...			

	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	15	...	22	...
Rajas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	...
Khamor	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	45	...	67	...
Hanwantia	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	15	...	...	...
Meoda	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	32	...
Baland	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	18	...	47	...
Total	56	11	2	...	...	...	1	10	54	303	...	443	†
Banswara ... and Partabgarh ...	21	...	...	7	...	...	...	29	43	50	...	47	...
	119	...	4	73	...	...	2	12	56	1,259	...	2,122	...
Total	140	...	4	180	...	...	2	41	99	1,309	...	2,169	†
Dholpur	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	24	...	24	...
Karauli	28	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	26	101	...	118	...
Bhartpur	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	102	606	...	670	...
Total	131	1	...	4	...	...	...	10	136	731	...	312	...
Alwar ...	80	§ 7	...	T 6	...	...	...	...	67	463	...	488	...
Lachmangarh	7	...	...	|| 3	...	...	...	...	4	56	...	49	...
Rangarh	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	34	119	...	218	...
Tijara ...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	80	...	46	...
Kishangarh	40	...	...	3	...	...	...	19	56	336	...	380	...
Mandawar	47	B 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	385	...	362	...
Mandhan	20	C 2	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	243	...	206	...
Behror	88	...	...	D 15	...	...	...	16	89	316	...	494	...

* Confined in Jail.

† Reported to be principally chaudhars of good character.

‡ Transferred to Rangarh.
T. Not shown in the annual Register for 1896.
|| Ditto ditto.

¶ Of these 2 came from Madhan and 6 came from Mandawar.
B Transferred to Kishangarh.

C Ditto ditto.

D Not shown in the Annual Return for 1896.

Serial Number.	State or Agency.	District.	Number shown as present in each district on the 31st December 1895.	Number absconded during the year.	Number died during the year.	Number struck off the Registers during the year.	Number returned during the year.	Number registered during the year.	Number of Moghias present in each district on the 31st December 1896.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY MOGHIAS AS SHOWN IN LAST YEAR.		QUANTITY OF LAND NOW IN POSSESSION ACCORDING TO STATE REGISTERS.		REMARKS.
										Biggs.	Biswas.	Biggs.	Biswas.	
		Bansor ...	46	...	...	7	...	7	46	95	...	85	...	E Not shown in the Annual Return for 1896. This State did not send annual Return for 1896.
		Nimrana	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	88	...	38	...	
		Total	373	15	1	35	...	54	376	2,136	...	2,366	...	
JAIPUR	...	Sambhar	31	...	...	...	...	31	...	320	...	1,399	...	All absconded as reported in last year's Return.
		Shaikhawati	35	...	...	4	...	39	...	1,407	...	1,546	...	
		Total	66	...	...	4	...	70	...	1,727	...	2,945	...	
KISHANGARH	...	Kishangarh	102	2	...	...	...	13	113	2,162	...	6,162	...	All absconded as reported in last year's Return.
		Total	102	2	...	...	...	13	113	2,162	...	6,162	...	
		Chaichat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
JHALAWAR	...	Kotah ...	10	3	...	...	1	3	11	254	...	265	...	All absconded as reported in last year's Return.
		Total	10	3	...	...	1	3	11	254	...	265	...	
		Ajmer ...	111	2	2	69	2	12	52	384	...	223	...	
AJMER	...	Total	111	2	2	69	2	12	52	384	...	223	...	All absconded as reported in last year's Return.

H. C. CLOGSTOUN,

Assistant to the General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaili Department,
Rajputana.

AJMER;

Dated the 12th July 1897.

Yearly Return of Members of Criminal Tribes settled in Central India for the year 1896.

Agency.	State, Pargana or town, where Moghias are settled.	Present on 31st December 1895 or already settled down.	Settled during the year 1896.	Absconders or released prisoners returned.	Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Died.	Struck off the Register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.	Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Number present in each Pargana on 31st December 1896.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY MOGHIAS.			REMARKS.
															Bigas.	Biswas.	Biswanis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gwalior.																		
	Isagath	165	2	3	170	3	...	49	...	52	118	132	101	73	1,793	11	...	
	Sheepur-Baroda	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	
	Kaniahana	186	1	2	189	5	...	4	4	13	176	140	168	185	...	...	...	
	Janner (Garha)	21	...	...	21	1	...	1	4	6	15	12	4	10	254	19	...	
	Raghugarth	18	5	...	23	3	...	5	...	8	15	1	1	2	102	...	...	
Indore.																		
	Tarana	155	4	...	159	6	...	5	1	12	147	188	175	113	2,793	18	10	
	Jagoti	14	...	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	21	17	290	1	10	
	Nandwas	3	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	2	7	6	1	...	...	...	
	Mahidpur	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	44	...	...	
	Naraingarth	82	1	...	83	3	...	...	...	3	80	70	76	48	1,408	...	15	
Western Malwa Agency.																		
	Sailana	35	...	1	36	1	...	...	...	1	35	39	29	16	864	17	...	
	Ratlam	139	5	1	145	2	...	4	1	7	138	116	118	80	2,976	13	...	
	Sitaman	16	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	14	13	294	5	5	
	Piploda	44	...	...	44	2	...	...	...	2	42	51	40	15	813	12	...	
	Mandesor	201	7	1	209	3	...	2	4	9	200	210	161	100	3,065	3	114	
	Manasa	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	19	13	283	...	...	
	Bhanpura	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	
	Jaora Darbar	122	9	2	133	2	...	1	1	4	129	140	312	61	2,359	3	...	
	Nimach	142	11	1	154	4	...	...	1	5	149	164	147	115	2,197	8	...	
	Sonkach (Shahjahanpur)	61	1	2	64	...	...	1	1	2	62	97	56	35	826	15	...	
	Antri	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	6	11	8	2	176	...	5	

Yearly Return of Members of Criminal Tribes settled in Central India for the year 1896—conold.

Agency.	State, Pargana or town, where Moghias are settled.	Present on 31st December 1895 or already settled down.	Settled during the year 1896.	Absconders or released prisoners returned.	Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Died.	Struck off the Register.	Absented.	Imprisoned.	Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Number present in each Pargana, on 31st December 1896.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY MOGHIAS.			REMARKS.
															Bighas.	Biswas.	Biswas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Alot (Dewas, Senior Branch)	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	17	6	229	16	...	
	Dewas (Junior Branch)	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	2	110	...	...	
	Gargocha	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	15	12	318	...	...	
	Kanachmakarum	36	...	...	36	1	...	1	...	2	34	45	31	17	712	19	5	
	Gird Ujjain	204	5	5	214	5	...	26	12	43	171	228	179	130	4,576	11	5	
	Neori	87	...	3	90	3	5	40	5	53	39	76	55	32	680	14	...	
	BHOPAWAL AGENCY.																	
	Dhar State	80	1	1	82	1	...	...	...	1	81	79	58	35	1,472	15	...	
	Bakhtgarh	81	...	...	81	5	...	3	3	11	70	70	48	39	1,606	7	...	
	Kachi Baroda	76	...	...	76	3	...	...	1	4	72	67	44	60	749	...	...	
	Multhan	43	...	...	43	2	...	3	...	5	38	51	28	45	723	13	...	
	Bhopal	162	4	9	175	11	...	42	3	56	119	272	170	117	5,344	...	...	
	Rajgarh	106	1	...	107	...	...	12	1	13	104	142	107	75	2,415	...	...	
	Kilchipur	69	...	1	70	...	...	20	3	23	47	98	46	48	1,625	5	...	
	Kurwai	52	...	...	52	1	...	20	7	28	24	67	53	36	452	13	...	
	Sutalia	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	6	3	111	15	...	
	Sironj, Tonk State	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	1	17	22	20	20	148	...	...	
	Narsinghgarh	92	2	...	94	3	...	1	3	7	87	82	47	42	1,627	...	...	
	Pithari	9	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	8	1	11	4	3	82	...	...	
	Bagli	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maksudgarh	63	...	...	63	3	...	35	...	38	25	43	41	35	563	12	...	
	TOTAL	2,612	63	35	2,740	73	5	289	57	424	2,328	2,828	2,232	1,600	43,992	8	6½	

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Denari

SIMLA;

The 18th Annual 1907

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLIV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SERIAL No. 97.

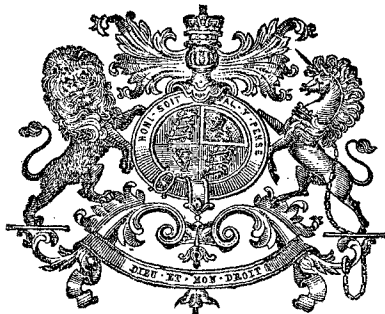
REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI
DEPARTMENT

FOR

1897.



Published by Authority.

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No. 943 of 1898.

FROM

C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THAGI AND DAKAITI,

TO

THE SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th July 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1897.

2. The Honourable Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., held the substantive appointment of General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti throughout the year and was in charge of the Department from the 1st January to the 22nd February, when he availed himself of furlough on medical certificate preparatory to retirement. From the latter date till my return from leave on the 2nd April Mr. D. E. McCracken officiated as General Superintendent. I held charge during the remainder of the year.

3. Soon after the commencement of the year orders were received from the Government of India giving effect to the decision, noticed in my report for the year 1896, that fresh departmental agencies should not be established in Rajputana, that the main body of the Najib establishment should be kept at Ajmer, and that in the states in which departmental agencies were not posted clerical assistance should be given to Political Officers to enable them to perform the duties which had devolved on them under the rules sanctioned by Government for the working of the Department. In compliance with the wish of the Agent to the Governor-General a Deputy Inspector was placed under the orders of each of the following officers—the Residents in Mewar and at Bikanir and the Political Agents in Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalawar. The duties of these Deputy Inspectors, who now form a part of the office establishments of the Political Officers in question, are purely clerical, and they are responsible, under the orders of the Political Officers, for the preparation of all returns and statistics relating to dakaiti and the settlement of criminal tribes. These returns and statistics are now received regularly. The Agent to the Governor-General also suggested a slight reduction in the strength of the departmental agencies at Jodhpur and Alwar. These changes have been carried out.

4. No alteration has been made in the number or strength of the departmental agencies in Central India.

5. In Haidarabad the Judicial Superintendent of Aurangabad was, in February, placed in charge of the departmental outposts at Mominabad, Fardapur, and Jalna with a view to his exercising administrative control over the establishments which, owing to their distance from headquarters, the Assistant to the General Superintendent was unable to supervise effectively. As, however, the Resident was of opinion that it was undesirable that the Judicial Superintendent should perform any administrative or executive duties, this arrangement has, with the consent of the Government of India, recently been abrogated.

6. The work of the Department has again been carried on without friction with any of the Native States concerned. It is especially satisfactory to observe that in Rajputana, where a natural tendency existed to view with jealousy arrangements which might, it was apprehended, interfere to some extent with the internal administration of the States in criminal matters, the assistance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has been utilised in working out a serious case of mail robbery which occurred near the boundary of the Jaipur and Jodhpur States in the neighbourhood of Kuchawan Road, in breaking up the gangs of Gujar dakaitis which had for many years infested the ravines of the Chambal river in the Dholpur State, and in bringing under supervision the predatory Minas of Kotputli in Jaipur. In the first of these cases the Department has not yet been successful, though the enquiries have led to useful results in bringing to light a number of cases of dakaiti which had not been reported and in causing the arrest of several prominent dakaitis in Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Bikanir. The operations against the Gujars of the Chambal Valley were conducted in concert with the Dholpur Darbar and in constant communication with the Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana by whom all possible assistance was rendered. The results were in all respects satisfactory, and these notorious gangs of dakaitis, against whom it was at one time feared that a military force would have to be employed, have been completely broken up, and the ringleaders have been arrested without a single shot being fired. The manner in which the work has been carried out has been highly commended by the Agent to the Governor-General and has earned for His Highness the Maharaj Rana and for Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, the Assistant to the General Superintendent in Rajputana, and his subordinates, the congratulations of the Government of India. On Inspector Abdu-s-Salam, the officer in charge of the Departmental Agency in the Eastern Rajputana States, the title of Khan Bahadur has been bestowed in recognition of his services. The work in connection with the Minas of Kotputli is not yet complete, but has already led to good results for which the Department has been thanked by the Jaipur Darbar.

7. Mr. Clogstoun, whose good work has been noticed above, was in charge of the Rajputana Agency throughout the year. The Haidarabad and Central India Agencies were in charge of Messrs. Gayer and Waterfield respectively. Both officers have performed their duties in a thoroughly efficient manner.

8. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India the reports submitted by him and by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana are appended to this report,* and I have

* The detailed statistics which accompanied the reports of Agents to the Governor-General have not been re-printed.

thus had the advantage of checking the statistics supplied by the departmental agencies with those submitted to the local administrations by Political Officers. A close comparison will show that discrepancies exist in some cases. These are chiefly due to the fact that hitherto it has not been possible for my assistants to obtain complete returns from all States. Under the arrangement described in paragraph 3 by which returns are now supplied to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department by all Political Officers this cause of error will disappear. Most of the other discrepancies are due to the manner in which some of the larger States of Central India are split up; for example, the report compiled by the Resident in Gwalior shows only 175 dakaitis, while the Assistant to the General Superintendent has reported 194, making a difference of 19 cases. Of these 16 have occurred in outlying portions of Maharaja Sindhia's dominions which come within the jurisdiction of the Political Agents in Bhopal, Malwa, or Bhopawar. The further discrepancy of three cases illustrates another source of error. A gang of dakaitis on one and the same occasion robbed four houses in the village of Kharota in Gwalior. The Assistant to the General Superintendent has shown this occurrence as four separate dakaitis, while it has been returned as one only by the Resident at Gwalior. I would invite special attention to the remarks made by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana as to the comparatively *un-*important character of much of the crime in that province. These observations might be applied with equal truth to Central India.

*No. I.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897.

„ II.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the decade 1888 to 1897.

„ III.—Previously unreported dakaitis that have come to light during the year.

„ IV.—Cases of thagi by the administration of poisonous drugs.

„ V.—Dakaitis arrested, received by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered.

„ VI.—Najib force.

9. I will now make a few explanatory remarks on the annual returns* which are appended to this report.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT OF DAKAITIS REPORTED IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE YEAR 1897.

Comparison of cases of the previous year with those of the year under report.

Year.	RAJPUTANA.			CENTRAL INDIA.			HAIDARABAD INCLUDING BEEAR.			TOTAL.		
	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.	No. of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value per case.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1896	120	82,380	686	243	1,82,421	546	321	1,99,512	621	684	4,14,813	605
1897	121	59,016	487	479	1,85,243	386	552	2,83,604	423	1,152	4,77,864	414
Increase	1	...	...	236	52,822	...	231	34,092	...	466	68,459	...
Decrease	...	23,364	199	...	...	160	...	...	198	...	...	191

The increase, noted in the last two years, in the total number of cases reported has continued. On this occasion, however, it is confined to the Central India and Haidarabad Agencies in which the number of cases is larger by 236 and 231, respectively, than it was in 1896. In Rajputana there is practically no change. It is, however, very satisfactory to observe that the quantity of serious crime is diminishing everywhere and that, though the aggregate amount of property plundered is larger than in the previous year, the average value of the property stolen in each case has diminished by Rs. 199 or 28·4 per cent. in Rajputana, by Rs. 160 or 29·3 per cent. in Central India and by Rs. 198 or 31·8 per cent. in Hyderabad, the average decrease for all agencies combined being Rs. 191 or 31·6 per cent. Two inferences may, I think, fairly be drawn from these figures: (1) that a marked improvement has taken place in the reporting of cases, many comparatively unimportant robberies in which over five persons were concerned being now brought to light which would formerly not have been reported, and (2) that a considerable portion of the cases reported from Central India and Haidarabad, though technically dakaitis, were in fact mere petty robberies committed by persons in want of food. If the latter of these inferences is correct, it may be hoped that there will during the present year be a decrease in the actual amount of crime committed though continued improvement in reporting, for which there is unquestionably still room in almost all agencies, may possibly prevent any marked diminution in the number of cases shown in the return.

The number of persons said to have been concerned in the commission of the dakaitis reported is 23,769 as compared with 10,317 in previous year. The figures are, however, of little value owing partly to the natural tendency of complainants to exaggerate the number of their assailants, and partly to the fact that where several dakaitis have been committed at one time by a single gang of plunderers the numbers implicated in each case are shown separately; thus in the Kharota dakaiti mentioned above in which some 50 people robbed four houses, the number implicated is shown as 200.

Four thousand and fifty-three persons were arrested for dakaiti as compared with 1,957 in the previous year, while 1,101 were convicted as against 346, the percentage of arrests to persons said to be implicated being 17, while that of convictions to arrests was 27. The latter figure is satisfactory when compared with 17·6 in 1896 and 8·46 in 1895. The value of the property recovered is given as Rs. 24,163 against Rs. 26,182 in 1896 or 5·06 against 6·3 per cent. In this respect both Central India and Haidarabad show some improvement, the percentage of recoveries being 6·3 and 4·6 as compared with 4·19 and 3·37 in the previous year. Rajputana shows a falling off from 16·41 to 2·3.

STATEMENT No. II.

DAKAITIS IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE DECADE 1888 to 1897.

	RAJPU- TANA.	CENTRAL INDIA.	HAIDAR- ABAD.
Average of decade ...	101·2	235·3	228·6
Number for 1897 ...	121	477	552
Increase ...	19·8	241·7	323·4
Decrease ...	...	...	...

10. The statement on the margin compares the number of dakaitis committed in each agency during 1897 with the average for the decade.

As noticed last year the comparison is worth little owing to the changes in the method of reporting brought about by the reorganization of the Department.

STATEMENT No. III.

UNREPORTED CASES OF DAKAITI WHICH HAVE COME TO LIGHT DURING 1897.

11. One hundred and forty-nine unreported cases were brought to light during the year as against 121 in the previous year, showing an increase of 28 cases. Property to the value of Rs. 66,485 was said to have been plundered, of which Rs. 5,150 was recovered. The figures for 1896 were Rs. 46,309 and Rs. 5,678 respectively.

Fifty-one of these unreported cases were disclosed by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, thus—

In Rajputana	...	...	...	10+1 in Nabha territory.
„ Central India	...	...	...	7
„ Haidarabad	...	...	...	33
Total	...	...	...	50+1=51

The number of cases similarly found out by the Department in 1896 was 58.

Ten unreported cases were discovered in Rajputana, all of them by the agency of the Department. In Central India and Haidarabad the unreported cases numbered 31 and 107, of which 7 and 33, respectively, were disclosed by the Department. The Nabha case was mentioned by a confessing prisoner and has as usual been included under Rajputana. Of the Rajputana cases 6 had occurred in Jaipur, 3 in Alwar, and 1 in Kishangarh. Of the 31 Central India cases Bhopal had 9, Gwalior 7, Dharnaoda 4, Panna 3, Raghugarh and Orcha 2 each and Indore, Dhar, Charkhari, and Rewa 1 each.

The 107 Haidarabad cases were thus distributed :—

Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	23
Warangal	...	...	...	...	9
Raichur	...	...	...	...	9
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	8
Naldrug	...	...	...	...	8
Bir	...	...	...	...	7
Elgandal	...	...	...	...	7
Mehduk	...	...	...	...	7
Jagir	...	...	...	...	7
Nander	...	...	...	...	5
Mahbubnagar	...	...	...	...	5
Indur	...	...	...	...	4
Parbhani	...	...	...	...	3
Ling Sagar	...	...	...	...	2
Atraf-i-Balda	...	...	...	...	2
Bidar	...	...	...	...	1
					107

STATEMENT No. VI.

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS.

12. Fifteen cases of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year as against 6 in 1896. Four cases occurred in Rajputana, 8 in Central India (Bhopal), and 3 in Haidarabad. Property valued at Rs. 880 was plundered of which Rs. 353-12 was recovered. Twenty-five persons were said to be concerned of whom 11 were arrested. The only conviction which took place was that of an individual tried at Raichur in the Haidarabad State.

In one case in Alwar the drug administered was identified as dhatura. Elsewhere the nature of the poison administered was not ascertained.

Poison was administered to 28 persons in all, and proved fatal in four cases.

STATEMENT No. IV (a).

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS COMMITTED PREVIOUS TO 1897 BUT REPORTED DURING THAT YEAR.

13. One case of poisoning for plunder was reported from Jaipur as having occurred previous to 1897. Two persons were drugged and property valued at Rs. 39 was carried away. Three persons were said to have been concerned, none of whom have yet been arrested. The case is still under investigation.

STATEMENT No. V.

DAKAITS ARRESTED, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER, OR VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

14. Five hundred and seventy-three persons accused of dakaiti were either arrested or received by transfer during 1897 as against 362 in the previous year. Besides these 32 persons were under trial at the beginning of the year giving a total of 605 prisoners for disposal. Of these 9 were released on security and 11 without security, 1 escaped, 5 died, 297 were transferred to local or other authorities, and 226 were committed to the Sessions Court. The cases of 56 persons remained under investigation on the 31st of December 1897.

Two hundred and twenty-eight persons charged with dakaiti were dealt with by Sessions Courts, with the following results:—

Five were transported or imprisoned for life, 111 were sentenced to limited periods of imprisonment, 68 were released without security, 1 was transferred to local or other authorities, and 43 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The 573 dakaits arrested during the year belonged principally to the following castes: Bhils 125 or 21·8 per cent., Gujars 71 or 12·3 per cent., Gopals 30 or 5·3 per cent., Musulmans 29 or 5·1 per cent., Banjaras 27 or 4·7 per cent., Kaikaris 24 or 4·1 per cent., Thakurs 23 or 4·0 per cent., Korves and Khangars 19 each or 3·3 per cent., Minas 17 or 2·9 per cent., Chamars 14 or 2·4 per cent.,

Moghias or Baoris 13 or 2·2 per cent., Baniyas, Lambanis, and Ahirs 10 each or 1·7 per cent. The balance of 23·5 per cent. being distributed among 49 other castes.

As in the previous year Bhils head the list. The Gujars who stood tenth in 1895 with 9 persons arrested forming 2·48 of the whole now stand second with 12·3 of the arrests—a result no doubt due to the successful operations in Dholpur. It is satisfactory to notice that Moghias or Baoris who formed 7·45 of the dakaitis arrested in 1895 now form 2·2 only.

STATEMENT No. VI.

NAJIB FORCE.

15. The statement below gives the sanctioned scale of the Najib Force and the casualties that occurred in it during the year under report.

		Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Dafadars.	Najibs.	Total.
Sanctioned strength	...	17	26	31	66	140
<i>Casualties.</i>						
Died	... ..	...	1 *	...	1	2
Resigned	... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Dismissed	... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Retransferred to original appointment in the Police.	...	...	1	...	1	1
		...	3	...	3	5
Actual strength on 31st December 1897	...	15	20	29	62	126

* Deputy Inspector Kanhaya Lal shot by a Bhil at Aurangabad.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES.

RAJPUTANA.

16. Mr. H. C. Clogstoun was in charge of this Agency throughout the year.

Statement No. 1 at page 3 of this Report shows that 121 cases of dakaiti were reported from the Agency during the year, of which 117 were from the Native States and 4 from the district of Ajmer-Merwara, the total being one in excess of that for 1896. The cash value of the property plundered is given at Rs. 59,016, being a decrease of Rs. 23,364 as compared with Rs. 82,380, the figure for the previous year. Fifteen hundred and twenty-three persons were said to have been concerned in the dakaitis reported, of whom 202 were arrested. Of these 106 were convicted, 21 were released, and 2 died in custody. The result of the trials of the remainder had not been reported at the close of the year.

The following table shows the dakaitis reported and the value of the property stolen in Rajputana in each of the last two years.

State.	1896.		1897.		VARIATION.	
	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen
		Rs.		Rs..		Rs.
Jaipur	12	4,751	17	15,234	+5	+10,483
Kotah	20	16,746	12	5,765	—8	—10,981
Jhalawar	2	5,482	4	5,733	+2	+251
Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikanir	9	11,157	4	1,708	—5	—10,449
Marwar	14	18,683	15	13,555	+1	—5,028
Mewar	35	18,671	39	7,636	+4	—11,035
Shahpura	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundi	1	20	2	1,348	+1	+1,328
Sirohi	...	...	1	86	+1	+86
Kishangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	10	2,080	4	3,918	—6	+1,838
Bhartpur... ..	7	2,206	8	2,546	+1	340
Dholpur	2	182	...	...	—2	—182
Karauli	1	586	1	116	...	—470
Partabgarh	3	368	10	447	+7	+79
Jaisalmer	1	237	...	...	—1	—237
Kushalgarh	1	1,066	...	...	—1	—1,066
Ajmer	2	137	4	917	+2	+780
TOTAL	120	82,372	121	59,009	+1	—23,363

Though on the whole considerable improvement is taking place in the reporting of crime, there is still no doubt that, in some States at least, the figures do not fully represent the number of dakaitis committed. The Assistant to the General Superintendent is of opinion that the returns for Bikanir, Bhartpur, Dholpur, and Kotah may be accepted as correct, and that those for Alwar, Jaipur, Jhalawar, and Marwar are fairly accurate. Respecting some of the other States Mr. Clogstoun remarks: "As regards the number of dakaitis committed the first that claim attention are those of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. The contrast between these States and those around is remarkable. In 1896, while Tonk and Shahpura had no cases and Bundi only one case, Jaipur had 12, Kotah had 20, and Mewar 35. In 1897 Tonk had 2* cases, Shahpura none, and Bundi 2 cases, while Jaipur had 17, Kotah 12, and Mewar 15.† It is not that all cases in Jaipur are reported, for four cases came to light this year through the small agency in Kotputli while Mr. Gayer's tour in 1896 showed that a very large number of cases were never reported in Mewar, and yet it would appear that the Haraoti and Tonk

* These cases occurred in the portion of Tonk which is under the jurisdiction of the Central India Agency and are not therefore shown in the statement.

† Cases subsequently reported bring this total up to 39.

Agency is safer to travel in than either Jaipur or Mewar. When we include Kotah, which State, there is reason to believe, is as well, if not better, policed than most, the contrast becomes more noticeable still. Banswara and Partabgarh are two other States which are singularly immune from this class of crime. The Marwar group gives us practically the same number of cases each year. Sirohi has had 2 cases in the last three years and Jaisalmer one only. Marwar reports 14, 14, and 15 cases, respectively, for each year. With regard to this State it may be noticed that unusual activity prevailed in 1897 in the eastern parganas of Didwana, Marot, Nawa, and Parbatsar in consequence of the prolonged enquiry into the Kuchawan mail dakaiti with the result that crime here has decreased. The total of dakaitis for the whole State was, however, higher by one case than in either of the two previous years. If this means anything at all, it means that dakaiti has increased in the rest of the State. In the Bhartpur group, while Karauli yearly reports one case, Bhartpur, which is at present more closely looked after, with one case only in 1897, reported 7 in 1896 and 8 in 1897. Dholpur cases have decreased. This State reported 4 cases in 1895, 2 in 1896, and has this year a clean record. The Diwan tells me that serious crime has decreased here in consequence of the action taken throughout the year against the Gujars of the Chambal villages. This may be so, but that surrounding States were benefited is certainly a fact."

Taking the figures for what they are worth it is gratifying to note that in Kotah the number of cases reported fell from 20 to 12, in Bikanir from 9 to 4, and in Alwar from 10 to 4. In Jaipur an increase from 12 to 17 cases took place and in Partabgarh an increase from 3 to 10 cases. In regard to the comparative seriousness of offences it may be noticed that in the States from which the returns are most likely to be accurate the following variations occurred in the average amount of property plundered in each case. The average rose in Jaipur from Rs. 395 in 1896 to Rs. 895 in 1897 and in Alwar from Rs. 208 to Rs. 979, while it fell from Rs. 837 to Rs. 497 in Kotah, from Rs. 2,741 to Rs. 1,433 in Jhalawar, from Rs. 1,239 to Rs. 427 in Bikanir, and from Rs. 1,334 to Rs. 904 in Marwar. With the exception of Jaipur the States from which the most accurate returns are received and those which appear to be the most successful in repressing dakaiti are, as might be expected, those in which, owing to the minority of the Chief or some similar cause, the administration has recently been to some extent controlled by the Political Officers.

As already noticed the assistance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was given to the Dholpur State in the operations against the Gujars of the Chambal valley and to the Jaipur State in dealing with the Minas of Kotputli. A separate report has already been submitted to the Government of India in regard to the former of these cases. A letter on the same subject addressed to the Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States by order of the Agent to the Governor-General is appended to this report (Appendix C). In the latter case thirteen Minas were with the help of the police of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway arrested as they were returning from predatory expeditions and further arrests have been made

since the close of the year. The thanks of the Jaipur Darbar were conveyed to the Assistant to the General Superintendent by the Resident for the very valuable assistance which he had rendered, and the Agent to the Governor-General, in acknowledging the receipt of a report from the Resident on the subject, was pleased to record the satisfaction with which he had learned the successful result of Mr. Clogstoun's recent exertions in co-operation with the State authorities and to express the hope "that it would always be found possible to render them similar aid in the repression of crime should they solicit it."

At the request of the Resident in the Western Rajputana States, Inspector Daulat Ram of the Departmental Agency at Jodhpur was deputed to investigate certain cases of dakaiti which were believed to have been committed by inhabitants of Jaisalmer. He performed this duty to the satisfaction of the Resident.

The investigation of the Kuchawan Road mail robbery was taken up by Mr. Clogstoun and Inspector Bhagat Singh at the request of the Marwar Darbar, and though, as already noticed, the primary object of the enquiry was not attained, the investigation did much good in bringing to light other cases, and by leading to the arrest of several notorious criminals. Mr. Clogstoun's "unremitting exertions" in connection with this investigation were cordially recognised by the Resident.

In July 1897 the Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana applied to the Department for assistance in working out a case of dakaiti which had been committed in the Bhartpur State in the previous April. The officer deputed for this duty was Deputy Inspector Nijabat Khan who succeeded in arresting four of the culprits.

On the whole the working of the Department in Rajputana has, I think, been very satisfactory, and has reflected credit on the local officers. It must be remembered that, under the arrangements now in force, the Department does not take the initiative in working out cases. It places all information which it may collect at the disposal of the Darbars, but only intervenes actively when it is requested to do so. Its aid has been invoked more freely during the past year than had previously been the case, and possibly, when it is fully realised that there is no wish either to relieve the Darbars from responsibility for dealing with crime or to interfere in matters of internal administration, as increased desire will be shown to employ it in cases in which its assistance may be useful.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

17. Mr. H. G. Waterfield held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Statement No. I as submitted by the Assistant General Superintendent showed 478 cases of dakaiti as having occurred in Central India during 1897, while the statement No. I annexed to this report shows 479 only. The difference is due to one case in the Bhopal Agency which was proved not to be a dakaiti.

having been struck out and to two cases which occurred on the Bomba Agra Trunk Road having been included under Bhopawar.

The following statement compares the prevalence of dakaiti in Central India in the years 1896 and 1897:—

Residency or Political Agency.	1896.		1897.		VARIATIONS.	
	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Indore	23	12,939	80	22,058	+ 57	+ 9,119.
Gwalior (including Guna)	128	57,844	218	94,086	+ 90	+ 36,242
Bhopal	42	42,112	86	43,064	+ 44	+ 952.
Malwa (including Agar, and Nimach).	9	880	7	1,509	—2	+ 629
Bhopawar	13	2,251	42	8,670	+ 29	+ 6,419.
Bundelkhand ...	24	10,273	41	10,956	+ 17	+ 683.
Baghelkhand ...	4	6,122	5	4,887	+ 1	—1,235.
TOTAL	243	1,32,421	479	1,85,230	236	+ 52,809.

The figures given in this statement differ considerably from those submitted to the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General. The difference, as already explained, is partly due to the fact that in the statement prepared in my office dakaitis are arranged under the heads of the various States in which they occurred, while in the reports of the Political Officers they are shown according to divisions of political jurisdiction. There is, however, a difference of 33 cases between the number of dakaitis reported to this office and that given in the report of the Agent to the Governor-General, the figures being 479 in the former and 446 in the latter case. This is due mainly to the fact that no separate figures are given for Indore by the Agent to the Governor-General.

The following notes explain the other discrepancies to some extent.

In the case of Gwalior 175 cases are shown by the Resident, while 194 were reported to this office. The difference of 19 cases is due to one case, that of Kharota in Gwalior, being returned as four and to 16 cases having been redistributed under Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar. Thirty cases reported by the Political Agents in Bhopawar and Malwa have been added to the Gwalior list in this office.

Fifty-eight cases are shown by the Political Agent in Bhopal, while our returns give 80. The Political Agent has shown no details, and it is, therefore, impossible to trace the cause of the difference.

In Malwa 26 cases are shown by the Political Agent, of which 3 have been struck out as not coming within the legal definition of dakaiti. Of the remainder one, belonging to Gwalior, has not been reported to this office, 12 were committed in Gwalior territory and 3 in Indore. The balance of 7 is shown in the statement. Of the 12 Gwalior cases, 7 have also been entered in the statement furnished by the Resident at Gwalior and have therefore been shown twice over.

Of 95 cases shown by the Political Agent in Bhopawar 18 belong to Gwalior, 28 to Indore, and 5 to Dewas. These are included under their proper headings in the statement. Eleven of the 18 cases belonging to Gwalior have also been entered in the statement furnished by the Resident, Gwalior, and have, as in the case of Malwa, been shown twice over.

The figures given for Bundelkhand and Bhagelkhand by the Political Agents agree with those in the statement.

The most remarkable increase is that from 128 to 218 cases in Gwalior, but, as the Agent to the Governor-General remarks, the increase is more apparent than real, many of the cases being petty robberies committed by persons rendered reckless by starvation. The details of 175 cases given by the Resident fully bear out this view, the average value of the property stolen in 68 cases being under Rs. 50, in 14 cases between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, and in 57 cases between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500. That a considerable amount of more serious dakaitis took place is however clear. This appears to have been principally the work of gangs got together by amnestied dakaitis. Strenuous efforts were made during the year by the Darbar to put down these gangs and, in consequence almost entirely of the keen personal interest displayed in the matter by His Highness the Maharaja, a great deal was accomplished during the period under report. Further success has attended His Highness' exertions since the close of the year, and it may fairly be anticipated that before the end of 1898 organised dakaiti will to a great extent have been suppressed in the Gwalior State. If this is the case the work of the Department in Central India will be greatly facilitated, while the neighbouring States under the Gwalior Residency and in Bundelkhand as well as the adjacent districts in British territory will reap much benefit. The increase in Bhopal is attributed by the Assistant to the General Superintendent to better reporting, but in this Agency, as elsewhere in Central India, there can be little doubt that the chief cause of dakaiti was the general prevalence of scarcity. That this is the case is shown by a comparison of the average value of the property stolen in each case in the last two years which shows a diminution in every Agency except Malwa and Bhopawar, where, though an increase took place, the total amount is still small; thus—

					1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.
Indore	...	...	...	...	562	275
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	451	401
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	1,000	500
Malwa	...	...	...	...	97	215
Bhopawar	...	...	...	...	174	196
Bundhelkhand	...	...	...	...	428	267
Baghelkhand	...	...	...	...	1,505	977

The average is, generally speaking, so low that it is evident that most of the so-called dakaitis were in reality comparatively unimportant robberies.

Bundelkhand suffered from the Gwalior gangs on its border and the Assistant General Superintendent spent a month in Datia in the spring to help in working some of the cases.

The Indore State had its own gangs of Bhils and Banjaras and other wandering tribes. Owing to the large increase of crime in this State the Political Agent in Bhopawar sent an Inspector with a company of the Malwa Bhil Corps to patrol the infested country. This action had a very beneficial effect in suppressing crime, and considerable credit is due to Inspector Abad Khan for the manner in which he carried out the duty entrusted to him. The Indore State, however, is in the matter of reporting crime, still behind-hand and very little information is forthcoming as to the disposal of cases.

The total value of property said to have been plundered amounted to Rs. 1,85,243, of which Rs. 11,777 was recovered. The figures for 1896 were Rs. 1,32,420 and Rs. 5,551, respectively. The dakaitis reported to have been concerned numbered 14,735, of whom 1,281 were arrested. Of these 406 were convicted, 122 released, 3 escaped, and 2 died. In 1896 the figures were 3,373 concerned, 651 arrested, 144 convicted, 25 released, 8 escaped, and 2 died.

Thirty-one unreported dakaitis were brought to light during 1897. One hundred and forty-seven dakaitis were arrested in connection with these cases, of whom 18 were convicted and 6 died.

Eight cases of poisoning for plunder occurred in Bhopal. Eleven persons were concerned, of whom 7 were arrested. The result of their trial has not yet been reported.

One hundred and ninety-nine persons were arrested during the year and 54 were received by transfer, and the cases of 5 were under investigation at the beginning of the year. Of these 2 died, 133 were transferred to local authorities, 107 were committed to the Sessions Court, and 16 remained under investigation at the close of 1897.

Of the 109 persons committed to the Sessions, including 2 that had remained over from the previous year, 4 were transported for life, 47 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 27 were released without security, 1 was transferred to local authorities, and 30 remained under trial on the 31st December 1897.

In forwarding the reports of his subordinates to the Government of India the Agent to the Governor-General writes in commendation of the work done by the Department during the year:—"The relations between the Department and the Darbars have been good. The period under review has been an exceptionally trying one and the tabulated figures do not give a just appreciation of the operations of the year. The number of cases in which dakaiti was the work of non-criminals, driven to desperation by hunger, not only swell the total number of cases reported, but, from the class of persons

concerned, make arrests more difficult, and from the nature of property stolen render any but immediate recovery impossible."

HAIDARABAD AGENCY.

18. Mr. W. A. Gayer held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Four hundred and forty-one cases of dakaiti were reported to have been committed in His Highness the Nizam's territories during the year as against 235 in 1896. The total value of the property said to have been plundered was Rs. 2,00,596, being on an average Rs. 454 in each case. In 1896 property to the value of Rs. 1,70,370 was reported as stolen, the average in each case being Rs. 724. The stolen property recovered was valued at Rs. 10,970 or about 5·4 of the whole, showing some improvement on Rs. 6,931 or 4 per cent. of the whole recovered in 1896.

The number of dakaitis reported from each district is as follows: Elgandal 77, Aurungabad 50, Warangal 47, Indore 38, Ling Sagar 31, Naldrug 28, Gulburga and Bir 26 each, Mahbubnagar 20, Nalganda 19, Mehduk 15, Rai-chur 11, Nandair 7, Sirpur Junder 6, Bidar 5, Jagir 4, Atrafi-i-Balda 3.

The Assigned Districts also show an increase in dakaiti, the total number of cases reported being 111 as compared with 86 in 1895. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 33,008 or Rs. 297 in each case as against Rs. 29,142 or Rs. 338 in each case in the previous year.

Mr. Gayer, I think, rightly attributes the whole of the increase in Berar to scarcity and that in the Nizam's territory partly to scarcity and partly to better reporting.

Of the 6,568 persons said to have been concerned in dakaiti in the Nizam's dominions 2,122 were arrested, of whom 343 were convicted, 387 were released, 11 died, and 1 escaped. The result of the remaining cases had not been reported at the close of the year.

Twenty-nine cases of dakaiti which had occurred during the year and had not been reported by the Nizam's police were brought to light by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as against 14 in the previous year. Seventy-eight cases which had occurred towards the end of 1896 were also reported, 53 of them by the Nizam's police and the remainder by the Department. Of 572 persons arrested in connection with these cases, 137 had been tried and 81 convicted before the close of the year. The cases of 354 persons had not been disposed of when the Assistant to the General Superintendent submitted his report.

In regard to the trial of dakaiti cases Mr. Gayer makes the following observations which deserve the attention of the Mughlai administrations:—

"Thanks to the care taken by the Inspector-General of Police that I should receive regular reports of all dakaiti cases, I think the returns give a fairly accurate account of the dakaiti committed in Haidarabad and the action taken by the police in dealing with it, but I think that something should be said about the magisterial portion of the work of suppressing dakaitis.

"During the whole of the year the only district officials who had powers for disposing of dakaiti cases were the First Talukdars or the officers in charge of each district. These officers, like the majority of District Magistrates in British India, are overburdened with the executive administration of their districts and have little time for criminal work, and, as the most common crime in Haidarabad is dakaiti, the bulk of the criminal work falls on them and naturally swamps them.

"My annual report last year showed that there were on a free estimate 756 persons pending trial for dakaiti. * Subsequent returns show the correct figure to be 2605 giving a total of 3261. This year's returns show 2,324* fresh arrests, making a total of 3,080 persons to be disposed of. I have no information before me regarding the disposal of last year's 756 persons who were awaiting trial, but I think it may be concluded that all had been tried. We should then have a total of 1,217 persons tried during the year leaving 1,863 persons pending trial on the 1st January 1898 and, at the rate of work done this year, their trial would take a year and-a-half, even if none of the cases detected by the police during that time were touched.

"Information of this state of affairs has, however, reached the Haidarabad Government and I have received notice that powers have been conferred on Second and Third Talukdars, enabling them to try and dispose of dakaiti cases for six months. This order should help the Magisterial Department to catch up the police and leave things on a more even footing.

"If this measure becomes a success and the Second and Third Talukdars are allowed to retain the powers conferred on them after the expiry of the six months, the benefit to the police will be great, for one of the chief difficulties experienced by those of the subordinate police who are really endeavouring to do their duty and to bring offenders to justice is that of getting clues, consequent on the dread both complainants and witnesses have of coming forward with information which makes it likely that they will be called upon to appear before the courts in connection with dakaiti cases. The reasons are obvious. Giving evidence in a dakaiti case has hitherto meant going to the headquarters of a district. This in itself in a country of few roads and fewer railways is no small hardship. After the witness has arrived at court his troubles have only begun for any First Talukdar who really strives to do his duty thoroughly is overworked and the rest are apathetic. The result in either case must be perpetual remands and the witness, who in all probability lives too far from the headquarters of his district to be able to go backwards and forwards, is kept hanging about for weeks and often months before he can return to his daily work, which is probably the only means he has of providing for himself and his family.

"This order will have the effect of removing the fears of witnesses and complainants and the result should be most beneficial. It may not appear so on paper at first, as I fancy that one consequence will be a rise in the number of reported cases of dakaiti though not in the number which actually occur. My reason for this assertion is that during my tour through the Haidarabad districts I have discovered a large percentage of cases of dakaiti, pure and simple, which have been reported as theft or burglary, and not only

reported, but in some cases actually put up for trial and convicted under those sections by local subordinate courts.

"If, however, the courts to which these greater powers have been given will only grasp the opportunity and encourage the police to greater energy by giving heavy sentences to those of the persons captured whom they consider guilty, and will insist on energetic action against receivers of stolen property, I see no reason why dakaiti, which is now the natural crime for Haidarabad bad characters to take to, should not shortly become an enterprise only to be undertaken by the most desperate.

"But if the chance is lost and sentences of the inadequate nature of those now so often passed are still to be the rule, I fear that no exertions of the police will ever be of any avail in suppressing so attractive a form of crime as dakaiti.

"I have received reports of the sentences passed on the 145 persons convicted for this year's dakaiti cases and will give here the results.

9 persons sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

2	"	"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"
2	"	"	"	5	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	3	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	2	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	1 year's	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	less than one year.			
38	"	"	"	whipping only.			

"These punishments would lead to the belief that the persons sentenced were convicted only of technical dakaitis committed by starving people, and that the Magistrate had dealt leniently with them in consequence, but this is hardly the case. In one instance a band of 21 men were arrested for entering a village at night, forcing their way into the house of a widow, and then torturing her by applying burning torches to her person to make her show where she kept her property. For this the accused persons were all merely whipped and let go to wreak their vengeance on the deluded individuals who gave evidence against them. I think every one will sympathise with the Talukdar for thinking that whipping was an excellent punishment for brutes of this stamp, but, if he had given it in addition to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, he could hardly have been blamed for undue severity.

"In another case in the same taluka 21 persons were arrested for a dakaiti of the same nature in which 2 persons were severely handled and Rs. 150 worth of property described as gold and silver ornaments was stolen. In this case the court, after satisfying itself that 15 of those arrested were guilty, sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each !

"It would take up too much space to deal with each instance separately, but a glance at my return No. 1, Part 1, will show the style of case in which the other light sentences were passed.

“It does not take a great deal of experience to see that this inadequate way of dealing with so serious a crime as dakaiti must be one of the chief causes for its great prevalence in Haidarabad, and must make its ultimate reduction within ordinary limits almost an impossibility.”

Mr. Gayer also brings to notice certain difficulties experienced by him in consequence of the length to which proceedings in the local courts are apt to run and of a tendency in the case of some Magistrates to demand what he considers to be an unreasonable standard of proof. He urges that if the whole time of a trained special Magistrate could be devoted to the trial of departmental cases these difficulties would be greatly diminished.

“What is wanted” he says “is a special officer who would be always available and on whom I could rely to convict where the evidence was sufficient, and to hand up any officers when they had neglected their duty, discriminating between want of evidence which proper investigation might have discovered and want of evidence when it could not have been honestly procured.”

There is, I think, much force in these remarks and I trust that before long it may be found possible to remedy the evils of which Mr. Gayer complains. By the reorganisation of the Barkandaz Force, by the appointment of a Special Magistrate, and by the cordial assistance invariably rendered to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department by the police of the State, His Highness the Nizam's Government has evinced so strong a desire to put down dakaiti in Haidarabad that it is a pity that its efforts should, however unintentionally, be to some extent frustrated by the judicial authorities.

Three cases of poisoning for plunder were reported, in which four persons were poisoned, three of whom died. Of three persons arrested in connection with these cases one was convicted.

Two hundred and sixteen persons were arrested by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department during the year and one was received by transfer, making, with 27 persons whose cases were under investigation at the beginning of the year, a total of 244 cases for disposal. Of these 3 were released on security, and 11 without security, 1 escaped, 2 died; 74 were transferred to the local authorities, 117 were committed in the Sessions Court, and 36 cases remained under investigation on the 1st January 1898.

Of the 117 persons committed to Courts of Session 1 was transported for life, 62 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 41 were released, and 13 were under trial at the close of the year.

19. Owing to pressure of other work I was unable to make any regular tour during the rains and consequently several of the departmental agencies were necessarily left uninspected. I inspected those at Ajmer, Indore, and Haidarabad, Gwalior, Nowgong, Bhopal, and Nimach, and visited Jhalrapatan and Kotah where the arrangements described in paragraph 3 had just been brought into force. I also went to Agra to discuss pending questions with the Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States.

20. It appears from the reports of the Political Officers and the Agents to the Governor-General that the work of settlement of criminal tribes

made some progress during the year both in Central India and Rajputana. In the States of the Eastern Rajputana Agency there are said to be no criminal tribes, though the Kanjars of Bhartpur have recently been brought under the rules. In Jhalawar the rules have been applied to Kanjars, Sansis and Moghias, Moghias who are not criminal being exempted. In Bundi no action was taken, but in Tonk and Shahpura progress was made in the work of settlement. In Jaipur the principal work done was that already mentioned in connection with the Minas. The 339 Baoris in the Alwar State have all, it is said, been registered. In Mewar the Resident inspected several settlements regarding which he reports that the Moghias appeared to be fairly satisfied and had no serious complaints to make. The returns show that out of 388 Moghias present on the 31st December 1897, 283 were cultivators, 57 resided with relatives and had no land, 34 were chaukidars with little or no land, 9 earned their livelihood by daily labour, and 5 were in jail. Some progress was made during the year in settling new Moghais. In Bikanir the Resident made a careful inspection, of which the result will no doubt be to remedy many of the defects found to exist. Regarding Marwar the Agent to the Governor-General writes: "The systematic measures started by the Darbar in 1896 for bringing under more effective control of the members of criminal tribes were actively continued in 1897. The whole of those included in class A were registered in the forms prescribed for the purpose. Arrangements were made for restricting their movements. A large proportion of them received grants of land and cattle and formal leases. The Resident personally inspected a considerable portion of them during his cold weather tour." In Sirohi some progress appears to have been made and 134 members of criminal tribes are borne on the register and hold land. No action has been taken in respect of criminal tribes in Jaisalmer. In Kotah it is believed that something has been done, but the matter is not mentioned by the Political Agent.

In Central India there are said to be no criminal tribes in the Bundelkhand Agency and the subject is not mentioned by the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. Major Jennings while Political Agent made a detailed examination of the Moghia settlements in Malwa and Captain Newmarch carefully inspected the Moghias of Karwai, Maksudangarh and Khilchipur in the Bhopal Agency. The Assistant to the General Superintendent inspected the settlements at Bhilsa and Barsada in Gwalior and those of the Bhopawar Agency, submitting full reports to which the attention of the Darbars will no doubt be invited by the Political Officers concerned. The condition of the Moghia settlements in the Dhar State was spoken of in terms of praise by Mr. Waterfield.

21. The establishment of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has with very few exceptions worked well throughout the year. Mr. Clogstoun in his report has not singled out any officers for special commendation, but he has separately brought to notice the excellent work done by Inspector Khan Bahadur Abdu-s-Salam in charge of the Departmental Agency at Bhartpur.

In Central India the Assistant to the General Superintendent has brought to notice the good work done by Inspector Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh of the Bundelkhand Agency and Inspector Abad Khan of the Bhopawar Agency. Regarding the former the Political Agent in Bundelkhand writes: "I have a very

high opinion of this officer who is both capable and energetic and has worked hard and successfully during the period for which I have been in charge of the Bundelkhand Agency. He has tact and gets on well with Darbars and I look upon his presence here as highly important to the working of the Agency." Inspector Dyal Singh did excellent work under Mr. Hankin in the operations of 1894 against the dakaitis of Bundelkhand, work which has recently been rewarded by the bestowal on him of the title of Sardar Bahadur.

In Haïdarabad the department sustained a severe loss by the murder of Deputy Inspector Kanhaya Lal who had rendered excellent service. Of the officers now serving under him Mr. Gayer speaks in high terms of Inspectors Bhau Singh and Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, characterising the work done by the former as "beyond all praise."

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,

*General Superintendent of Operations
for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.*

No. I.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, &c.
				Plandered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Alwar ...	4	3,918 13 6	203 0 0	...	10	47	3	...	...	...	...	Of the four cases of dakaiti, three were committed on travellers on the high road and one on a village. The dakaitis were armed with swords and sticks.
		Bikanir* ...	4	1,708 11 0	168 2 0	...	...	21	7	3	...	...	...	One case was committed on a village and the remaining three on travellers on the high road. On two occasions the dakaitis were mounted on 5 camels.
		Bundi ...	2	1,318 8 0	.....	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	* Note.—The fourth case of dakiti occurred at Poppura on 8th May 1897 and was reported to this Department under endorsement No. 1944-G., dated 10th September 1897, from the Resident in Bikanir. This case has not been shown by the Resident in his annual statement furnished to Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
		Bhartpur	8	2,546 2 0	189 8 0	...	2	105	30	8	9	...	...	These dakaitis were committed upon villages. The dakaitis were armed with swords, clubs, knives, and sticks.
		Jaipur ...	17	15,234 6 6	175 0 0	2	8	162	17	...	...	...	...	Two of the dakaitis were committed on villages and the others on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Gujars, Jats, and Minas and were armed with swords, sticks, and clubs. They were on foot.
		Jodhpur ...	15	13,555 14 0	457 2 0	...	14	122	...	...	...	...	...	Of these, fifteen cases were committed on travellers on the high road and the remainder on villages. The offenders were Kanjars, Handus, and Minas and were armed with swords, pistols, knives, and sticks. In one instance the dakaitis were mounted on three camels and in the others they were on foot. On one occasion the offenders had covered their faces. Four of the dakaitis were brought to eight by the Departmental officers.
		Jhalawar ...	4	5,733 12 6	21 0 3	2	6	141	20	20	...	...	...	Of the fifteen dakaitis, nine were committed on travellers on the high road, three on persons ploughing their fields, watching their harvests, or cutting grass, two on villages and one in the jungle on persons returning with their flocks. In all cases instance the dakaitis appeared to be Rajputs. The offenders were armed with guns, swords, sticks and bows and arrows. In most of the cases the dakaitis were mounted on camels and some of others on foot.
		Karauli ...	1	116 15 0	Twine and an old turban.	...	2	25	22	...	10	...	2	Three dakaitis were committed on villages and one on the high road. The dakaitis were armed with guns, clubs, and sticks and were on foot. On one occasion the offenders were Banjaras by caste and used a lighted torch. They bound the hands of the complainant's wife with cloth which they then set on fire. In another case the dakaitis seized and tortured a woman and her daughter.
		Kotah ...	12	5,765 9 3	30 6	6	12	183	65	52	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the high road. The offenders had sticks and were on foot.
		Mewar ...	29	7,636 3 9 Bullocks, clothes, and books.	230 12 0 Bullocks, clothes and, books.	3	32	447	8	4	...	...	...	Seven cases were committed on villages, two on travellers on the high road, one on a Kanjar and others of his party while sleeping under a banian tree, two on banjaras and other persons encamped in a jungle and a garden. The dakaitis were Gaware Banjaras, Rajputs, Bairagis, Lohars, and Bhils by caste and were armed with guns, hatchets, a pistol, and sticks. They were on foot.
		Carried over		57,564 15 6	1,414 14 9	8	88	1,278	172	87	19	...	2	Six cases were committed on villages, four on cattle while grazing, three on persons in their fields or encamped in the jungle, and the remainder on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Minas, Rawafs, Kanjars, Banjaras, and Bhils by caste and were armed with swords, guns, axes, sticks, katars, stones and bow and arrows.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, &c.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJPUTANA—contd.														
		Brought forward.		Rs. A. P. 57,564 15 6	Rs. A. P. 1,414 14 9	8	88	1,278	172	87	19	...	2	
		Sirohi	1	86 5 3	.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	This case was committed upon travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were armed with guns and swords and were on foot.
		Ajmer	4	917 6 6	.....	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	These cases were committed on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were armed with sticks and one man had a pistol. In two instances they muffled up their faces.
		Partabgarh.	10	447 13 0 Cattle and ornaments.	10 bullocks 1 cart and other property.	5	6	221	30	19	2	...	...	These were principally house dakaitis. One was committed in the jungle and one was a cattle theft. The dakaitis were chiefly Bhils, but in two cases they were said to be Vilayatis.
		Total	121	59,016 8 3	1,414 14 9	13	100	1,523	202	106	21	...	2	
CENTRAL INDIA.														
	Indore Agency.	Indore	69	20,710 11 3	879 2 0	6	54	4,588	88	8	...	...	...	One case was committed in the jungle, one on persons watching their betel fields, three on cattle, three on grain stores, twenty seven on travellers on the high road and the remainder on villages. The dakaitis were Gujarars Dholis, Rhils, Banjaras, Kahars, Musulmans Pardhis, Bagris, Nihals, Minas, Purbias, Bhilalas, Balais, Chamars, and other Hindus and were armed with guns, pistols, swords, hatchets, clubs, slings, bows and arrows, <i>lohangis</i> and sticks. They were on foot. In one case four of the criminals were riding. On three occasions they tied and muffled up their faces. Nine of the dakaitis were reported by the Departmental Officers.
		Bagli...	3	1,075 9 6	.....	...	...	53	2	...	...	...	...	All of these were highway dakaitis committed by offenders who were armed with guns, swords, and sticks. A reward of Rs. 30 has been offered by the Bagli state for the arrest of the criminals in one case.
		Dewas	8	273 7 6 and Bullocks.	Bullocks ...	...	...	59	3	2	...	...	...	Of these dakaitis three were perpetrated upon travellers on the high road, one on persons grazing their goats, one on a village, and three on persons watching their fields. The dakaitis were Bhils and Moghias by caste, and were armed with swords, hatchets, spears, sticks, and bows and arrows. They were on foot. On one occasion the offenders beat the complainants.
	Gwalior Agency.	Gwalior	194	86,305 15 3	4,937 9 5	12	89	6,512	536	202	26	...	2	One of these cases was committed on a thrashing floor, two on carts two on shops, seven on corn stacks, twenty-two on cattle, thirty-four on travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. The offenders were Deswals, Ahirs, Musulmans and Panjabi Musulmans, Gujarars, Thakurs, Chamars, Saharias, Kachis, Dhimars, Mirdhas, Kondhias, Rawats, Khangars, Minas, Bhils, Banjaras, Mewatis, Bagris, Bhilalas, Mankars, Kanjars, Pardhis, Bundelas, Vilayatis and other Hindus and were armed with guns, matchlocks, rifle, axes, hatchets, clubs, <i>lohangis</i> , bows and arrows and sticks. In some cases they were on foot and in one four of them were mounted. They had lighted torches in ten dakaitis.
		Sirsi ...	3	610 6 0	.....	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	These village cases were committed by dakaitis who appeared to be Deswali Gujarars armed with guns and swords.
		Baghu-garh.	3	279 14 6	.....	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	Of these one was a case of cattle lifting and two were committed on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, sticks, and <i>lohangis</i> , and were on foot.
		Umri ...	6	557 9 0	.....	2	5	106	...	...	...	...	...	Three dakaitis were perpetrated on villages and two on travellers on the high road, and one was a case of cattle lifting. The offenders were armed with guns, swords, clubs, and sticks. In one instance they had torches and seemed to be Bundelas. In one case a reward of Rs. 25 has been offered for the detection of the crime.
		Carried over		1,09,813 9 0	5,816 11 5	20	148	11,599	629	212	26	...	2	

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Brought forward		1,09,813 9 0	5,816 11 5	20	148	11,599	629	212	26	...	2	
	Gwalior Agency—contd.	Agra ... Barkhera	3	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders, who were armed with guns, swords, <i>lohngis</i> , and clubs, committed 1 dakaity on a Mina. Two of the cases were cattle raids.
		Tonk	3	922 0 0	.....	1	8	47	...	...	...	...	...	One case was perpetrated upon travellers on the high road and one on a village. One was a cattle raid. The dakaits were armed with muskets and iron bound sticks and appeared to be Khangars or Banjaras and Musulmana. On one occasion they fired guns.
		Dhar-naoda.	2	159 10 0	1 0 0	...	2	41	12	8	...	...	...	Both the cases were committed upon travellers on the high road by offenders who were armed with sticks and clubs.
		Bhadaura	1	.....	.....	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits were Saharias and Gujars by caste, and were armed with guns and swords.
		Garha...	3	1,254 0 0	.....	...	...	36	8	...	...	...	...	All these were cattle raids. The dakaits were armed with guns and swords.
	Bhopal Agency.	Bhopal	80	85,480 6 1	896 0 6 and 1 gun.	3	48	1,397	266	8	14	...	1	Seventy-five dakaits were committed upon villages and five on travellers on the high road. The offenders were Gonds, Hindus, Musulmans, Mewatis, Chamars, Lodhis, Thakurs, Moghias, Sansis, Banjaras, Raghubansis, Rajputs, Khangars, Kirhas and Vilayatis by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, and sticks. In four cases some of the dakaits were riding on horses. On two occasions the criminals beat the complainants while in other they ill-treated the complainant and his wife. In one instance the offenders burnt the complainant's clothes. Thirty-seven of the cases were brought to light by the Departmental Inspectors.
		Sironj (Tonk.)	2	6,156 8 0	.....	1	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	Both cases were perpetrated on villages by Moghias and Gujars, armed with guns, swords and pistols and were reported by the Departmental Inspector.
		Nar-singh-garh.	3	572 7 3	.....	1	6	55	3	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were armed with guns, swords and sticks, committed one case upon cattle, one on a traveller on the high road, and one on a village. They were on foot. One of the cases was reported by a Departmental Inspector.
		Kurwai	1	856 2 0	.....	...	1	12	10	...	...	...	...	This dakaity reported by a Departmental Inspector was committed on a Rajput.
	Malwa Agency	Jaora ...	2	661 1 0	.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits were committed in one case upon two Brahmins on the high road and in the other on a village. The dakaits were armed with guns.
		Ratlam	3	328 6 3	.....	...	3	32	5	...	...	...	...	These road cases were perpetrated by Bhils armed with swords, clubs, and bows and arrows. The dakaits were on foot. On one occasion they muffled up their faces. In one case the Ratlam Darbar has offered a reward of Rs. 50 for the arrest of the offenders.
		Sailana	2	520 0 0	.....	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	These were cattle raids. The dakaits were Bhils.
	Bhopawar Agency.	Bar-wani.	13	1,173 0 6	73 2 6	...	9	135	85	51	27	...	...	Four of these cases were committed on travellers on the high road and the remainder on villages. The dakaits were Bhils and were armed with guns, swords, daggers, spears, sticks, slings, clubs, and bows and arrows. They were on foot.
		Carried over		1,61,897 2 1	8,786 14 5	26	222	13,486	1,018	274	67	...	3	

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OR PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Brought forward		1,61,897 2 1	8,786 14 5	26	222	13,486	1,018	274	67	...	3	
		Dhar ...	24	5,812 3 3	1,242 7 9	...	25	547	130	96	26	...	...	One case was a raid on loads of wheat, one on certain Kumbars living on the banks of the river, ten on travellers on the high road, and the rest on villages. The dakaits were Sondhias, Bhils, Bhilalas, Minas, Moghias, Naiks, Kanjars, and Musulmas and were armed with guns, swords, pistols scythes, a hatchet, sticks, bows and arrows, clubs, spears, and slings. They were on foot. In two cases four of the criminals were mounted.
		Bhopawar.	1	43 0 0	40 0 0	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were Bhils armed with swords and sticks, attacked the houses of certain persons. They were on foot.
		Agra	2	836 1 0	13 0 0	...	...	21	8	8	...	...	...	.....
		Bombay Trunk Road.	1	61 12 0	.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	This was a road dakaity perpetrated by Bhils. The offenders were armed with clubs and were on foot.
		All-Rajpur.	1	745 2 0	.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaity was committed on travellers on the high road. The criminals were Sansis and were armed with swords, pistols, and sticks. They were on foot.
		Jhabua	1	10 11 0	9 3 0	...	...	8	8	7	1	...	...	This village dakaity was perpetrated by dakaits who were armed with sticks and were on foot.
		Rewa	1	4,877 12 3	1,614 3 0	...	2	58	43	21	21	1	...	One case was committed on a village and the rest on travellers on the high road. The dakaits were Brahmans and Kahars by caste, and were armed with sticks. All were on foot.
		Ba. ghel khand.	4	715 12 6	25 0 9	...	1	70	13	...	...	2	...	All were village dakaits committed by Thakurs, Khangars, Ahirs, and Lodhis who were armed with guns, swords, sticks, crowbars, clubs, and pickaxes, and were on foot.
		Orcha	5	813 7 6	43 2 0	...	13	101	12	...	...	...	...	One case was a raid on goats, three on villages and the remainder on travellers on the high road. The dakaits were Kols, Gondes, Sours, Thakurs, Kuchis, Chamlis, Lohars, Nats, and Banjaras and were armed with guns, swords, clubs and sticks.
		Panna	12	7,839 12 0	15 seers jowar and 1 uboti.	3	25	279	20	...	7	...	...	The dakaits who were Khangars, Kuchbanis Namabardars, Thakurs, Gujars, and Ahirs armed with guns, swords, clubs, axes, matchlocks and sticks, committed one case on travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. Two of the dakaits were on horse back. In one instance, the dakaits fired six guns shots.
		Datia	14	768 4 0	4 0 0	...	7	66	22	...	...	...	...	These village dakaits were committed by criminals armed with guns, swords, and sticks.
		Samthar	3	591 0 0	.....	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	This case was committed upon a village. The dakaits were armed with guns and swords and were on foot.
		Chattarpur.	1	75 14 0	.....	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	The dakaits who were Kachis, Chamlis, Lohars, and Nats by caste, committed this village case on a Bania.
		Char-khari.	1	155 6 3	.....	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	Of these, one case was a raid on goats and the remainder attacks on travellers on the high road. The dakaits were Gondes, Khangars, Ahirs, and Thakurs and were armed with guns, swords, and clubs. They were on foot.
		Bijawar	5											
		Total Central India.	179	1,85,243 3 10 and bullocks.	11,777 14 11	29	296	14,735	1281	406	122	3	3	

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS,							Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
	HAIDARABAD.	Atraf-i-Balda, ...	3	2,596 5 0	95 4 0	1	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were Rohillas, Hindus, Muslims and Arabs by caste, committed one case on travellers on the high road and two upon villages. They were armed with guns, a sword, and sticks.	
		Aurangabad	50	18,954 5 0	1,061 12 9 and 2 Dandis.	1	15	732	195	21	58	...	...	One of the dakaits was committed upon a temple, five on travellers on the high road, six on persons sleeping or watching their jawar and sugarcane fields, and the rest on villages. The dakaits were Bhils, Mangs, Muslims, Banjaras, Hindus, Dhers, Geris, Arabs, Gopals, Telangas, Gaulis, Mahrattas, Pardesies, Pasis, Chomars, Hatkars, and Malis by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, slings, sticks, stones, arrows, pick-axes and daggers. On thirteen occasions, they beat the complainants with the handle of pick-axes and sticks.	
															In one case the criminals beat the complainant's son slightly and tied up his hands and legs and in the other they stabbed the son of the second complainant with a dagger. In two cases the offenders, who were on foot, had a horse and pony. The dakaits were conversing in Telugu and Tamil in one case. In one case, the dakaits caught the complainant's wife by her hair and applied a burning stick to her face in order to make her show the property. Twenty of the cases were reported by Departmental Officers.
		Bider ...	5	763 2 0	66 8 6	2	9	102	39	11	...	...	...	The dakaits who were Mahars, Muslims, Lambaras, Mahrattas, Mangs, Kolis, Carpenters, Hatkars, and Yelmas by caste, armed with guns, swords, axes, slings, and sticks, committed these cases on villages, fields, and barns. In one case they had a horse. The criminals in one instance beat the complainant's sister to make her show the property.	
		Bir ...	26	7,423 9 9	587 4 6	1	63	388	195	8	...	...	2	Twenty dakaits were committed upon villages four on fields, one on a grain store, and one on a temple. The dakaits were Dhers, Mangs, Muslims, Lambaras, Bhils, Holats, Mahrattas, Rohillas, Banjaras, Pasis, and Pardis by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, axes, sticks, pick-axes, sticks bound with iron, stones, slings and daggers. The criminals beat and stoned the complainants in two instances.	
		Elgandal ...	77	19,244 1 0	1,154 5 6	4	48	1,036	326	19	123	...	...	Of the seventy-seven cases six were committed on travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. The dakaits were Hindus, Kolis, Muslims, Telangas, Wadewars, Pablawans, Kumbis, Naikwars, Lambaras, Dhers, and Mangs and were armed with guns, swords, pistols, knives, axes, sticks, slings, stones, and a spear. In twelve cases, they spoke Lambani, Urdu, and Telugu. In thirteen instances they beat and pinioned the complainants.	
		Carried over		43,981 6 9	2,965 3 3	9	138	2,358	755	59	181	...	2	In one case the criminal wrenched an ear-ring from complainant's wife, tearing off the her ear and in another they cut off a portion of a person's left ear. The dakaits applied burning torches to the persons of the inmates of the house in two cases while in one they threw burning oil on the complainant's stomach. On one occasion they bound the complainant and his daughter and in the other, they burnt the complainant's hands. The dakaits in one instance lighted a torch and applied it to the thigh of the complainant and in two cases they caught hold of the complainant's wife and burnt her to make them show the property.	

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Conceded.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
	Brought forward			43,981 6 9	2,965 3 3	9	138	2,358	755	59	181	...	2	
	Gulburga ...		26	8,954 9 6	1,275 13 2	4	20	403	145	61	48	...	2	The dakaits who were Muslims, Telangas, Lingayats, Dhers, Pardis, Dhangers, Bukhals, Bidars, Lambaras, Mangs, Waddars, Kolis, Hindus, Kaikaris and Multanis by caste and were armed with guns, swords, axes, daggers, slings and stones, committed twenty cases upon villages, three on persons watching fields or sleeping and three on travellers on the high road. In four dakaits the dakaits spoke Canarese, Telugu, Urdu and Mahratti and beat and burnt the complainants with torches.
	Indur ...		38	12,021 8 0	615 1 3	3	26	338	54	...	...	...	...	Of these cases, four were perpetrated upon persons sleeping, grazing goats, or watching their fields, thirteen on travellers on the high road, one on a flock of sheep grazing in the jungle and the rest on villages. The dakaits were Dhers, Hindus, Muslims, Lambaras, Banjaras and Kohillas by caste and were armed with guns, swords, axes, pistols, daggers, spears, iron pegs, knives, sticks and lances. They spoke Telegu, Mahratti and Urdu languages. On thirteen occasions the criminals beat the complainants, applied burning torches to their persons, tied, and pinioned them. In one case they hit the complainant and his wife with the butt of the gun and speared him near his eye while in another they set fire to the house with matches.
	Jagir ...		4	260 0 0	105 10 0	1	...	128	8	...	...	...	...	The dakaits who were armed with sticks and axes committed one case on a traveller on the high road and the remainder on villages. In one instance they burnt the complainant and in another they beat the complainant so that she became unconscious.
	Lingsagar		31	6,436 6 6	770 1 9	2	23	578	170	16	56	...	...	Two cases were committed upon flocks of sheep grazing in the jungle, three on travellers on the high road, and the remaining twenty-six on villages. The dakaits were Hindus, Muslims, Banjaras, Lambaras, Brahmans and Jangams, and were armed with guns, swords, axes, slings, sticks, stones, and knives. On seven occasions, burning torches were applied to the persons of the complainants and in one the criminals pinioned the complainant and tied him in a bag and threw him on the ground.
	Mahbubnagar		20	23,116 8 0	563 1 0	3	...	238	56	8	...	...	...	Of the twenty cases fifteen were committed upon villages, one on a person watching field and one on travellers on the high road. The dakaits who were Lambaras, Muslims, Telangas, Bedars, Hindus, Siddis, and Arabs by caste, armed with guns, pistols, swords, slings and sticks, were on foot. In one instance, they were dressed like police.
	Mehdun ...		15	5,920 2 0	153 14 0	1	10	161	19	7	4	...	...	Ten of these cases were committed on travellers on the high road, one on persons watching a field and one on a flock of sheep. The dakaits were Telangas, Muslims, Hindus, and Dhers armed with guns, swords, slings, spears and sticks and were on foot. In one case the dakaits muffled up their faces and in another they beat the complainant's wife and sister-in-law. One of these cases was reported by a Departmental Officer.
	Naldrug ...		28	13,984 7 3	250 3 6	6	12	587	123	13	8	...	...	Twenty three cases were committed upon villages, three on persons watching fields and two in jungles. The dakaits were Muslims, Mahrattas, Mangs, Dhers, Pardis, Kaikaris, Chamars, Lambaras, Kolis and Hindus and were armed with guns, swords, axes, slings, stones, and sticks. In one instance two of the dakaits were mounted. They beat the complainants. In nine cases and in one they burnt the complainant's wife.
	Carried over			1,14,625 0 0	6,698 15 11	29	229	4,791	1,330	164	297	...	4	

HAIDARABAD—contd.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897.—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be how armed, whether mounted or on foot, &c.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Brought forward		1,14,625 0 0	6,698 15 11	29	229	4,791	1,330	164	297	...	4	
		Nalgunda ...	19	21 519 1 0	296 6 3	1	10	279	146	87	43	...	7	Of these dakaits eighteen were committed upon villages and one on travellers on the high road. The offenders were Lambaras, Musulmans, and Hindus by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, bows, axes, slings, sticks, stones, and knives. On three occasions the criminals burnt the complainants with torches, and in two they beat and pinioned the complainants. In one instance the dakaits were dressed like police. The offenders in one case threw the complainant and his nephew down from the upper story of the house and then hanged the complainant to the beam of the house and threw burning oil on him and beat his wife to make her show the property.
		Nandair ...	7	3,916 2 0	139 14 0	...	6	89	26	15	5	...	...	The dakaits who were Pathrurs, Hindus, Banjaras, Musulmans, Lambaras and Mahrattas by caste, armed with guns, swords, slings, sticks, committed 5 cases upon villages, 1 on travellers on the high road and 1 on persons watching cattle. In 2 cases they muffled up their faces. On 2 occasions they beat the complainants.
		Parbhani ...	28	6,745 8 5	232 12 6	4	8	419	73	12	15	...	...	Three of the dakaits were committed upon persons in jungles, 2 on persons in fields, 1 on a <i>tanda</i> and the remainder on villages. The dakaits were Parbhais, Dhers, Mangs, Kaikaris, Banjaras, Mahrattas, Musulmans and Harkars by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, slings, and sticks. On 7 occasions the offenders beat the complainants. Two of the cases were reported by Departmental officers.
		Raichur ...	11	9,166 1 9	731 6 9	2	10	162	110	4	13	1	...	Seven cases were perpetrated upon villages, 2 on travellers on the high road, 1 on a flock of sheep and one on a <i>tanda</i> . The criminals were Bedars, Telangas, Banjaras, Jangaus, Weavers, Kolis, Dholis, Arabs, Korehas and Musulmans by caste and were armed with swords, slings, sticks, and daggers. In one instance the dakaits tied the complainants' legs together and blind folded them with their turbans while in 3 they beat the complainants. Six of these cases were brought to light by Departmental officers.
		Sirpur Tandur.	6	2,313 2 0	365 5 3	...	7	63	32	8	2	...	...	All of these were village dakaits committed by gangs of Gondas, Parkulwars, Rohilas, Musulmans and Beldars armed with guns, swords, and sticks. In three cases they were on foot.
		Warangal...	47	42,281 12 1	2,506 1 6	4	18	765	405	53	12	...	...	The criminals who were Yerkaulwars, Lambaras, Dhers, Kunbis, Kolis, Dhangers, Banjaras, Hajams, Kistias, Deshmukh, Kolis, Musulmans, Gondas and Chamaras by caste, committed 1 case on a person resting in a field, 4 on travellers on the high road, and the rest on villages. They were armed with guns, swords, axes, knives, sticks and stones. In 18 instances, the dakaits beat, pinioned, and blindfolded the complainants while in they burnt a complainant with hot oil. They were on foot in 3 cases.
		Total Haidarabad.	441	2,00,596 11 3	10,970 14 2	40	238	6568	2122	343	387	1	11	
		Amraoti ...	16	1,249 9 6	.....	3	5	54	52	14	38	...	...	Of these one was a field dakaity, 3 were committed on villages, 6 on travellers on the high road and the remainder in the jungles. The dakaits were Kolis, Musulmans, Kunbis, Mahrattas, Gondas and Banjaras by caste and were armed with swords, sticks, and stones.
		Akola ...	21	3,751 5 2	.....	1	32	270	70	26	24	...	...	One of the dakaits was committed upon 3 watchmen in a garden, 1 on a temple 3 on fields, 2 in jungles, 6 on travellers on the high road and the rest upon villages. The dakaits were Kurkus, Mhals, Gondas, Nihals, Hindus, Muhammadans, Banjaras, Rohilas and Beldars by caste, and were armed with sharp edged stones, swords, sticks, axes, spears and a large knife. In one case, they set fire to the cotton which was stored in the house and in the other the villagers and the Patel threw stones at the criminals and also lighted cotton wool soaked in kerosine oil and dropped it on them. In one instance the offenders carried burning torches.
		Carried over		5,000 14 8	.....	4	37	324	122	40	62	...	...	

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1897.—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, &c.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Conceded.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Brought forward		5,000 14 8	.....	4	37	324	122	40	62	...	...	
		Basim ...	17	10,460 11 3	.....	1	8	70	67	31	29	...	...	Of the 17 cases 1 was a dakaiti committed in the jungle, 4 on travellers on the high road and 11 on villages. The dakaitis were Muhammadans, Mangs, Kunbis, Pardesia, Sopars, Disau, a Fakir, Banjaras, Mahars, Andhs, Gandias and Rohillas by caste, and were armed with swords, sticks, guns, sling, and stones. On 3 occasions the offenders pelted stones at the complainants with slings. In 1 case they burnt the complainant on the neck with a torch to make him how his property and in the other they strangled the boys about 8 or 9 years of age.
		Buldana ...	29	13,775 14 9	.....	2	3	116	117	88	10	...	3	Three cases were committed on travellers on the high road and the remainder on villages. The dakaitis were Mahars, Mangs, Muhammadans, Kunbis, Rajputs, Pardesia, Chamars, Bhils, Gosains, Marwari, Bairagi, Banjaras, Wadras, Mahrattas, Rohillas and Gandias by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, axes, knives, shags and sticks. On three occasions they threw stones.
		Ellichpur...	12	1,368 12 9	.....	...	12	224	52	17	35	...	...	Of the 12 cases, one was a field dakaiti, 1 in the jungle, 4 on villages and the rest on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Nihals, Dhers, Fardhis, Kaikaris, and other Hindus by caste and were armed with stones, sticks, and swords.
		Haidarabad	1	11 8 0	.....	...	2	8	8	8	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed on travellers on the high road. The offenders were Banjaras by caste and were armed with sticks.
		Secunderabad.	1	.....	.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with sticks and stones, attacked a Postal runner with the mail.
		Wun ..	14	2,390 2 8	.....	...	13	195	82	62	15	...	...	Eleven cases were perpetrated on villages and the remainder on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Banjaras, Kunbis, Mahars, Gonds, Khatis, Pardesia, Kalams, Muhammadans, Mahates, Fardhis &c., by caste, and were armed with swords, spears, and sticks.
		TOTAL ...	111	33,008 0 1	.....	7	75	943	448	246	151	...	3	.....
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS—contd.		GRAND TOTAL ...	1152	4,77,864 7 5 Bullocks, clothes and books.	24,163 11 10 Twine, an old turban, bullocks, clothes, 1 gunny bag, 1 gun, 15 seers jawar, 1 dhoti, 2 dandis and books.	89	759	23,769	4053	1101	681	4	18	.....
		TOTAL OF 1896.	684	4,14,313 0 0 6 camels, 185 head of cattle, carts, bullocks, 8 mounds of makkhi, ornaments, sack of jawar, a British Mail Bag with its contents, a petticoats, 2 brass utensils and cash.	26,182 0 0 Silver ornaments, 2 camels, 239 head of cattle and some property.	35	531	10,317	1,957	346	159	8	3	.....

SIMLA;

The 8th July 1898.

C. S. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. II.

Statements of Dakaitis reported in the Native States during the ten years 1888 to 1897.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	RAJPUTANA ...	Jhalawar ...	10	3	3	5	4	4	2	2	2	4	...
		Mewar ...	1	4	29	38	44	33	45	26	35	39	...
		Kotah ...	2	3	12	7	8	6	6	10	20	12	...
		Tonk, (portion in Rajputana)...	11	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	...	...	...
		Shahpura ...	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Bundi ...	1	4	2	3	6	5	5	7	1	2	...
		Jaipur ...	9	2	7	6	12	11	10	9	12	17	...
		Alwar ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	10	4	...
		Karauli ...	2	...	1	6	...	2	7	1	1	1	...
		Dholpur ...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	4	2	...	...
		Bikanir ...	8	10	7	15	21	2	3	2	9	4	...
		Marwar ...	3	26	17	21	10	15	4	14	14	15	...
		Kishangarh ...	3	...	...	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Ajmer ...	3	5	...	24	6	3	1	5	2	4	...
		Sirohi ...	4	1	3	2	8	8	2	1	...	1	...
		Patiala ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Bhartpur ...	...	1	5	...	...	3	3	1	7	8	...
		Loharu ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Jind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Partabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...
		Khushabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Jaisalmer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,012
2	CENTRAL INDIA	Indore ...	21	22	26	15	15	28	25	29	23	72	...
		Gwalior ...	107	83	109	58	80	77	52	55	120	212	...
		Bhopal ...	26	7	23	5	22	10	15	41	28	80	...
		Dewas ...	7	3	1	1	5	1	3	1	3	8	...
		Lathari ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajgarh ...	...	...	7	...	5	4	2	2	3	...	...
		Nawab Baroda ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narsinghgarh ...	...	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	4	3	...
		Tonk, (portion in Central India)	9	4	3	6	...	2	1	...	4	5	...
		Sailana ...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...
		Jhabua ...	5	14	9	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	...
		Jaora ...	...	1	6	6	1	1	2	1	3	2	...
		Dhar ...	22	6	6	4	15	12	6	9	7	24	...
		Maksudangarh ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahammadgarh ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barwani ...	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	1	3	13	...
		Ratlam ...	...	3	2	1	1	...	2	2	3	3	...
		Rewa ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	...	1	...
		Karwai ...	...	1	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
		Jhobai ...	1	...	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Sitamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Bhopawar ...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
		Ratanmal ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rhaghelkhand ...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	...
		Alirajpur ...	2	4	4	6	5	...	2	...	1	1	...
		Bundelkhand ...	13	23	36	58	48	12	12	9	24	41	...
		Guna Agency ...	...	...	5	13	17	24	18	6	8	...	...
		Agar ...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Agra Barkhera ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...
		Bagod ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Khilchipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Piploda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Nagod ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,303
3	HAIDARABAD ...	His Highness the Nizam's ter- ritory (including Berar).	165	121	206	206	210	178	150	177	321	552	2,286
		TOTAL	441	369	599	539	564	468	389	448	684	1,150	5,651
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	564.3	...	...	...	...	Average for 10 years 564.3

SIMLA;

The 8th July 1898.

C. S. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. III.

Annual Statement of unreported dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1897 which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1897.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITIS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, &c.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
1	RAJPUTANA.	Alwar ...	3	1,350 0 0	...	...	1	15	3	2	...	...	...	These road dakaitis were committed by a band of Minas, Jats, and Mewati Fakirs who were armed and on foot. In one case the dakaitis had two camels with them. On one occasion they slightly wounded a driver with a sword. These cases were brought to light by confessing prisoners.
		Jaipur ...	6	2,334 6 0	...	...	...	45	2	...	...	...	...	Four of these cases were committed on travellers on the high road and two on temples. In two instances, two of the dakaitis were mounted on horses and four on camels and in the others they were on foot. In two cases the offenders were armed with guns, swords, and sticks. On one occasion the criminals beat the complainant. Two cases were brought to light by the statement of a convict and four by departmental officers.
		Kishangarh	1	409 3 0	409 3 0	...	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	This was a road dakaiti perpetrated by a gang of dakaitis who assaulted the complainant with sticks. This case was previously reported by the Kishangarh Darbar as a highway robbery, but on enquiry by the Departmental Agency was found to be a dakaiti.
		Nabha ...	1	1,686 8 0	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	This was a road dakaiti and was brought to light by a confessing prisoner. The dakaitis were armed with a gun and a sword and were mounted on two camels and a horse. Three of the offenders were suspected to be Thakurs, Charans, and Ahirs, by caste.
		Total ...	11	5,780 1 0	409 3 0	...	1	72	11	6	2	...	...	
	CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	1	59 8 0	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	This was a house dakaiti committed by offenders armed with bows and arrows. They were on foot.
		Gwalior Agency.												
		Gwalior	7	1,809 10 6	317 15 6	...	2	95	35	7	...	...	...	Four were cases of cattle-lifting and three were committed on villages by a band of Mirzhas, Gujars and Thakurs, armed with guns, swords, and sticks. They were on foot.
		Raghu-garh	2	670 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	These were cases of cattle-lifting. The dakaitis were armed with swords, <i>lohngis</i> , and sticks. They were on foot. These dakaitis were brought to light by a Departmental Inspector.
		Dhar-naoda	4	265 7 0	95 7 0	...	1	28	21	...	...	...	...	Three were road dakaitis perpetrated on travellers and one was a case of cattle-lifting. The offenders were armed with swords and sticks and were on foot. On one occasion resistance was offered.
		Bhopal ...	9	5,528 3 0	520 10 0	...	2	145	21	...	...	...	...	Of these cases one was committed on travellers on the high road, one on cattle and the remainder on villages. The dakaitis were Ahirs, Kachis, Kollis, Gonds, and Banjaras by caste and were armed with guns, swords and sticks. They were on foot. In two instances resistance was offered. Five of the cases were reported by a Departmental officer.
	Bhopawar Agency.	Dhar	1	681 12 0	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with bows and arrows, attacked the house of a Brahman. They were on foot.
		Carried over	...	9,014 8 6	934 0 6	...	5	304	77	7	...	...	...	

Annual Statement of unreported dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1897 which have come to light from the statement of the approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1897—contd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, &c.		
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
3	CENTRAL INDIA—contd.	Bundelkhand Agency.	Brought forward.	...	Rs. A. P. 9,014 8 6	Rs. A. P. 934 0 6	...	5	304	77	7	...	...	...	These village dakaitis were committed by criminals armed with guns, sticks, swords, clubs, and axes. They were on foot	
			Orcha	2	291 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	27	14	...	...	...	Two cases were perpetrated on villages and one on a traveller on the high road. The dakaitis were armed with clubs and were on foot.		
			Panna	3	89 12 3	50 10 9	...	3	20	18	...	...	...			
			Char-khari.	1	1,277 2 9	184 9 9	...	3	31	23	...	10	...	5		This house case was committed by dakaitis who were on foot, armed with guns, swords, hatchets, and clubs.
			Bhagelkhand (Rewa).	1	...	...	...	1	17	15	11	...	...	1		
		Total	31	10,672 7 6	1,174 5 0	...	12	399	147	18	10	...	6			
		HAIDARABAD.	Atraf-i-Balda	2	2,498 4 0	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Both cases were committed upon villages by offenders who appeared to be Mussulmans, Hindus, and Lambaras. In one instance, the dakaitis were armed with guns, axes, &c., and burnt the complainant with torches.
			Aurangabad	23	8,595 5 0	898 11 9	...	10	489	207	132	35	...	...	One of these village cases was committed upon seven persons sleeping at a well. The dakaitis were Kunbis, Banjaras, Mussulmans, Bhis, Mangs, Brahmins, Kolis, and Hindus by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, axes, crowbars, slings, sticks, and bows and arrows. In two cases they were on foot and had torches. Two cases were brought to light by the Assistant General Superintendent and one by a Deputy Inspector of the Department.	
			Bedar	...	195 8 0	42 8 6	...	1	15	3	...	...	...	...		
			Bir	...	596 4 0	1 12 0	1	3	95	18	...	...	...	...		
	Elgandal		...	1,024 5 6	263 0 0	...	2	114	91	19	15	...	...	Six cases were committed upon villages and one on a traveller on the high road. The criminals were Sikhs, Mussulmans, and Hindus by caste, and were armed with guns and sticks. In two, cases they beat the complainants.		
	Gulburga	...	1,759 10 6	372 13 11	...	12	144	74	6	7	...	1	Of these cases, one was committed in a field and the rest in villages. The dakaitis were Dhers, Kolis, Hindus, Telungas, Mussulmans and Dhungars by caste and were armed with guns, swords, sticks, axes, and slings. They were on foot in six cases. One of these cases was reported by a Departmental officer.			
	Indur	...	472 2 0	...	...	...	35	15	...	...	...	...		These village dakaitis were perpetrated by bands of Lambaras, Mahrattas, Hindus, and Mussulmans, armed with guns, swords, sticks, and axes. They were on foot on two occasions. One of these cases was brought to light by the statement of a convict.		
	Lingsagar	...	2,332 12 0	...	...	2	60	19	5	14	...	...	The dakaitis who were Hindus, armed with guns, axes, and sticks committed these cases upon a village and upon travellers on the high road.			
	Mahbubnagar.	...	1,244 11 6	187 7 6	...	...	34	26	15	...	...	...		These were village dakaitis committed by Telungas, Lambaras, Hindus and Mussulmans. In one case, they were armed with guns.		
	Carried over	..	18,718 14 6	1,766 5 8	1	32	1,016	448	177	71	...	1				

Annual Statement of unreported dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1897 which have come to light from the statement of the approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1897—concl'd.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITIS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, &c.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	E. escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Brought forward.	...	18,718 14 6	1,766 5 8	1	32	1,016	448	177	71	...	1	
		Meduck ...	7	9,503 2 0	601 1 10	1	4	93	21	11	10	...	...	All were village cases committed by dakaitis who were Lambarsas, Musulmans, Telangas and Hindus by caste. They were armed with guns, swords, and sticks and were on foot. Six of these cases were reported by the Assistant General Superintendent.
		Jagir ...	7	593 4 0	396 6 9	...	4	136	12	...	...	...	...	These dakaitis were committed upon villages. The offenders were Rohillas, Dhers, Mangs, and Mahrattas by caste and were armed with guns, swords, axes, and sticks. All were on foot. On one occasion the dakaitis spoke Hindi and muffled up their faces. These cases were reported by the Assistans General Superintendent.
		Nandair ...	5	599 10 3	208 11 9	...	4	47	24	19	1	...	...	Three cases were perpetrated upon villages and one on travellers on the high road. The criminals were Hindus, Musulmans, Lambarsas, Mahrattas, Kaitaris and Dhers and were armed with guns, swords, &c. On three occasions they muffled up their faces and were on foot. One of these cases was reported by a Departmental Inspector.
		Naldrug ...	8	437 7 4	56 10 0	...	6	176	35	...	5	...	...	One dakaiti was committed on a traveller in a village and the remainder on villages. The dakaitis were Dhers, Mangs, Mahrattas and Musulmans and were armed with guns, swords, axes, sticks, stones and slings. In four cases they were on foot.
		Parbhani ...	3	7,261 4 0	...	...	1	51	10	10	...	...	...	The dakaitis who were Dhers, Mangs, Musulmans, Pardis and Dhangers committed these cases upon villages. They were armed with swords, guns and sticks. In two cases the offenders spoke like Mahrattas and Banjaras and muffled up their faces. On one occasion they applied burning torches to the persons of the complainant's wife and also set fire to the house. One of these cases was reported by a prisoner.
		Warangal ...	9	2,003 13 6	390 13 6	...	2	206	132	44	47	...	...	Six dakaitis were committed upon villages, two on travellers on the high road and one on cattle when grazing in the jungles. The criminals were Malwars, Dhers, Christians, Hindus, and Kolis and were armed with guns, swords and sticks. In two instances they fired off their guns.
		Raichur ...	9	10,915 3 4	146 9 0	1	2	177	99	65	15	...	...	The dakaitis were armed with guns, swords, sticks and stones and attacked villages in five cases and travellers on the high road in the remainder. They were Kaitaris, Banjaras, Bedars and Lambarsas by caste. All of these cases were reported by the Assistant General Superintendent.
		Total ...	107	50,032 10 11	3,566 10 6	3	551	902	781	326	149	...	1	
		Grand total	149	66,485 0 0	5,150 0 0	3	68	2,373	989	350	161	...	7	
		Total of 1896.	121	46,309 0 0 Clothes, a gun and buffaloes.	5,678 0 0	4	55	1,355	259	40	87	...	...	

SIMLA ;

The 8th July 1898.

C. S. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. IV.

Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs reported during the year 1897.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.					Remarks showing whether the offenders appeared to be professional poisoners and the manner in which the poison was administered, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effect of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
1	Rajputana	Alwar	1	30 0 0	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	In this case dhatura mixed in <i>dal</i> was given to 2 persons of whom 1 died in hospital from the effects of the poison.
		Jaipur	1	61 0 0	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	Two travellers gave <i>churma</i> mixed with some intoxicating drugs to a person rendering him insensible.
		Kishangarh	1	63 0 0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Some intoxicating drug was given to a Muhammadan in <i>malida</i> and <i>dal</i> . While insensible he was robbed of his property. The accused appeared to be a professional poisoner and a reward has been offered for his arrest.
		Jodhpur	1	91 0 0	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	A <i>Jat</i> was drugged with some intoxicant which was mixed in <i>churma</i> . He became insensible.
2	Central India	Total	4	245 9 9	...	5	1	9	1	...	1	...	In these cases poison was administered in pills, sweetmeats (<i>kalakand</i>) and tobacco. In one instance the offender appeared to be a Musliman. Six of these cases were reported by a Departmental Inspector.
		Bhopal	8	100 6 0	0 4 6	19	...	11	7	...	...	...	Poison, the nature of which is not known, was administered in <i>dal</i> and <i>chapatis</i> . A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered.
		Total	8	100 6 0	0 4 6	19	...	21	7	...	...	...	In this case poison was administered with sugar.
		Raichur	1	325 0 0	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	Poisoners beat the complainant's husband and brother-in-law and mixed up something in <i>gur</i> which they gave them to eat and from the effect of which they died.
3	Haidarabad	Aurangabad	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	
		Mahabnagar	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
		Total	3	325 0 0	...	4	3	5	3	1	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	15	670 0 0	...	28	4	25	11	1	1	...	
		TOTAL OF 1896	6	880 0 0	353 12 0	9	1	10	2	2	...	...	

C. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SIMLA ;

The 8th July 1898.

No. IV-(a).

Cases of Thagi by the administration of poison on deleterious drugs committed previous to 1897, but reported during the year 1897.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.					Remarks showing whether the offenders appeared to be professional poisoners and the manner in which the poison was administered.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effects of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	Rajputana	Jaipur	1	Rs. A. P. 39 0 0	Rs. A. P.	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	Lachmi Narain accompanied by a young woman and a lad of about 14 and 15 put up for seven days at the house of one Bhairao and while there administered some drug mixed in <i>malida</i> to Bhairao and his wife. Both became insensible and were robbed of silver ornaments. The case is being investigated.

SIMLA; }
The 8th July 1898.

C. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. V.

Dakaitis arrested or received by transfer, disposed, and undisposed of during the year 1897.

No.	Agency.	ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S COURT.										SESSION'S COURT.										REMARKS.					
		Remaining under investigation on 1st January 1897.	Arrested during the year.	Received by transfers from local or other authorities during the year.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Total.	Released with security.	Released without security.	Escaped.	Died or killed.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Committed to the Session's Court.	Remaining under investigation on 1st December 1897.	Total.	Remaining under trial on the 1st January 1897.	Committed during the year 1897.	Total.	Transferred or imprisoned for life.	Transferred or imprisoned for limited periods.	Confined under restriction of security.	Released with security.		Released without security.	Escaped.	Died.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Remaining under trial on the 1st December 1897.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Rajputana	...	108	...	...	(a) 108	6	...	...	1	90	2	4	108	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	Central India	5	199	54	...	(b) 258	...	...	...	2	183	107	16	258	2	107	109	4	47	...	...	27	...	...	1	30	109
3	Hyderabad	27	216	1	...	(c) 244	3	11	1	2	74	117	36	244	...	117	117	1	62	...	41	...	...	...	...	13	117
	TOTAL	32	518	55	...	605	9	11	1	5	297	226	56	605	2	236	228	5	111	...	68	...	...	...	1	43	228
	TOTAL OF 1896	3	302	59	1	(d) 365	6	18	...	2	153	155	32	365	3	155	158	7	91	...	53	3	2	...	...	2	158

The following are the castes of persons arrested, received by transfer and voluntarily surrendered:—			
Castes.	No.	No.	
1. Bhils	125	33. Basotis	2
2. Gujar	71	34. Domar	2
3. Gopals	10	35. Bhal or Bhale	2
4. Muslims	29	36. Gond	2
5. Banjaras	27	37. Karins	2
6. Karkars	24	38. Balas	2
7. Tukars	23	39. Barwas	2
8. Karkars	19	40. Pardas	2
9. Karkars	19	41. Pards	2
10. Karkars	17	42. Labratias	2
11. Chamar	13	43. Waders	2
12. Moghis or Booris	13	44. Deldars	2
13. Pandas or Mahajans	10	45. Dhangas	2
14. Lambanis	10	46. Sadras	2
15. Ahrs	10	47. Sham	2
16. Harkar-Bagis	9	48. Daul	2
17. Adhiani, Nerthi and	8	49. Sour	2
18. Karkars	8	50. Karkar	2
19. Karkars	8	51. Karkar	2
20. Karkars	6	52. Karkar	2
21. Karkars	6	53. Karkar	2
22. Karkars	6	54. Karkar	2
23. Karkars	6	55. Karkar	2
24. Karkars	6	56. Karkar	2
25. Karkars	6	57. Karkar	2
26. Karkars	6	58. Karkar	2
27. Karkars	6	59. Karkar	2
28. Karkars	6	60. Karkar	2
29. Karkars	6	61. Karkar	2
30. Karkars	6	62. Karkar	2
31. Karkars	6	63. Karkar	2
32. Karkars	6	64. Karkar	2
33. Karkars	6	65. Karkar	2
34. Karkars	6	66. Karkar	2
35. Karkars	6	67. Karkar	2
36. Karkars	6	68. Karkar	2
37. Karkars	6	69. Karkar	2
38. Karkars	6	70. Karkar	2
39. Karkars	6	71. Karkar	2
40. Karkars	6	72. Karkar	2
41. Karkars	6	73. Karkar	2
42. Karkars	6	74. Karkar	2
43. Karkars	6	75. Karkar	2
44. Karkars	6	76. Karkar	2
45. Karkars	6	77. Karkar	2
46. Karkars	6	78. Karkar	2
47. Karkars	6	79. Karkar	2
48. Karkars	6	80. Karkar	2
49. Karkars	6	81. Karkar	2
50. Karkars	6	82. Karkar	2
51. Karkars	6	83. Karkar	2
52. Karkars	6	84. Karkar	2
53. Karkars	6	85. Karkar	2
54. Karkars	6	86. Karkar	2
55. Karkars	6	87. Karkar	2
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274. Karkars	6	306. Karkar	2
275. Karkars	6	307. Karkar	2
276. Karkars	6	308. Karkar</	

The following are the castes of persons arrested, received by transfer and voluntarily surrendered:-

Castes.	No.	Castes.	No.
1. Bhils	125	33. Basoris	...
2. Gujarars	71	34. Domars	...
3. Gopals	10	35. Bhal or Bhale	...
4. Musalmans	29	36. Gond	...
5. Banjaras	27	37. Karnis	...
6. Karkars	24	38. Balas	...
7. Thakurs	23	39. Barwars	...
8. Karkes	19	40. Pindars	...
9. Khatwars	17	41. Sonars	...
10. Minas	17	42. Mahatras	...
11. Chamaras	14	43. Waders	...
12. Moghis or Baris	13	44. Beldars	...
13. Barias or Mahajans	10	45. Dhangas	...
14. Lambanis	10	46. Gadras	...
15. Abirs	10	47. Shami	...
16. Hatkar-Borgis	9	48. Jat	...
17. Lathwari, Metia and	8	49. Dawal	...
18. Shekharwad Rajputs	8	50. Sour	...
19. Kunjars	8	51. Kayath	...
20. Mirchias	8	52. Mehar	...
21. Kols or Koris	6	53. Berarji	...
22. Dongs	6	54. Subaria	...
23. Ghosis	6	55. Julaha	...
24. Lodha or Lodhi	5	56. Gosain	...
25. Nais or Hajans	5	57. Sikligar	...
26. Dinahars	4	58. Aruh	...
27. Kaur or Kauras	4	59. Dancing girl caste	...
28. Kanbis	3	60. Bendar	...
29. Jangams	3	61. Tell	...
30. Mobis	3	62. Madwar	...
31. Yangs	3	63. Talunga	...
32. Newads	2	TOTAL	573

* Lunatic Asylum.
(a) Ten have since been sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment and one has died.
(b) Seven were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment, three to transportation for life and three to death, nineteen released, one acquitted, one died, and one escaped.
(c) Ten were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment, eight discharged and one acquitted.
(d) Seven sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment, and one released in Central India and six sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment and one discharged in Hyderabad.

SIMLA;
The 8th July 1898.

C. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. VI.

The Najib Force for the year of 1897.

Number.	Rank.	DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1897.					CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1897.					REMARKS.					
		Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired or gratuity.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by transferred from the Police.	Transferred to other Agencies.	Retransferred.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entertained.	Discharged.	Degraded.	Number.	Hindu.		Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1	Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grades.	17	6	7	...	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	8	1	2	17	On the 31st December 1897, the sanctioned scale of the Najib force consisted of—
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades.	26	10	10	1	5	26	...	...	(a) 1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	26	7	13	...	6	26	Inspectors ... 17 Deputy Inspectors ... 26 Dafadars ... 31 Najibs ... 66	
3	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grades.	31	11	15	...	5	31	...	...	...	...	(b) 1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	31	14	15	...	2	31		
4	Najibs, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades.	66	41	23	...	2	66	...	...	1	1	(c) 1	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	66	36	26	...	4	66		
	TOTAL	140	68	55	1	16	140	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	11	5	1	...	140	63	62	1	...	140		

() Murdered.
(b) Received by transfer from the Jail Department, Beagal, Buxar.
(c) Received from the Postal Department.

SIMLA ;

C. S. BAYLEY,

*The 8th July 1899.**General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.*

Yearly Return of Criminal tribes settled in Rajputana for the year ending on the 31st December 1897.

Residency, Agency, District.	1	2	Present on the 1st January 1897.	1897.		Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	1897.				Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Number present on 31st Decem- ber 1897.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls re- lated to the heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMINAL TRIBES.			REMARKS.
				Newly registered.	Abandoned or released prisoners returned.		Died.	Struck off the Register.	Abandoned.	Imprisoned.						Bigas.	Biswas.	Biswasia.	
WESTERN STATES.		...	5,806	195	112	6,113	49	2	101	67	219	5,894	5,536	5,219	3,914	1,60,794	9	9	* Of these 46 are Minas and the rest Bhils.
...	Marwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Sirohi ...	...	124	9	...	*133	...	...	...	1	1	132	108	148	281	1,391	18	...	
BIKANER	...	...	810	6	23	839	12	...	18	25	55	784	796	771	645	29,384	8	10	
HARAOI AND TONE.	...	...	47	...	...	47	1	...	2	1	4	43	46	46	65	523	18	...	
	...	...	54	...	...	54	2	...	...	1	3	51	44	37	18	586	9	11	
MEWAR	...	...	397	4	3	404	6	...	9	3	18	386	371	320	239	4,604	6	15	
	...	...	43	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	51	57	34	47	14	15	
EASTERN STATES.	...	...	56	...	...	56	1	...	...	...	...	55	58	56	55	2,294	11	...	
	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	3	7	34	5	...	† The quantity of land held by 107 men (Badaks) is not shown in the Annual Return received from this State.
...	...	...	26	1	...	27	1	...	...	...	1	26	22	22	15	132	2	...	
...	...	...	102	23	...	*130	1	...	3	...	4	126	95	68	63	110	...	...	
ALWAR	...	...	376	1	3	380	7	...	11	4	22	358	258	326	434	2,731	18	...	
JAIPUR	...	...	69	...	...	69	...	...	...	7	7	62	64	59	90	3,046	...	...	
	...	...	115	4	...	119	1	...	2	4	7	112	105	64	55	2,746	5	...	
KOTAH	...	...	9	3	...	12	...	...	†2	...	2	10	13	17	11	222	16	...	
AJMER-MERWARA	...	...	52	...	...	52	8	...	...	4	7	45	44	45	24	242	5	...	
		TOTAL	8,094	251	141	8,486	84	2	148	118	351	8,135	7,620	7,258	5,901	2,08,898	7	...	

The returns received from the Western Rajputana States are prepared for the year ending on the 31st July 1897.

SIMLA ;

The 8th July 1898.

C. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Yearly Return of Criminal Tribes settled in Central India for the year ending on the 31st of December 1897.

Residency or Agency.	1	2	State, Pargana or town where criminal tribes are settled.	1897.		Present on the 1st January 1898.	1897.				Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to the heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMINAL TRIBES.			REMARKS.		
				Newly registered.	Absconded or released prisoners returned.		Died.	Struck off the register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.					Bigs.	Biswas.	Biswals.			
MALWA.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GWALIOR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	INDORE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SAILANA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BADAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SHAMAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PIPLDA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MANDSAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MANASA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BHANPURA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JAJRA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NIMACH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Carried over																	

* This Moghia is a labourer and holds no land.

+ 3 of these not shown in the previous Return.

* This Moghia is a labourer and holds no land.

† 3 of these not shown in the previous Return.

Yearly Return of Criminal Tribes settled in Central India for the year ending on the 31st of December 1897.

Residency or Agency.	State, Pargana or town where criminal tribes are settled.	Present on the 1st January 1897.	1897		Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	1897.				Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Number present on 31st December 1897.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to the heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMINAL TRIBES.			REMARKS.
			Now registered.	Abandoned or released prisoners returned.		Died.	Struck off the Register.	Abandoned.	Imprisoned.						Bigas.	Biswas.	Biswanis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Agency—contd.																		
	Sonkach (Shahjahanpur)	62	1	1	64	5	...	2	1	8	56	20	14	8	401	10	...	
	Antri ...	7	1	...	8	...	...	2	1	3	5	13	11	4	182	17	...	
	Alot (Devas Senior Branch)	10	2	...	12	...	1	...	2	3	9	14	16	36	249	16	...	
	Dewas (Junior Branch)	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	8	110	...	...	* 3 of these not shown in the previous return.
	Gargocha ...	13	4*	1	18	...	1†	1	...	2	16	11	12	20	202	5	...	† Not shown in the Annual Return for 1896.
	Karanch Makaraum ...	34	2†	...	36	...	1	7	...	8	28	46	30	17	758	9	5	‡ Not given in the Annual Return for 1896.
	Gind Ujjain ...	171	3	3	177	12	2	11	4	29	143	209	161	125	4,361	15	18	
	Neori ...	37	3	...	40	3	...	5	1	9	31§	64	49	87	520	12	...	§ One of these is employed in the Hoshangabad Police as an Informer.
MALWA—contd.																		

BHOPAL.	Dhar State	81	4	4	89	3	...	2	...	5	84	79	58	39	1,479	15	...
	Bakhtgarh	70	1	6	77	3	...	1	1	5	72	69	47	35	1,551	14	...
BHOPAL.	Kachi Baroda	72	3	...	75	2	...	2	...	4	71	59	54	91	771	...	...
	Multhan	88	...	5	43	1	...	1	2	4	39	48	29	44	854	3	...
BHOPAL.	Bhopal	119	36	10	165	3	...	33	1	37	128	266	147	117	4,437	...	...
	Rajgarh	104	2	5	111	8	...	9	4	20	91	132	105	74	2,285	...	...
BHOPAL.	Khilchipur	47	5	11	63	3	...	12	4	19	44	102	58	99	1,261	10	...
	Karwai ...	24	7	4	35	1	...	14	...	15	20	38	24	16	356	9	...
BHOPAL.	Sutalia ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	7	11	26	1	...
	Sironj (Tonk)	17	2	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	21	20	253	13	...
BHOPAL.	Narsinghgarh	87	2	3	92	5	...	3	1	9	83	89	51	41	1,819	10	...
	Pithari	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	4	3	82	...	...
BHOPAL.	Bagli ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maksudangarh	25	4	...	29	...	...	11	...	11	18	41	26	32	330	7	...
TOTAL		2,242	119	83	2,444	99	23	169	36	327	2,117	2,652	2,255	1,806	42,653	7	6

This State sent no Annual Return for 1897.

* One of these men is blind and the other is a labourer.

SIMLA; } C. S. BAYLEY,
The 8th July 1898. } General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1853-G., dated Abu, the 20th May 1898.

From—A. H. T. MARTINDALE, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the reports cited in the margin, giving statistics of organized crime in the several Native States of Rajputana during the year 1897, and describing the progress of the measures undertaken for the settlement of the Criminal Tribes in the Province, and the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in those States in which its officers were employed during the year.

(1) No. 514-G., dated 10th February 1898, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.
(2) No. 142-G., dated 15th February, 1898, from the Political Agent, Jhalawar.
(3) No. 96-G., dated 17th February 1898, from the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.
(4) No. 48 T. & D., dated 19th February 1898, from the Resident at Jaipur.
(5) No. 664, dated 21st February 1898, from the Political Agent, Alwar.
(6) Nos. 102-G. and 110-G., dated 28th February 1898 and 4th March 1898, from the Resident, Mewar.
(7) No. 524, dated 28th February 1898, from the Resident, Bikanir.
(8) No. 258-G., dated 4th March 1898, from the Political Agent, Kotah.
(9) No. 298-T. & D., dated 9th April 1898, from the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

State.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Marwar	15	13	1
Bhartpur	8	4	1
Dholpur	...	2	2
Karauli	1	1	1
Jhalawar	4	2	...
Tonk	...	...	1
Bundi	2	1	7
Shahpura	...	...	2
Jaipur	17	11	9
Kishangarh	1	...	2
Alwar	4	6	4
Mewar	39	35	29
Partabgarh	10	...	...
Bikanir	3	8	2
Kotah	12	18	11
Sirohi	1	...	1
Jaisalmer	...	1	...
Total	117	102	89

2. As shown in the comparative statement in the margin the total number of dakaities reported as having occurred in Rajputana in the year under review is 117 as compared with 102 during the year 1896 and 89 in 1895. The increase in 1897 over 1896 is chiefly due to a rise in the number of cases reported in the larger States and in Partabgarh, and is probably attributable rather to improvement in reporting cases directly they occur than to any real access of crime.

3. The total value of property plundered is estimated at Rs. 55,548-10 as against Rs. 58,222-8 in the previous year. One hundred and eight camels and 41 head of cattle were lifted in 1897. In 1896 the figures were 6 camels and 627 head of cattle. In addition to 106 camels and 11 cattle, property to the value of Rs. 2,103-9-3 was recovered. The value of the articles recovered in 1896 was estimated at Rs. 1,534-11-3, and 4 camels and 615 head of stolen cattle were restored to their owners in the same year.

4. The estimate that 1,400 to 1,500 persons were engaged in this form of crime can be nothing more than conjecture. 197 persons were arrested and 72 convicted, the corresponding figures for the year 1896 being 107 and 37 respectively.

5. Briefly reviewing the returns of the several States in more detail, it will be seen that in Bhartpur 8 dakaitis were reported by the Darbar as having occurred during the year, none of them being of a specially serious nature. Of the 88 dakaitis said to have been concerned, 28 were, arrested and 8 convicted. Nine were released, while the remaining 11 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

6. In Karauli, as in 1896, only one case of dakaiti was reported. The value of property plundered was estimated at Rs. 116-15-0.

7. In Dholpur, no case of dakaiti was reported. A large number of the Gujars who reside on the Dholpore bank of the Chambal river, and of whom mention was made in last year's report, have been arrested and sent up for trial for complicity in cases of dakaiti in other States. The villages of this tract, locally known as the Dhang, have been brought under surveillance. The arrangements carried out by the Darbar and by Mr. Clogstoun, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, against this haunt of marauders have been markedly successful, and there is reason to hope that the adjacent States in which their operations were notoriously organized and carried on will, in future, be undisturbed by them.

It is said that there are no Criminal Tribes in the Eastern States Agency; but the Kanjars in the Bhartpur State have lately been brought under the Criminal Tribes rules and allowed to settle down temporarily in the Bayana Pargana.

8. *Jhalawar*.—Four cases of dakaiti were committed in this State. It is estimated that the number of dakaitis concerned in their perpetration was between 130 and 140. One dakait was killed and 10 were arrested. Of the latter 1 died and 9 were convicted. The total estimated value of the property plundered amounted to Rs. 5,733-12-6, of which property to the value of only Rs. 121-0-3 was recovered.

With regard to the Criminal Tribes, the Political Agent reports that "it was decided during the year that Kanjars, Sansias and Moghias were to be considered as Criminal Tribes within the meaning of the rules. As there are many Moghias in the State, who are believed to be harmless and who cannot rightly be classed as criminal, enquiries are being instituted to ascertain how each member of this tribe earns his livelihood. Lists of all Sansias and Kanjars are being prepared and steps are being taken to settle them down in accordance with the rules."

9. *Haraoti and Tonk*.—The States in this Agency appear to be comparatively free from serious crime. Only two cases of dakaiti were reported during the year in the Bundi State. The three other cases mentioned by the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, occurred in the outlying parganas of Tonk, which are under the Central India Agency.

No cases appear to have occurred in Tonk or Shahpura.

No measures for the reclamation of members of the Criminal Tribes were undertaken in Bundi. But this important subject received attention in the other two States of the Agency, and useful work was done in settling them down as cultivators.

Effect has recently been given to Mr. Tucker's suggestion that the Courts of Vakils should be allowed to decide cases of doubt as to which of two or more States would be considered as responsible for a member of a Criminal Tribe whose domicile is in question. His recommendation that a settlement should be formed in Ajmer-Merwara has frequently been mooted before, but there are difficulties attending its acceptance. As the Criminal Tribes gradually become settled, the remaining point to which he alludes, *viz.*, the practice of passing on members, will lose importance.

10. *Jaipur*.—During the year 1897, three cases of dakaiti were reported from Jaipur and one from Kishangarh. Three cases of poisoning for plunder occurred—two in Jaipur and one in Kishangarh. Besides these cases 10 dakaities were brought to light by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, six having taken place in previous years, while four were committed in Jaipur during the year under review. As noticed in last year's report, the percentage of arrests and convictions in Jaipur on account of these crimes is but small. In connection with the 17 cases in Jaipur, only 15 arrests were made, although the number of dakaitis concerned was estimated at about 170. Of the men arrested 3 were convicted, 2 were released, and the remaining 13 appear to have been awaiting their trial at the close of the year. The amount of property plundered in Jaipur was valued at Rs. 15,492-14-6, and of this large amount articles valued at only Rs. 175 are said to have been recovered.

With regard to Criminal Tribes, only 5 Baoris were settled down, and the Resident was unable to make any personal inspection of the arrangements; but he brings to notice the useful work shown in Kotputli through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department under Mr. Clogstoun's directions in bringing back and settling down many Minas who had been absent for long periods from their villages, and who, there is little reason to doubt, had been engaged in crime in districts far removed from their homes.

11. *Alwar*.—Four cases of dakaiti were reported by the Darbar against six in the previous year. The value of the property plundered is estimated at Rs. 3,868-13-6, of which property worth only Rs. 20 was recovered. Three of the person concerned in these dakaities were convicted. Steps have been taken to register the Baoris resident in this State. One case of poisoning for plunder was reported during the year.

As regards Criminal Tribes, the Political Agent reports that, under "the State Council's Notification issued in July 1897, Sansias, Kanjars, Multanis and Merwara-Kherwara and Malwi-Moghias (Baoris), resident in the State, have been brought under the operation of the rules for the control of Criminal Tribes. With a view to form an accurate and complete register of the members of the tribes named above, a special Police Officer was appointed in August last on special duty for this work.

"Of the Criminal Tribes specified above there are members of only one tribe known here generally as Baoria, who are found to be residents in the State. There are 339 Baorias scattered in about 70 villages. They all been duly registered."

12. *Mewar*.—Excluding the "Hilly Tracts" which are inhabited by Bhils and for which returns are not forthcoming, 39 cases of dakaiti were reported by the Darbar during the year 1897 in this State as compared with 35 in the year 1896. The value of the property plundered was estimated at Rs. 6,478 as compared with Rs. 18,671 in the preceding year. Although the number of dakaitis shows an increase, much of the crime was of a petty nature and in 23 out of the 39 cases the property plundered was valued at under Rs. 100. One hundred camels, 24 head of cattle, and property valued at Rs. 30-12-0 were recovered.

The local Police were not successful in recovering stolen property or in capturing offenders, as only 7 arrests were made in Mewar during the year. As the Resident observes, the State Police arrangements are comparatively defective. On the other hand, there is nothing to lead to the belief that organized crime has attained alarming proportions or that it is increasing; and from all points of view it seems preferable that, if practicable, the State itself should be persuaded to introduce Police reforms and to suppress crime than that external agency should be employed. The difficult nature of the country, its extent and the backwardness of its inhabitants conspire to obstruct rapid progress in the improvement of its internal administration; while the intensely conservative nature of the Darbar renders the imposition of novel methods distasteful and undesirable. The inevitable extension of the railway will be a patent instrument of reform, and as in other States opportunities will doubtless occur in due course of time for improving the administration without arousing the resentment or suspicion of the Darbar by precipitate measures.

13. Ten cases of dakaiti were reported from the Partabgarh State as compared with 3 in the year 1896. The majority of these were committed by Bhils. The value of property plundered has not been shown in most of the cases. About 200 persons are said to have been concerned in the commission of these offences. Of these 30 were arrested, of whom 19 were convicted, 2 were released for want of sufficient evidence, and the remaining 9 were awaiting their trial at the close of the year.

14. *Bikanir*.—Only 3 cases of dakaiti were reported against 8 in 1896, showing a satisfactory decrease in serious crime. This is attributed to the arrest and conviction of some of the principal members of the gang organized by the well-known outlaw Ude Sing, whose arrest and conviction were mentioned in last year's report. None of the three cases was serious. The property plundered consisted of 5 camels and ornaments, etc., worth Rs. 1,469-4-0. One camel and property valued at Rs. 24-10-0 were recovered. Of the 16 dakaitis

implicated 5 were arrested, and of these 3 have been convicted. The remaining two were awaiting trial at the end of the year. Colonel Vincent visited the Baori settlement in this State during his last cold-weather tour and the defects brought to light during his inspection will, it is hoped, be shortly remedied. Useful work is being done in reclaiming the Criminal Tribes in this State.

15. *Kotah*.—In this State 12 dakaitis were reported in the year under review as against 18 in the previous year. One case that took place in 1896 was brought to notice in 1897. Only two of the cases were of a serious character. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 5,765-9-3. No case of cattle lifting or poisoning for plunder occurred. The number of persons convicted in 1897 was 23 compared with 6 in the preceding year. The decrease in crime is attributed to the reorganization of the Police alluded to in the report submitted by the Political Agent, Kotah, for the year 1896.

No allusion is made in the Political Agent's report to the work done in settling down the Criminal Tribes.

16. *Western States*.—Fifteen cases of dakaiti were reported in Marwar against 13 in the year 1896, and one case of poisoning for plunder is said to have taken place.

The Sirohi Darbar reported one of dakaiti during the period under review, and the Jaisalmer report shows that not a single case occurred. These returns assuredly cannot be accepted as faithfully representing the facts. As remarked last year, most of the dakaitis in Marwar appear to have been committed by armed men mounted on camels; but it is improbable that this is a new departure, as the desert nature of the country and the distances to be traversed would naturally lead robbers to use riding camels in carrying out their operations.

Return No. 1 submitted by the Resident shows that about 100 men were concerned in committing dakaitis against 84 in the preceding year; 14 were arrested, but no less than 13 were acquitted, as the evidence was insufficient to establish their guilt. The value of the property plundered was estimated at Rs. 13,505, or Rs. 4,845 less than that stolen in the preceding year.

The Nawa mail robbery case, of which mention was made in last year's report, was eventually handed over to the Court of Vakils, which awarded a monetary decree for the total amount claimed by the Post Office in equal shares against the Marwar and Kishangarh States.

The systematic measures started by the Darbar in 1896 for bringing under more effective control the members of the Criminal Tribes were actively continued in 1897. The whole of those included in class A were registered in forms prescribed for the purpose. Arrangements were made for restricting their movements. A large proportion of them received grants of land and cattle and formal leases. The Resident personally inspected a considerable proportion of them during his cold-weather tours.

Three new thanas have been located on the border to bring under better control the Bhati Rajputs who live on the Jaisalmer-Malani (Jodhpur) frontier.

17. These figures of organized crime presented by the States must admittedly be treated with reserve. But if they can be accepted as approximately correct, it would appear that, while there is doubtless room for improvement, nevertheless having regard to the extent and nature of the countries forming the Province, and the character of their population, there is no present cause for apprehension or for the introduction of radical measures. In some States the figures are comparatively high. But a scrutiny shows that, although all the offences charged fall within the technical definition of dakaiti, a large proportion of them are of a relatively trifling character, and are practically little more than cases of theft or robbery such as occur by hundreds yearly in highly-civilized countries. A case of watch stealing in London for instance, if committed by a pickpocket with 4 or 5 confederates, would in India be designated a dakaiti, and would come within the category of organized crime. In 45 cases, the aggregate value of the property stolen was estimated by the owners themselves at only Rs. 2,050, an average of little more than Rs. 45

(about £3) for each case; while in 10 cases the value was not reported at all, and may therefore be assumed to be trifling. These figures (55) account for almost one-half of all the cases (117) in the whole Province for the year. There is no doubt a considerable amount of highway robbery and cattle-lifting in Rajputana, but very little dakaiti in the stricter sense of the term. The value again of the property taken looms large in the returns. But compared with the population and extent of the country it is small, being little in excess of £3,000 (of which part was recovered) for the entire Province; and, this apart, it will be remembered that the owners invariably exaggerate the value of their trinkets or their apparel, while five cases alone account for nearly one-half of the property stolen in the year by the so-called dakaitis. There was not a single case of mail robbery during the year, a remarkable fact, considering the wild nature of many parts of the country which the runners, often unescorted, traverse by day and night.

18. Turning to the two remaining branches of this subject there is no question that, despite unfavourable conditions, much useful work has been done

* Criminal Tribes Departmental work.

in the past year in registering the names of persons belonging to the Criminal Tribes, in settling them down to peaceful occupations, and in checking their periodical thieving expeditions. If these operations are continued systematically and patiently, they must exercise a powerful influence in reducing crime. My personal observations have been limited this year to the Western States of Rajputana. But I can testify by actual inspection during cold-weather tours in those States to the practical measures which are being carried out, especially in Marwar, for giving members of the Criminal Tribes allotments of land on secure tenures, and providing them with cattle and seed grain. The printed reports for 1896-1897 enclosed indicates the lines on which this work is being conducted in Jodhpore, and the interest displayed by the Darbar in its success. The reports of the Political Officers concerned show that similar arrangements are not being neglected in Bikanir, Tonk, Shahpura, Alwar and other States.

19. The operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in those States where its officers were employed during the year have been more particularly reviewed in the annual return lately forwarded to the General Superintendent. They were specially successful in Jaipur in connection with the troublesome Mina tribesmen; and in Dholpur, where it is hoped that a permanent check has been placed upon the bands of marauding Gujars who, for many years past, have infested the ravines on the left bank of the Chambal river.

No. 514-G., dated Bhartpur, the 10th February 1898.

From—MAJOR C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in section 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit the annual report of the working of the Department in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency during the year ending 31st December 1897.

2. (1) No cases of poisoning for plunder have been reported. Bhartpur reported 8 cases of dakaiti for plunder, Karauli one and Dholpur none.

A statement showing the description of the cases of dakaiti is herewith submitted in duplicate.

(2) No previously unreported cases of dakaiti were brought to notice by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(3) The number of dakaitis convicted by the Darbars were in Bhartpur eight, but none in Karauli and Dholpur.

(4) The number of persons charged with dakaiti and acquitted by the Darbar were in Bhartpur 9 and in Kerowli.

(5) There are no Criminal Tribes in the States of Bhartpur, Karauli and Dholpur, but in the former State, Kanjars have lately been reckoned as members of Criminal Tribes and allowed to settle down temporarily in the Bayana Pargana.

(6) Anthropometry has not been introduced in any of the three States according to the orders to the Government of India, but it is proposed to introduce experimentally the system of Finger impressions in Bhartpur; and the materials for the same are being obtained by Surgeon-Captain Drake-Brockman, who supervises the jail.

(7) Fifteen proclaimed offenders were arrested in the Bhartpur State and surrendered to the British Courts.

(8) The officials of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department attached to this Agency have done their work well throughout the year, particularly Inspector Abdu-s-Salam, who has done excellent work in the Dholpur State.

The operations against the Gujar dakaitis of Dholpur territory will form the subject of a separate report.

(9) No frontier difficulties with regard to crime have arisen in this Agency with the neighbouring Native States or British districts during the year.

(10) I have no suggestions to offer for improving the working of the Department, as I have not been long in this Agency.

No. 96-G., dated Camp *via* Deoli, the 17th February 1898.

From—A. TUCKER, Esq., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying report for the year 1897 prescribed in rule 51 of the Rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(1) The following cases of dakaiti were reported as having occurred in 1897 by the Tonk and Bundi Darbars and by the Shahpura Chiefship:—

Date.	State.	Locality.	Description.
January 25th...	Bundi ...	The village of Gudha	The houses of three sahlukars were reported to have been entered and plundered by a large number of men. The villagers did not resist them. The Bundi Police arrested two Bundi and three Mewar subjects in connection with this case, but the accused were discharged by the Court of Vakils at Deoli, where the case was sent for trial.
March 20th ...	Tonk ...	The village of Bari in the Chabra Pargana of Central India.	Two Banjaras and a Chamar camping in the village had property worth Rs. 117 taken from them by a gang of men reported to number 15, who are said to have appeared to be Kanjars. No arrests have been reported. One person was killed and five reported injured. No arrests have been reported. The work on the Chabra section of the Guna-Bara Railway was at this time in progress, and there was a large foreign population in the Pargana.

Date.	State.	Locality.	Description.
April 27th ...	Tonk ...	The village of Dilod in the Chabra Pargana.	Three persons grazing cattle were attacked by a gang of 10 or 12 persons, who drove off the cattle numbering 100 head. No arrests have been reported. One person was killed and one reported injured. The cattle were driven off toward a Gwalior village.
May 8th ...	Tonk ...	The village of Kuza in the Sironj Pargana.	This case has been under trial in the Central India Agency, with the result that a Tonk thanadar has been sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of a Karwai subject, who appears to have been killed by a pursuing party from Tonk.
June 10th ...	Bundi ...	The village of Notara	A Bania's house was plundered by a body of men said to have numbered 20 or 25. In this case also the Bundi Police arrested certain Bundi and Mewar subjects who were placed on trial before and discharged by the Vakils Court at Deoli.

Information of no cases of poisoning for plunder was received. The general result of five reported cases in a year, in which scarcity and famine prevailed, appears to me satisfactory. The Tonk Darbar is taking steps to improve its Police in the outlying parganas.

(2) I have nothing to report under this head.

(3) I have nothing to report under this head.

(4) In the Gudha and Notara cases reported from Bundi and described under (1) *supra* 5 persons were placed on trial before the Court of Vakils at Deoli and there discharged. The Bundi State is understood to have filed appeals in these two cases in the Upper Court of Vakils.

(5) The Bundi State has so far not reported any members of proclaimed Criminal Tribes as resident in or found in Bundi. In the Rajputana Parganas of Tonk the number of settled Moghias is 45; the total number of the Moghia community is 166, which includes the women and children. Nimbahera contains as many as 43 of the settled Moghias. I have not able to visit this outlying pargana in the course of the year. The Nimbahera Mogia settlements are reported to be in a satisfactory condition, and the conduct of the Moghias was good in a year of scarcity. The settled Moghias had 543 bigas of cultivated land and 73 heads of cattle. They receive from the State Rs. 227 as takavi in the year: a number of them draw takavi from Bohras.

In Shahpura settled Moghias number 55. They hold 409 bighas of land and have 73 heads of cattle. Arrangements are under consideration for collecting the Moghias from several jagir villages, where they now are, and settling them in one khalsa village. The Chiefships and jagirdars concerned are endeavouring to effect this desirable arrangement by agreement. I have personally inspected the two chief Moghia settlements in Shahpura and found the Moghias in a satisfactory condition. The returns for the year have been duly submitted by the three Motamids and despatched to the General Superintendent at Simla as early as has been practicable.

(6) I have nothing to report under this head.

(7) A Multani woman arrested in Shahpura and believed to belong to a gang of Multanis of criminal habits in Mewar was made over to the Mewar authorities.

(8) No departmental subordinates were attached to this Agency in the year.

(9) In the Gudha and Notara cases noticed *supra* the Bundi authorities have been censured for making arrests in Mewar and removing their prisoners into Bundi. In the Sironj Pargana of Tonk a difficulty has arisen regarding extradition under the Central India Extradition Rules between Sironj and the Maksudangarh Chiefship.

(10) I venture to repeat the suggestion, which I made in my last year's report, that the Courts of Vakils might be used for deciding disputed cases of liability for the settlement of members of Criminal Tribes. It seems to me very desirable and important that States in the same part of the country should proclaim the same tribes; I have already had several petty difficulties owing to the present want of uniformity. I have separately recommended, for reasons given, that a settlement for Sansias and Kanjars under the Criminal Tribes Settlement Act should be established in Ajmer, to which members of these tribes, which are proclaimed in this Agency, might be sent. I have also separately submitted that the practice of passing on members of these tribes, which is allowed in Ajmer, is contrary to the orders of the Government of India which are acted on in adjacent State territory, and have suggested that, unless Ajmer takes its comparatively numerous Sansias and Kanjars in hand they should be struck off the lists of proclaimed tribes in this Agency.

(Sd.) A. TUCKER,

CAMP *viâ* DEOLI; } *Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.*
The 17th February 1898. }

No. 48-T. D., dated Jaipur, the 19th February 1898.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., C. S., Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, in duplicate, the report, required by rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual of the working of the Departmental Agency at Jaipur for the year ending on the 31st December 1897.

2. The following officers held charge of this Departmental Agency during the year, *viz.* :—

Colonel V. E. Law from 31st January 1897 to 31st March 1897.

Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank from 31st March 1897 to 8th April 1897.

Mr. G. R. Irwin from 9th April 1897 to 31st December 1897.

3. The establishment here stood as follows on the 1st January 1897, *viz.* :—

Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dafadars ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Najibs ...	...	...	...	...	...	5

and this would have been the strength on 31st December 1897, but for the promotion of one of the two Dafadars mentioned above to a Deputy Inspectorship, the establishment on the 31st December 1897 was, therefore, as under, *viz.* :—

Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dafadar ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Najibs ...	...	...	...	...	...	5

4. Return No. I attached shows the number and description of the cases of dakaiti and poisoning for plunder recorded from information received through the Darbars, *viz.*, 16 and 3 respectively.

5. The other return No. I shows 10 cases of dakaiti and none of poisoning for plunder brought to notice by the subordinates of the Department.

6. Return No. II attached shows that there have been no cases in which conviction against the dakaitis or poisoners were obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

7. The return in question also shows that no persons charged with dakaiti or poisoning for plunder were acquitted by the Darbars, the Political Officer, or the Head of the Administration respectively.

8. In connection with the work of settling Criminal Tribes, in all five Baories, were settled down in 1897 in Relanta in Kishangarh, *viz.* :—

- (1) Kusla, son of Kana, Baori.
- (2) Bhavana, son of Chatra, Baori.
- (3) Baharmala, son of Kusla, Baori
- (4) Moti, son of Khoma, Baori.
- (5) Binja, son of Bakhroo, Baori.

The Resident at Jaipur could not make any personal enquiries into the subject of settling Criminal Tribes in the course of his tour in 1897, as the settlements were not within easy distance of the line of his march.

9. No progress in the measures adopted for the recognition of criminals was made during the year, orders having been received in January 1897 from the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, to discontinue taking measurements for the present, it being probable that the identification of criminals by means of finger prints would immediately supersede the anthropometric system.

10. Return No. II attached shows that no members of wondering Criminal Tribes were arrested during the year.

11. The return last mentioned also shows that no members of other Criminal Tribes were arrested, convicted and under trial during the year.

12. Good progress was made in the Kotputli Nizamat in bringing Minas under control. Of 34 known to have been away from their homes for various periods—some for many years—39 have been induced to return, on promise of pardon for their unlicensed absence, and have been settled down. It is to be hoped that they will not be again lost sight of. A considerable number of Jaipur Minas have been, and I hope will continue to be, arrested on the railway while returning from plundering expeditions in other provinces, travelling generally in disguise as Brahmans and under false names. Arrangements for this purpose were made by Mr. Clogstoun, Assistant General Superintendent at Ajmere, through the instrumentality of an informer, himself a Brahman. Mr. Clogstoun, to whom I desire to express my obligations for the help he has given us, while on tour with me, also inquired into the circumstances of a number of settled-down approvers whom he found to be leading respectable lives. With Mr. Clogstoun's valuable assistance in catching Minas outside the limits of the State and the new Criminal Tribes' Regulations introduced by the Darbar within Jaipur territory, I hope that these professional criminals will before long be got under proper control.

13. Statements of work done by Inspector Balram Rao, Deputy Inspectors Talib Ali and Husainu-d-din and Dafadar Riayat Ali are attached.

Inspector Balram Rao.—An inspection of the Departmental Agency at Jaipur was held by Mr. Clogstoun, the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti in Rajputana, on the 23rd April 1897, and the office was found to be in a creditable state. The Inspector was given the usual annual increment to his pay. I have found him good and careful in his office work, and consider him entitled to his next annual increment.

Deputy Inspector Talib Ali joined this Agency on the 28th March 1897 in place of Deputy Inspector Mir Rahim Ali placed on deputation at Ajmere, and has been at Kotputli ever since. His character and work have been good,

and he appears to be active in travelling about his circle. He was instrumental in capturing the celebrated dakait Ram Lal Singh, *alias* Nanji, the best bit of work done in this Agency during the year.

Deputy Inspector Husainu-d-din was a Dafadar till the 31st July 1897, and was promoted to a Deputy Inspector on the 1st August 1897. He has worked well as an office hand, and is deserving of his increment.

Dafadar Riayat Ali was promoted to the 3rd grade of Dafadars with effect from the 1st August 1897. He has been in charge of the armoury at the head-quarters of this Departmental Agency throughout the year and has worked well. He is deserving of his annual increment.

The Najibs, *viz.*, Sheocharan, Yusuf Husain, Mamdu, Deokali and Bahadur Singh (who joined this Agency on the 11th October 1897 in place of Najib Afzal Beig transferred to Ajmer) have all behaved well. They have had practically no work to do.

14. No frontier difficulties have arisen with neighbouring States or British district in regard to crime.

15. The number of letters received and issued during the year was as under, *viz.* :—

					Received.	Issued.
English	...	...	...	...	366	643
Urdu	...	...	...	...	454	738
			Total	...	820	1,021

16. Just at present I am not in a position to make definite proposals for improving the working of the Department, but I hope soon to be able to do so in a separate report.

No. 664, dated Alwar, the 21st February 1898.

From—MAJOR T. C. PEARs, Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your office letters Nos. 680-G and 1887-G, dated the 3rd March and 15th April 1896, respectively, I have the honour to forward in duplicate this office Annual Report on the Thagi and Dakaiti Operations within the Alwar State for the year ending 31st December 1897, as contained in the accompanying returns Nos. I, II and III.

2. With reference to the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 1273-G., dated the 6th April 1898, I beg to state that, under the State Council's Notification issued in July 1897, Sansias, Kunjars, Multanis and Merwara-Kherwara and Malwi-Moghias (Baoris) resident in the State have been brought under the operations of the rules for the control of Criminal Tribes. With a view to form an accurate and complete register of the members of the tribes named above, a special Police officer was appointed in August last on special duty for this work.

3. Of the Criminal Tribes specified above there are members of only one tribe known here generally as Baoria who are found to be residents in the State. There are 339 Baorias scattered in about 70 villages as detailed below. They have all been duly registered :—

59	Baorias in 11 villages in Alwar Tahsil.
55	" " 17 " " Kishangarh Tahsil.
32	" " 4 " " Mandawar Tahsil.
12	" " 3 " " Tijara Tahsil.
11	" " 3 " " Mandhan Tahsil.
80	" " 18 " " Behror Tahsil.
48	" " 7 " " Bansur Tahsil.
5	" " 2 " " Lachmangarh Tahsil.
37	" " 5 " " Ramgarh Tahsil.
339	70

4. Further progress in settling the Baorias resident in the State will be duly reported on receipt of information from the Council.

5. During the year under report only one wandering criminal, *viz.*, Jodha, son of Jairam, Kanjar, was arrested, and he was released after the usual reference had been made to the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who said that he was not required by his Department.

6. The little work there has been for Deputy Inspector Faiz Mohammad Khan has been well and carefully done, and the yearly increment of Rs. 2 to which he is entitled may be given to him. Najib Gulzar Ali is reported to be a good and steady man.

No. 102-G., dated Oodeypore, 28th February 1898.

From—MAJOR C. W. RAVENSHAW, Officiating Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Returns of dakaitis reported by the Mewar Darbar as committed in Mewar during the year 1897. These statements do not include cases occurring in the hilly tracts of Mewar, which is mostly inhabited by Bhils, and the Darbar has expressed its inability to obtain particulars of cases occurring there. Formerly when Thagi parties used to visit Mewar, this part of the country was allowed to remain exempt from Thagi operations.

2. No Inspector of the Thagi Department visited Mewar nor were any accused arrested or stolen property recovered during the year through the instrumentality of the officers of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

3. From the statements furnished by the Mewar Darbar, it will be seen that 41 cases of dakaiti were reported during the year. Of these three were unreported cases of 1896, which, though they occurred on 28th May, 16th July and 27th August, were only reported in April, June and July 1897.

In these 41 cases, two persons were killed and 34 wounded and property valued at upwards of Rs. 6,000 was stolen. The number of persons supposed to have been implicated in the dakaities was 466; of whom only 11 were arrested, 4 convicted and 7 are still under trial. In case No. 3 a portion of the stolen property was recovered by the complainant himself through the help of an informer, and in case No. 14 the stolen cattle were captured and restored to their owners by the Indore Police. In case No. 7 the camels were captured from the dakaitis by the Shahpura Police, and 4 criminals out of 12 concerned in the case were also arrested and convicted by the aid of Shahpura Police. The Mewar Darbar have not succeeded in recovering any portion of the stolen property in these 41 cases.

Of the total number of cases, 29 or 71 per cent. were committed in khalsa and 12 in jagir territory, and no cases of jagirdars sheltering criminals or obstructing the Police were brought to light during the year.

4. In July last the Mewar Darbar complained that some of the dakaitis were committed by the Minas of Godwar in Marwar. I addressed the Resident, Western Rajputana States, with a view to obtaining the co-operation of the Marwar Darbar in preventing the Minas from committing further dakaitis on the Mewar border—the Mewar Darbar has not been able to substantiate the charge brought against the Godwar Minas.

5. I have repeatedly spoken to His Highness the Maharana on the subject of improving the Police and Criminal Administration of the State, with the result that in June last an illiterate and inexperienced Rajput, named Man Sing, was appointed Superintendent of the Rajgirai. His selection has, as was anticipated, proved to be a total failure. He has not been able to trace a single case of dakaiti since his appointment; and all previous cases remain undetected as before. There is no real desire on the part of the Darbar to take any effective steps in this direction, and, as there is no official in the State capable of carrying

out or being entrusted with the Police administration, no improvement is probable without the intervention of Government.

Criminal Tribes.

6. The annual statements showing the number of Moghias registered, etc., have been forwarded to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department. There were 388 Moghias present in Mewar on 31st December 1897. Of these 283 are cultivators in possession of land, 57 are living with relations and have no land of their own, 34 are chaukidars having little or no land, 9 are labourers and 5 are prisoners.

During the year 11 Moghias died, 4 new men were brought on the register, 7 absconded and 3 returned. In the Choti Sadri District 5 Moghias were supplied with 9 bullocks for cultivation and 24 Moghias received new *patas* for land in the Chitor District.

The Moghias of Hamirgarh, Chitor, Bhindar, Kanor, Banssi, Daryawad and Bhadesar were inspected by me during my cold-weather tour. They all appeared to be fairly satisfied and had no serious complaints to make against the local officials.

7. Munshi Ikbāl Sing was appointed Thagi clerk for this Residency in August last, and, excepting that he is not able to prepare the returns in English, he has done the work required of him.

8. For reasons explained in my letter No. 541-G., dated 20th November 1897, the returns for the States of Banswara and Dungarpur have not been submitted, but those for Partabgarh and Kushalgarh will be submitted when received from the Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, to whom a reminder has been issued.

No. 524, dated Bikanir, the 28th February 1898.

From—COLONEL H. A. VINCENT, Resident, Bikanir,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, in duplicate, the Annual Report on the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bikanir State during the year 1897.

1. Deputy Inspector Chiragh Ali of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department joined the Bikanir Residency, as a departmental clerk, in August, and has since carried on the Thagi and Dakaiti work connected with this office.

2. The usual return, giving the number of dakaitis committed, is attached. It will be observed that four cases were reported during the year against eight in the previous year. The decrease is, no doubt, due to the arrest and conviction of some of the principal members of the gang organised by the well-known outlaw Udji *alias* Ude Singh. Of the four cases reported, none were serious, as no casualties occurred on either side. The dakaitis concerned numbered 21, of whom 7 were arrested, and the rest are still at large, while property, consisting of 7 camels and ornaments, etc., worth Rs. 1,748-7-0, was plundered, of which one camel and property, valued at Rs. 58-12-0, were recovered.

3. During the touring season of 1897-98 I personally enquired into the condition of the Baoris of the districts I passed through, and enclose herewith a memorandum giving the result of the inspection. The defects pointed out have been brought to the notice of the Council with the request that suitable measures should be adopted for their removal, and for the due observance in future of the rules laid down for the control and settlement of the Criminal Tribes. A corrected list of the Baoris of the places inspected has also been forwarded, with a view to the register maintained by the State being corrected accordingly.

4. The following table gives the number of wandering criminals arrested through the medium of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and the result of their trial :—

No.	Name, etc.	Remarks.
1	Sheodania, Mina of Chawandia ...	Sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 397, Indian Penal Code.
2	Jiwan Das, Shami of Birasri ...	
3	Zora, Ladkhani of Gopinathpura ...	
4	Pokharia, Baori ...	Discharged for want of proof.
5	Ramlal Singh, <i>alias</i> Nanri, of Chaukri, Jaipur ...	Died while under trial.

5. No serious frontier difficulties, in regard to crime, either with the neighbouring Native States, or British districts, are reported to have occurred during the year under report.

MEMORANDUM.

Subject.—Inspection of Baoris.

The following are the results of a personal inspection of the Baories during the touring season of 1897-98 :—

1. The registers are not kept up to date. Matters of ordinary routine, such as births, deaths, changes in domicile, are not correctly entered in the registers. I have noticed, in some instances, that children of the Baoris, though born as far back as 7 years ago, have not been registered. The deaths among the Baoris themselves and their families have also been omitted in several cases.

2. The observance of the rule requiring a report of the absconding of any Baori has been in some cases neglected.

3. The muster of Baoris, as required by section 297 of the Rules for control of Criminal Tribes, has never been taken and no roll-call books are kept.

4. *Patas* of lands have not been granted to some of the Baoris, and the Thanadars and Tahsildars of their respective circles are responsible for failing to report the matters to the higher authorities.

5. Some of the Baoris sold their bullocks last year, but in no register has any alteration been made.

6. No Motamid, as required by section 288 of the rules, has been appointed in this State to superintend the working of the rules. Under the present arrangement, the Appeal Court is considered the Motamid, and that Department cannot possibly inspect the Baoris.

7. No suitable arrangement seems to have been made for making takavi advances for the purchase of bullocks, farm implements, and seed grain as is evident from the fact that this year, in spite of good rain, the Baoris did not cultivate even half of the land held by them. On enquiries made I am led to conclude that that Baoris had not the means to purchase seed and necessary appliances for cultivating their land to the full extent.

H. A. VINCENT, *Colonel,*
Resident.

No. 258-G., dated Kotah, the 4th March 1898.

From—CAPTAIN W. STRATTON, Officiating Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit in duplicate the statement of dakaitis committed in Kotah territory and brought to notice during the year 1897.

Thirteen dakaitis are shown in the statement, but of these the first two have already appeared in last year's return, which included dakaitis up to the end of March 1897, while the present return is for the calendar year 1897. The third case is one of a dakaiti which took place in 1896, and it is shown now as it was not entered in the last annual return. There were thus only 12 dakaitis committed during the year under report, 6 of them being house dakaitis and 6 road dakaities.

2. There were no cases of cattle dakaiti or of poisoning for plunder.

3. Only two dakaitis were of a serious nature, in each of which property to the value of about Rs. 2,000 was plundered. In 7 cases arrests were made or extradition applied for by the Police. Twenty-three persons have been convicted and punished, and 7 are still under trial.

4. On the whole I think that the improvement anticipated by Mr. Irwin in his report* last year has been attained, and the measures adopted by the Darbar for re-organising their police administration are acting successfully.

5. There is no agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department located in this State.

No. ²⁹⁸_{T. & D.}, dated Jodhpur, the 9th April 1898.

From—MAJOR T. C. PEARCE, Officiating Resident, Western Rajputana States, Thagi and Dakaiti Branch, Jodhpur,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

In accordance with rule 51 of the Thagi Manual, I have the honour to submit in duplicate the Annual Report on the working of the Department under the Western Rajputana States Residency for the year 1897.

2. The accompanying statement No. I shows 17 cases as per detail below :—

				Dakaiti.	Poisoning.	Total number of cases.
Marwar cases	...	...	...	Nos. 1 to 15	+	1 = 16
Sirohi case	...	...	...	No.	17	+ Nil = 1
				Total	...	17

3. Besides the above cases, two dakaitis have been recently reported—one reported by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, which is said to have been committed in the Nagor Pargana of Marwar, and the other by the complainant, a resident of Mallani, who appears to have been looted within the limits of Banara of Jaisalmer; both cases have been referred for authentication.

4. Out of the 15 cases of dakaitis in Marwar, one case No. 12 was reported by Inspector Bhagat Singh of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and the rest by the State.

5. The total value of property plundered in the 15 cases was Rs. 13,505-14-6, of which Rs. 372-3-0 worth of property and 3 camels were recovered.

6. The number of offenders said to have been concerned in the above 15 cases was 104 or 105; of whom 14 were arrested, and of these 14, 9 were acquitted and 4 released on substantial bail for re-appearance when summoned to stand their trial, 1 is in jail under trial and the remaining 90 or 91 are at large.

7. Of the 104 dakaitis suspected, 35 are said to have been Rajputs, 5 Musulmans, 1 Brahman, 1 Shami, 2 Chakar, 1 Charan and the caste of the remaining 59 is unknown.

8. Of the 15 cases, 9 occurred on highways, 5 in the jungle and 1 in a village.

9. The number of complainants who were wounded was 14, and none were killed.

10. The above 15 cases were disposed of as follows :—

	No.
Decree passed by the State against the village where the tracks terminated ...	1
Made over to the Court of Vakils, who decided 2, 3 being still under investigation, <i>i. e.</i> , 2 at Jodhpur and 1 Jaipur ...	5
Dismissed by the State Court ...	2
Ishtihars issued by the State for the arrest of offenders ...	2
Under inquiry in Mallani Court ...	1
Result unknown or apparently the efforts of State Police have failed ...	4
Total ...	15

11. Case No. 16 is one of poisoning for plunder in Marwar, the property plundered amounted to Rs. 91, and one man was arrested on suspicion, but was acquitted by the State Faujdari Court for want of evidence.

12. No cases have been prosecuted by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, but in cases Nos. 2, 3 and 4 preliminary enquiry was made by Inspector Daulat Ram attached to this Agency, who was deputed to gather local information, and the cases were subsequently enquired into by the Phalodi Hakim who conducted the prosecution, assisted by the Inspector. The enquiry showed that it was probable that several, if not all, of the persons who were arrested in cases Nos. 2 and 3 were implicated in one or other of the dakaitis; but the evidence on the record was insufficient to justify their conviction and hence the accused were discharged by the Court. As however there were suspicious circumstances against them, they have all (except one man) been called upon to furnish substantial security to be of good behaviour for a period of two years.

13. Case No. 3 is still under investigation with the Court of Vakils, and of the 5 accused arrested, 4 have been released on substantial bail to stand their trial and to re-appear on the arrival from Sindh of Sher Muhamad in whose possession one camel out of the property plundered is said to have been found.

Previous year's cases disposed during the year.

14. In case No. 10 of 1895 one Bishna, who was mentioned in paragraph 22 of last year's report, was sent back to Jaisalmer, as the evidence against him was not sufficient for a conviction.

15. In case No. 17 of 1896 quoted in paragraph 12 of last year's report in which the investigation was shown as pending, the accused have now each been sentenced to 10 year's imprisonment by the Superintendent of Mallani with the approval of the Resident.

16. In case No. 10 of 1896 the Mahakma Khas awarded a decree for half of the amount of plundered property against the villages through which the tracks passed and at which they terminated.

17. Case No. 12 of 1896, the Nawa mail dakaiti, mentioned in paragraph 15 of last year's report, was made over to the court of Vakils, who awarded a decree against the Marwar and Kishangarh States; although the offenders in this case still remain undetected, about 18 or 20 persons suspected of complicity in the mail dakaiti, and who were arrested through the assistance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, were subsequently found to have taken part in other cases of dakaiti, robbery, etc., and were made over to the Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bikanir States; where they have been tried or are under trial.

Result of the year's work.

18. Although the year was a more favourable one than 1896, the number of dakaitis increased from 13 in 1896 to 15 in 1897. The value of property plundered was Rs. 13,505-4-6, as compared with Rs. 18,361-7-9 in 1896. This is due to the Nawa mail dakaiti last year, which alone accounted for about Rs. 10,000. The number of dakaitis concerned was 104 against 84, and the number of persons wounded was 14 against 11 of last year. The property recovered was less, *viz.*, Rs. 372-3-0 and 3 camels against Rs. 906-4-9 in 1896. These results are disappointing, and it is to be hoped that during the current

year the Darbar will take necessary measures to ensure greater activity and vigilance on the part of the police.

19. In Sirohi there was no dakaiti in 1896, and only one case occurred in 1897, *viz.*, case No. 17, in which property worth Rs. 86-5-3 was plundered: the accused 10 or 12 in number are still at large.

20. There was one case of dakaiti in Jaisalmer in 1896, and no case was reported in the year under review; but the one mentioned in paragraph 3 of this report is under authentication.

Settlement of Criminal Tribes.

21. In Marwar the Darbar, under Chapter XIV, rule 21, of the Thagi Manual, has issued an order enumerating the tribes, and castes, the members of which have now been selected for class A and brought under control.

22. The registers and returns laid down in rule 314 have since been received				and statement No. 11 herewith attached shows that 6,083* members of Criminal Tribes were brought on the register on the 31st December 1896, holding at that time 152,031 bighas 19 biswas of land. Of these during the year 118 absconded, 58 died, 142 absconders of previous year, returned and 49 were newly registered
* Baories	...	...	5,812	
Sansis	...	...	221	
Bhils	...	...	29	
Minas	...	...	20	
Koli	...	...	1	
Total			6,083	

making a total present on the 31st December 1897 of 6,098, holding 154,319 bighas 9 biswas of land, which shows favourable progress much during the year, *i. e.*, 2,287 bighas 10 biswas of land were granted during the year.

23. My predecessor when on tour inspected many members of Criminal Tribes of class A in those parganas of Marwar through which he marched, and the few complaints which he received were sent to the Darbar. I think the Darbar deserves credit for the excellent progress that has been made in settling down members of Criminal Tribes.

24. The Quarterly Jail Return received from the State Jail shows that there were 182 members of the Criminal Tribes of class A in jail on the 31st December 1897 as detailed below:—

Caste of Criminal Tribes.				IN JAIL ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1897.		TOTAL.
				Under sentence.	Under trial.	
Baoris	...	...	...	134	25	159
Sansis	...	...	...	8	2	10
Bhils	...	...	...	12	...	12
Koli	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total			...	155	27	182

25. The monthly returns of crimes received during the year 1897 in this office show 216 minor crimes committed by the members of Criminal Tribes of class A. 156 accused were arrested; of these 53 were convicted, 9 were acquitted and 94 are under trial. Of these 94, 27 are in the Jodhpur Jail.

26. I have the honour to enclose two copies of the printed reports for 1896-97 submitted by the Superintendent of Marwar Criminal Tribes, Mahta Bakhtawar Mal, and also copy of the review on it, which has been forwarded to the Darbar.† The report shows that considerable progress has been made.

I have requested that in future the Superintendent's report may be compiled for the calendar year, so that the figures may agree with those given in the report prepared in this office.

27. In *sirohi* there are now 134 members of Criminal Tribes of class A on the register, holding 1,387 bighas and 11 Biswas of land against 951 bighas in 1896 as shown in statement No. II. The Resident inspected many of them and requested the Darbar to grant them *patas*.

Only one theft was committed by a Mina of class A who is now in Jail.

The Sirohi Darbar has issued orders under rule 287, Chapter XIV, of the Thagi Manual enumerating the members of Criminal Tribes, etc.

Jaisalmer.

28. As stated in paragraph 31 of last year's report, no rules for the settlement of Criminal Tribes have been introduced in Jaisalmer; but Inspector Daulat Ram, at the request of the Jaisalmer Darbar, was deputed to make enquiries regarding the Marwar Darbar's complaints against the Bhatīs of Jaisalmer residing on the border. From the information collected by the Inspector it appeared that the cultivators on either side of the Jaisalmer-Mallani border were much oppressed by the marauding Bhatīs and Pokharna Rajputs of both States, more particularly the Bhatīs of the Bhensra, Rajgarh, Modhan and Tejmalot villages of Jaisalmer. These people who are said to be well mounted and armed habitually levy black-mail under the name of "khirni" from the cultivating and pastoral classes and exact a species of ransom for the return of stolen property in the shape of "khuri." In order to put a stop to this condition of affairs both the Marwar and Jaisalmer Darbars were addressed, and, as suggested by the Resident, the Sankra Hakim was changed and a thana was posted by the Marwar Darbar and two thanas by the Jaisalmer Darbar on the border. It is now hoped that the above arrangement may result in a more careful watch being kept over the Bhatīs on the border.

Recognition of Criminals.

29. An Alphabetical Register of the Criminal Tribes of Marwar has been prepared by the Superintendent, which may be useful for identifying any absconded members of Criminal Tribes of class A of Marwar who may be arrested in other States.

Arrest and Extradition of Criminal Tribes.

30. Fourteen members of the Criminal Tribes were arrested in Marwar, of these 12, together with the three of last year, whose cases were shown as pending enquiry, were identified and extradited to Bikanir, Sikar, Jaipur, Radhanpur, Sirohi and Mewar. The two cases of this year are pending enquiry. Nine Marwar subjects were arrested and sent back to the State by Mewar, Jaora, and Indore. Some 90 families, who had emigrated from Marwar, were sent back from Central India by Subhan Ali Khan (*vide* paragraph 34 of last year's report).

Work and Character of Departmental Agency Officers.

31. I believe that my predecessor was thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which Inspector Daulat Ram and Dafadar Ghafur Khan* performed their duties during the year under review.

* Since transferred to Ajmere.

Frontier difficulties.

32. No frontier difficulties of any importance with Native States or British districts have arisen.

Suggestion for improving the working of the Department.

33. I have not had sufficient experience of local requirements to enable me to offer any suggestions under this heading.

Review by the Resident, Western Rajputana States, on the Annual Report No. 43, dated 30th October 1897, submitted by Mahla Bakhtawar Mal, Superintendent of Criminal Tribes, Marwar, received with letter No. $\frac{6}{x-3}D$, dated 9th February 1898, from the Secretary, Musahib Ala Raj, Marwar.

1. The report shows that progress has been made in the following respects :—

- (a) The members of Criminal Tribes who have been brought under class A have been provided with 9, 335 $\frac{3}{4}$ bigas of additional land.

- (b) The number of those brought under control, *i. e.*, on the register, has also increased from 5, 716 in 1895-96 to 6, 157 in 1896-97.
- (c) The fine fund system has been introduced during the year.
- (d) In order to keep a check over the cattle of the members of Criminal Tribes, the system of branding cattle has been suggested and approved.
- (e) The number of thefts shows a decrease from 1,964 in the previous year to 1,268 in 1896-97.
- (f) The total area of land held by members of the Criminal Tribes which has been surveyed is $38,677\frac{1}{2}$ bigas and 2 biswas against $28,058\frac{1}{2}$ bigas previously measured, showing an increase of 10,618 bigas surveyed during the year. Out of $598,822\frac{1}{2}$ bigas which are in the possession of the members of Criminal Tribes of both classes, A and B, the total area held by class A is $168,773\frac{3}{4}$ bigas and by class B $430,048\frac{3}{4}$, of which $15,135\frac{1}{2}$ and 23,542 bigas, respectively, have been surveyed.
- (g) *Putas* have been granted for $140,888\frac{1}{4}$ bigas out of the total area held.
2. These results are satisfactory and reflect credit on Mahta Bakhtawar Mal.

JODHPUR; }
The 7th April 1898.

(Sd.) T. C. PEARS,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.



APPENDIX B.

No. 3044-G., dated Indore Residency, the 26th April 1898.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. W. K. BARR, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Reports prescribed by Rule 51 of the Manual for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department received from the Agencies in Central India.

Reviewing the reports individually the noteworthy points in each seem to me to be as follows :—

Gwalior.—A large increase in the number of cases of dakaiti is shown, but this increase is more apparent than real, because a great many of them were undoubtedly committed by persons made reckless by starvation, but who do not belong to the criminal classes. A number of cases are trivial, and two, in which the numbers concerned are returned as 2,500 and 400 respectively, partake more of the nature of riots than of ordinary dakaitis. The number of cases, however, in which those concerned are returned as 30 and 40, and in some cases, even 80, show that there exists more than one formidable gang of organised dakaitis. The attention of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia was attracted to this fact, and at the commencement of the present year he personally organised extensive operations in the Isagarh and Chanderi Districts. These operations have already led to the death or capture of several dakaitis, and there is reason to hope that they will finally prove completely successful. The energetic measures of the Dholpur Darbar across the border made a marked improvement also in the Bajranggarh District. The Moghias settled in Gwalior were unable to bear the strain of the famine and 19 of them absconded. The relations with the neighbouring States and Districts of British India and the arrangements for the arrest and exchange of criminals were most cordial and satisfactory.

Malwa.—The number of cases reported was 26, of which all, except four, were cases of highway robbery or cattle-lifting. The proportion of arrests to those concerned and of property recovered to that which was robbed compares very favourably with reports from other Agencies, and these results were achieved by the Darbars without the aid proffered by the Department. The condition of the criminal tribes settled in the Agency was good. Many absconders from other settlements were arrested and dealt with. The revised rules have been cheerfully accepted by the Darbars and appear to work well.

The subordinates of the Department are well reported on.

Bhopal.—The proportion between the property recovered and that robbed is not very satisfactory, being only 2 per cent.; and the details as to the number of persons concerned and those arrested in the different cases are not given.

Eight cases of poisoning for plunder are reported, but only two persons were convicted, while seven were acquitted.

A separate report is attached on the Moghia settlements which are fairly numerous in this Agency. The report shows that in many cases their condition leaves much to be desired. The number of absconders reported, *viz.*, 44, is also not at all satisfactory.

The subordinates of the Department are well reported of, except the Inspector, whose transfer the Political Agent desires.

Bundelkhand.—In the States of Orchha and Datia there are certain well-known and well organised gangs responsible for several of the cases of dakaiti reported, but the great majority of cases were, as in Gwalior, the direct result of famine. The amount of property recovered, however, compares very unfavourably with the amount robbed, being less than 1 per cent.

There are no settlements of criminal tribes in Bundelkhand.

The subordinates of the Department are well reported on and several of them recommended for promotion or increments of pay.

Baghelkhand.—Only five cases are reported and none of these was committed by organised dakaitis, but by ordinary bad characters, emboldened in one case by starvation and in the other four by the inefficiency of the police.

The apathy and negligence of the Jagirdar of Kamta are brought to notice.

Bhopawar.—In view of the increase of dakaiti caused by the prevailing famine, the Inspector was given 100 men of the Malwa Bhil Corps with whom he patrolled the country. He did excellent work in arresting several dakaitis and undoubtedly exercised a deterrent effect upon others.

Najib Indrajit Singh is also reported as having done exceptionally good work and is strongly recommended for promotion.

The want of a few experienced approvers, well acquainted with that part of the country, is urgently represented.

2. The reports as a whole seem satisfactory, except in the matter of the measures for the recognition of criminals, in which no progress is reported. The relations between the Department and the Darbars have been good. The period under review has been an exceptionally trying one and the tabulated figures do not give a just appreciation of the operations of the year. The number of cases in which dakaiti was the work of non-criminals, driven to desperation by hunger, not only swell the total number of cases reported, but, from the class of persons concerned, make arrests more difficult, and from the nature of the property stolen render any but immediate recovery impossible. Under all the circumstances the work of the year appears creditable to the Darbars, to the Assistant General Superintendent, Mr. Waterfield, and to his subordinates, who have, with one exception, been well reported on.

No. 1954, dated Gwalior Residency, the 17th April 1898.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. NEWILL, Officiating Resident at Gwalior,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in Rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department Manual, I have the honour to submit the following report for the year 1897 on the working of the Department in the States under the Gwalior Residency.

(1) Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder recorded from the information received through the Gwalior Darbar.

2. The usual Statement I is attached. Statements II and III are blank.

Statement I has been compiled from the returns submitted by the Gwalior Darbar to this office. It shows that 175 dakaitis were perpetrated against 94 in the previous year. All dakaitis, committed throughout the Gwalior State, are shown. They occurred in the following districts:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Gird Gwalior ...	1	3	12
Bhind ...	0	6	1
Bhander ...	2	7	7
Tawarghar ...	4	10	6
Sikarwari ...	2	1	1
Narwar ...	2	11	11
Sabalgarh and Sheopur ...	2	2	4
Isagarh ...	2	8	31
Bajranggarh ...	5	15	10
Bhilsa ...	7	8	8
Mangrauli ...	2	2	4
Chanderi ...	0	12	46
	29	85	141

The foregoing figures show only the dakaitis committed in Gwalior territory under the Gwalior Residency. Dakaitis committed in the Bhopawar, Bhopal and Malwa Agencies are represented separately, *viz.*—

				1895.	1896.	1897.
Nimach	...	...	...	4	3	4
Amjhera	...	...	...	3	4	12
Ujjain	...	...	...	1	1	4
Shajapur	...	...	...	2	0	5
Agar	...	...	...	1	1	9
				11	9	24
Figures of previous statement	...	...	...	29	85	141
Total				40	94	175

For easy comparison the dakaitis of the two previous years are also given.

3. The dakaitis were committed during the following months of the year:—

				1895.	1896.	1897.
January	...	...	...	2	11	16
February	...	...	...	5	7	23
March	...	...	...	4	5	17
April	...	...	...	3	4	18
May	...	...	...	5	9	21
June	...	...	...	3	6	17
July	...	...	...	3	3	8
August	...	...	...	2	3	18
September	...	...	...	3	3	5
October	...	...	...	1	16	11
November	...	...	...	4	12	11
December	...	...	...	5	15	10
Total				40	94	175

During the year no mail robberies were reported.

4. It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase during the year under report, and especially so in the Isagarh and Chanderi Districts. There has also been a slight increase in the Gwalior, Amjhera, and Agar Districts. Regarding the increase of dakaiti in the Isagarh Prant, His Highness brings to notice that some cases have been the work of organised gangs of dakaitis, while others are the result of the recent famine and scarcity, that the Karakhera and Tori gangs of dakaitis have hitherto had the credit of committing all dakaitis in these districts, but that recent operations against these gangs have disclosed the presence of other dakaitis, of whom 15 have already been arrested, who have confessed to many dakaitis.

I would add that, at the commencement of 1898, His Highness personally organised extensive operations against the amnestied and other dakaitis in the Chanderi and Isagarh Districts. Some have already been shot and a few captured, and there is fair reason to hope that the extensive operations, now going on, will meet with success.

5. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the Bajranggarh District. I was informed a few days ago that no Gujar gangs have, as heretofore, come from Dholpur territory since March last. This is doubtless owing to the great help which the Dholpur Darbar has afforded by their recent energetic measures against their Gujar dakaitis. Since April last 52 offenders, asked for by the Gwalior Darbar, have been handed over. Of these, 15 have already been

sentenced to term of ten years and upwards, and the remainder are under trial.

6. The petty States under the supervision of the Gwalior Resident have reported the occurrence of the following cases of dacoity and cattle-lifting :—

					1896.	1897.
Sirsi	...	...	...	...	1	3
Raghugarh	...	...	...	...	0	2
Umri	...	...	...	...	1	6
Agra Barkhera	...	...	...	...	0	3
Chabra	...	...	...	...	2	3
Dharnaoda	...	...	...	...	1	3
Bhadaura	...	...	...	...	2	1
Garra	...	...	...	...	1	3
Paron	...	...	...	...	2	0
Kaniadhana	...	...	...	...	2	0
					—	—
Total	...				12	24
					—	—

The statement attached shows that seven cases of cattle-lifting are included, and that most of the dakaitis were technical cases, attributable to the prevailing scarcity.

It may be noted that the total number of dakaitis committed during the past year within the scope of the Gwalior Residency amounted to 165 compared with 97 of the previous year.

(2) Number and description of cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder brought to notice by the subordinates of the Departmental Agency, or which has been enquired into by the Thagi and Dacoity Department.

7. The Departmental Agency stationed at Gwalior brought to notice and enquired into the following offences :—

- (a) A case of dakaiti in Mauza Mahodra in the petty State of Bhadaura which on enquiry by the Bhadaura authorities was found to be of a trivial nature.
- (b) A dakaiti in the house of one Seth Kaluram Bihari Lal at Kasba Raghugarh, which on enquiry by the Raja turned out to be only a theft case.
- (c) The following cattle-lifting cases said to have occurred in Sawan (July) of Sambat 1953 (A. D. 1896) :—

- (1) Galon ...
 - (2) Khara ...
 - (3) Sub Ruk ...
 - (4) Dawan in Dharnaoda,
- } In Raghugarh,

the last of which has been authenticated by the Thakur.

- (d) Dakaiti cases occurring at Birkheri in Dharnaoda and Pura in Kaniadhana.

8. On a reference from the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and

(1) Dakaiti on the Dhodur Road, Pargana Sheopura, Elaga Gwalior.

(2) Dakaiti on the Kacha Road of Mouza Laotha, Pargana Jaura, District Sikarwari.

(3) Dakaiti in Mouza Bhatnawar, Pargana Pori, District Narwar.

(4) Dakaiti in Mouza Nidhan, Pargana Jaura, District Sikarwari.

Dacoity, Rajputana, the Gwalior Darbar authenticated the four dakaitis noted in the margin, but they were unable to authenticate other dakaitis enquired after at Jat Chauki Kawa and Sirsi Man, as the parganas had not been given.

At the request of the Assistant General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Indore, Nirpat Singh of Dhond in Karera, a released convict, was re-arrested by the Durbar authorities.

(3) and (4) Number of dakaits or poisoners, convicted by the Darbar, specifying the cases in which conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Number of persons, charged with dakaity, or poisoning for plunder, acquitted by the Darbar, the Political Officer, or the head of the administration respectively.

9. The following statement shows the number of criminals in dakaiti cases, convicted, or acquitted by the Gwalior Darbar, during the year 1897. No cases of poisoning for plunder are reported :—

The appendix shows the cases dealt with by the Resident in his Court.

Place where dakaiti occurred, with Pargana and Zilla.	Date of occurrence.	Number of criminals convicted.	Number of criminals acquitted or released.	Remarks showing escapes or deaths.
(1) Tola Pahari, Pargana Pichore, District Chanderi.	4th January 1897 ...	1	...	
(2) Nashi, Pargana Gohad, District Tawarghar.	28th December 1896 ...	2	...	
(3) Rahari, Pargana Teonda, District Bhilsa.	20th January 1896 ...	3	5	
(4) Akora, Pargana Umri, District Bhind ...	21st October 1896 ...	9	2	
(5) Akbarpur, Pargana and District Gird Gwalior.	14th February 1897 ...	6	...	
(6) Seroha, Pargana and District Narwar ...	29th December 1896 ...	4	1	
(7) Bursye, Pargana Karera, District Chanderi	9th January 1896 ...	2	...	
(8) Ratwai, Pargana and District Gird Gwalior	13th October 1896 ...	5	...	
(9) Doongasria, District Isagarh ...	6th January 1897 ...	11	1	
(10) Kherai, Pargana Daboh, District Bhandar	11th February 1897 ..	2	...	
(11) Khairoria, Pargana Karera, District Chanderi.	9th May 1897 ...	4	...	
(12) Chirola, Pargana Pachar, District Mangoli.	26th December 1896 ...	8	13	
(13) Pewye, Pargana Chachora, District Bajrangarh.	10th March 1897 ...	1	...	
(14) Rampura, Pargana Karera, District Chanderi.	26th July 1896 ...	7	4	
(15) Aroli, Pargana Gormi, District Tawarghar	27th November 1896 ...	5	2	
(16) Baner Khurd, Pargana Ranod, District Isagarh.	13th December 1896 ...	3	...	
(17) Salmana, Pargana and District Sheopur ...	2nd February 1897 ...	10	1	
(18) Godraon, Pargana Nalkhera, District Agar	1st December 1895 ...	6	...	
(19) Mouzapura, Pargana Daboh, District Bhauder.	20th January 1896 ...	10	4 and 1 pardoned.	
(20) Chungdeni, Pargana Kolaras, District Isagarh.	11th February 1896 ...	5	...	
(21) Sikroda, Pargana Jaura, District Sikarwari	26th August 1895 ...	3	...	
(22) Jhini, Muzra Birkhera, Manpura, Pargana Karera, District Chanderi.	28th June 1896 ...	8	...	
(23) Powe, Pargana Mahagaon, District Bhind	10th July 1896 ...	3	11	
(24) Janghar, Pargana and District Isagarh ...	16th April 1896 ...	11	2	
(25) Mamoni, Pargana and District Narwar ...	28th September 1896 ...	3	...	
(26) Richai, Pargana Karahal, District Seopur	26th February 1897 ...	6	1	
(27) Baroh, Pargana Bagchini, District Sikarwari	7th February 1897 ...	4	...	
(28) Tera, Pargana Lahar, District Bhandar ...	24th March 1897 ...	3	4	
(29) Karaoti, Pargana Bhitwar, District Narwar.	6th January 1896 ...	7	...	

Place where dakaiti occurred, with Pargana and Zilla.	Date of occurrence.	Number of criminals convicted.	Number of criminals acquitted or released.	Remarks showing escapes or deaths.
(30) Naori Kalan and Chola wali, Pargana Sipri, District Narwar.	28th September 1896 ...	4	...	...
(31) Berara Supan, Pargana and District Bhandar.	27th March 1897 ...	11	...	...
(32) Chauki, Pargana Sipri, District Narwar ...	23rd February 1897 ...	1	3	...
(33) Lulluuri, Pargana Daboh, District Bhandar	30th June 1897 ...	4	1	...
(34) Samalia, Pargana Bijapur, District Sabalgarh.	15th October 1896 ...	2	...	...
(35) Pudra, Pargana Pichore District Chanderi	4th January 1897 ...	4	...	2
(36) Bilita Buzrug, Pargana Pichore, District Chanderi.	17th January 1897 ...	6	...	...
(37) Tenhra, Pargana Karera, District Chanderi.	26th June 1891 ...	3	4	1
(38) Bhairassa, Pargana Kolaras, District Isagarh.	28th December 1896 ...	8	...	...
(39) Baori, Pargana Bagchini, District Sikarwari.	27th December 1896 ...	1	...	...
(40) Jungle of village Samer, Pargana Sonkach, District Shajapur.	7th July 1897 ...	2	3	...
(41) Pugra, Pargana Pichore, District Chanderi	7th July 1897 ...	6	...	...
Total	...	204	63	3

Appendix (Resident's Court).

(1) Amlia in Raghugarh	...	4th July 1895	...	2	...	...
(2) Bilkheri in Agra Barkhera	...	24th February 1897	...	1	...	...
(3) Ditto ditto	...	24th March 1897	...	2	...	...
(4) Bilkheri in Dharnaoda	...	18th March 1897	...	9	...	...
(5) Pura in Kaniadhana	...	2nd December 1896	...	...	8	...
Total	...	...	...	14	8	...

10. The following information is recorded from the reports received from time to time during the year from the Moghia Motamid at Bhelsa. The reports were forwarded to the General Superintendent and give details of the whereabouts and parentage of the persons concerned :—

(1) Mogbias and Baories, who absconded

1. Makunda.
2. Zalim.
3. Balakdas.
4. Mahadev.
5. Bharat Singh.
6. Hari.
7. Tika.
8. Dayaram.
9. Pancham Singh.
10. Pitam Singh.
11. Lallu.
12. Jodha.
13. Heera.
14. Buddha.
15. Shama.
16. Popa.
17. Dayaram.
18. Lachman, and
19. Chatra.

(2) Moghias and Baories arrested and sentenced to imprisonment.	(a) For absence without permission ...	Tika.
	(b) For theft ...	Kanhya.
	(c) For house-breaking ...	1. Birbhan. 2. Kanha. 3. Ramchand. 4. Onkar. 5. Parsaram. 6. Hira. 7. Ramlal, and 8. Hariram.
(3) Moghias and Baoris, who came in and gave themselves up of their own accord.		1. Ramlal. 2. Tika, and 3. Kanhai.
(4) Moghias and Baoris absent with permission		1. Dewa. 2. Kishna. 3. Lallu. 4. Mani Ram. 5. Balak Das. 6. Ramchand. 7. Ramprasad, and 8. Bharat Singh.
(5) Moghias and Baoris arrested in Gwalior and sent to foreign territory.		1. Deogir. 2. Bhawana. 3. Bhima. 4. Ratna. 5. Kalyan, and 6. Devi Singh.
(6) Moghias and Baoris arrested in foreign territory and sent to Gwalior.		1. Lallu. 2. Gora, and 3. Tulsia.
(7) Moghias and Baoris released from Jail		1. Hira Singh. 2. Deogir. 3. Moti. 4. Lachhman. 5. Pitam Singh. 6. Bhima, and 7. Ramprasad.
(8) New settlers		1. Chatra, Mussamats— 2. Miran. 3. Heeri, and 4. Soni.

11. A communication was sent on the 2nd April 1897 by the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, Indore, to the Gwalior Moghia Motamid, enquiring what arrangements were made for the maintenance of the Moghias and of the condition of the tribe in the time of scarcity. The Motamid, in his reply, reported to this office that, since the inspection by the Assistant General Superintendent of the Bagris in February last, they have been repeatedly advised to take advantage of Famine relief works, but without avail. At the Motamid's suggestion the Darbar sanctioned the distribution of 20 Manies of grain. The Motamid further reported that no Bagries were allowed to emigrate.

(6) The progress of the measures adopted for the recognition of criminals.

12. No progress made.

13. In his Rubkar, dated 23rd March 1897, No. 244, the Political Agent

(7) The number of wandering criminals arrested in Bhopal reported that a gang of poisoners, consisting of 40 persons, had arrived at Ujjain and the adjoining districts, who administered stupefying drugs to boys and girls wearing ornaments and carried them away; and that sometimes they killed them and took off their ornaments. In some places they practise as native Hakims and administer poison in their doses—more especially the gang administer poison in parshad (religious present). Copies of this Rubkar were forwarded to the Gwalior Darbar and the petty States of this Agency with a view to arrest them. Probably some of the gang visited Guna, where some sweets, said to have been poisoned, was offered to a child on 25th March 1897.

14. Establishment—

(8) The work and character of each subordinate of the Department with an opinion as to whether such subordinate is entitled to any yearly increment that may be due to him.

Inspector	...	Wilayat-ulla Khan.
Deputy Inspector	...	Barakat Ali (now on privilege leave).
2 Dafadars	...	{ 1. Yadu Rao. 2. Kanbai.
4 Najibs	...	{ 1. Tulsiram. 2. Subhan Ali. 3. Riazud-din. 4. Krishna Rao.

Since I took charge in November last nothing has occurred to warrant me in recommending any of the subordinates for any increments. Regarding their character I propose reporting on this confidentially.

15. Difficulties have not arisen in arresting offenders who have escaped into British Districts. The arrangements for

(9) Frontier difficulties in regard to crime which may have arisen with neighbouring States or British Districts.

the arrest of criminals and watching their movements, made with the Dholpur authorities, have been friendly and

successful, as well as with the States of the Bundelkhand Agency. The Magistrates of Lalitpur and Jhansi have always been ready and energetic to assist the Darbar on their respective borders, and I feel assured that they will acknowledge to receiving the same assistance from the Gwalior Durbar.

16. As I only took charge in November last and have not had an opportunity to visit the dacoit-infested districts and Moghia settlement, I hardly yet

(10) Suggestions for improving the working of the Department.

feel in a position to remark upon the working of the Department or for suggesting improvement.

No. 411, dated Sehore, the 6th February 1898.

From—CAPTAIN L. S. NEWMARCH, Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

In accordance with paragraph 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and for transmission to the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the accompanying report by me on the operations of that department during the year 1897.

Memorandum by the the Political Agent in Bhopal on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bhopal Agency for the year 1897 as required by rule No. 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual.

- (1) Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder recorded from information received through the Darbar. Eighty-one cases of dakaiti were recorded from information received through the several States. Details as under:—

Name of State.	Number of cases.	Value of property plundered.	Value of property recovered.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhopal	58	32,589 7 9	1,066 8 3
Indore District ...	11	4,785 10 0	458 12 0
Gwalior District ...	4	5,177 6 0	...
Siironj Pargana of Tonk ...	2	5,664 14 0	...
Narsinghgarh	3	572 7 3	...
Karwai	1	856 2 0	...
Pathari	1	770 0 0	379 0 0
Piplianagar	1	115 5 0	0 6 0
Total	81	50,481 4 6	1,904 10 3
As compared with figures of last year.	43	42,559 2 3	680 1 0

- Eight cases of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year by the Bhopal Durbar, in which 20 persons were poisoned and nine persons died. Rs. 100-6-0 worth of property was plundered, out of which property worth Rs. 0-4-6 was recovered.
- (2) Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder brought to notice by the subordinates of the Departmental Agency, or which have been enquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.
- Twenty-eight cases of dakaiti—all in the Bhopal State—were brought to notice by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, in which property to the aggregate value of Rs. 20,201-11-9 was plundered, and Rs. 647-6-0 worth was recovered.
- The Departmental Agency also made enquiries in four dakaiti cases *viz.*, one in Narsinghgarh, the second in Pathari, the third in Sironj and the fourth in Piplianagar, the occurrences of which were reported by the States concerned.
- The Government Railway Police on the Indian Midland Railway reported the occurrence of a poisoning case, in which a gateman and his family, consisting of three persons, were poisoned at a level crossing gate, 1½ miles from Bhopal Railway Station towards Ujjain. None died, no property was plundered, nor can the number of poisoners be ascertained.
- (3) Number of dakaitis or poisoners convicted by the Darbar, specifying the cases in which conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.
- Sixty persons were convicted for dakaitis in the Bhopal State, and of this number the conviction of one man, *viz.*, Pema Moghia, concerned in the Debipura dakaiti, was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.
- (NOTE.—This includes 18 persons convicted during the year by the Political Agent in Bhopal for being concerned in dakaities committed by them in several minor States.)
- *Two poisoners were convicted by the Bhopal Darbar.
- (4) Number of persons charged with dakaiti or poisoning for plunder acquitted by the Darbar, the Political Officer or the Head of the Administration respectively.
- Ninety-one persons charged with dakaiti were acquitted by the Bhopal Darbar, five by the Political Agent in Bhopal and none by the Head of the Administration.
- Seven persons charged with poisoning for plunder were acquitted by the Bhopal Darbar.
- (5) The work done in settling criminal tribes and the results of personal enquiries into the subject made by the Political Officer in the course of his tour.
- Inspected the Moghia settlement in the following States :—
- Karwai, Sironj (of Tonk), Maksudangarh, Khilehipur—in my cold weather tour. My notes regarding them are attached. The other settlements will be examined by Mr. Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, because the Moghias are the special charge of that Department. Mr. Waterfield's report has not yet been received, but it can be included in the review of the year 1893 to which it will more properly belong.
- (6) The progress of the measures adopted for the regulation of criminals.
- Nil, i.e.,* if this refers to anthropometry.
- (7) The number of wandering criminals arrested, identified and extradited.
- Ten Moghias of Bhopal State were arrested in Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh and extradited to Bhopal.
- (8) The work and character of each subordinate of the Department, with an opinion as to whether such subordinate is entitled to any yearly increment that may otherwise be due to him.
- Inspector Habibu-l-Rahman is a very unsatisfactory officer. His conduct in one case of fabricating false evidence is now under enquiry by Mr. Waterfield.† I have no confidence in Habibu-l-Rahman, and I hope it will be possible to send me another Inspector in his place.
- Chajju Singh is a smart, able and zealous officer; thoroughly trustworthy. I recommend him for promotion.

* These convictions are not shown in the Return (C. S. B.)

† The enquiry failed to establish the charge against the Inspector (C. S. B.)

	Inayat Husain has not had much to do, but has worked satisfactorily. I recommend him for any increment of pay to which he may be entitled. About the Najibs I do not know enough to write with confidence.
(9) Frontier difficulties in regard to crime which may have arisen with neighbouring Native States or British Districts.	Except in Sironj there have been no frontier difficulties. In Sironj the officials, as a rule, do not aid in the arrests of criminals, and this is notably the case when such criminals are required by the neighbouring States of Maksudangarh and Karwai. The matter has been separately brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General.
(10) Suggestions for improving the working of the Department.	The great want is an Inspector who can read and write English, for which Romanised Urdu, especially "as she wrote" by Inspector Habibu-l-Rahman, is a very poor substitute. My predecessors have urged this before and I urge it again. Two more Najibs are required at Sehore. Experience has shewn this, I hope the staff will be increased to that extent. Arrangements have been made by me in communication with the General Officer Commanding the Narbada District for the annual musketry course to be carried out at Sehore by a native officer or non-commissioned officer of the Bhopal Battalion. It would be an improvement if the Najibs were all to live in the railway serai at Sehore which is outside the town and in every way suitable. This matter has been brought to the notice of the General Superintendent.

L. S. NEWMARCH,

The 6th February 1898.

Political Agent in Bhopal.

Notes made by the Political Agent in Bhopal on his inspection of the Moghia settlements of certain States during the cold weather tour of 1897.

Karwai, 28th October.—Inspected the Moghia settlement this morning. There is only one settlement now in Karwai, and that is within a mile of the town. There is said to be one Moghia at Sherwasa, but I did not know that when I passed through that village. He is said, however, to be a good cultivator and a reclaimed character who gives no cause for anxiety. The Sherwasa Moghia (Gopi) now pays full rent for his land.

On the 1st January 1897 there were 34 registered Moghias in Karwai, and this morning there were only 14.

One (Lachmana) has lately been killed by the Sironj Police, one lives at Sherwasa; there are three in the Mahmuda Jagir and 14 at Karwai, and 15 have run away since the 1st January 1897.

There is no reason apparent why 15 men should have run away since 1st January 1897. It may be due, and I think is due, to the fact that they are strictly kept and do not like the restraints of their life here. I can discover no other reason, such as harsh treatment, for all the remaining Moghias admitted to me that each had 20 bigas of land, and at least one pair of bullocks (in some cases more), that they had each received for food grain $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, or 100 seers since the 1st January 1897, and that for seed-grain they had each received an average of 92 seers since the 1st January last. These are liberal allowances considering that last year (1896) was the first year in which they had been required to pay half the normal rates of assessment.

This year they will again be required to pay the same. One Moghia only asked for a remission, but he could give no sufficient reason for his request.

The Munsarim, Yusuf Ali, appears to be a good executive man, but he is not handy with his registers and records of details, *e.g.*, as to what each Moghia sowed or reaped in any one year, and I have warned him that if he does not improve it will be necessary to replace him by another man. In a small colony of 14 Moghias he ought to know every detail about every man, and this is far from being the case. Yet this is his sole work, and he lives on the spot.

All the Moghias—men, women and children—appeared to be in good condition. Their huts were miserable dwellings of thatch, but not inferior to the huts of many cultivators. I am going to build another well for them. The Moghias of the Mahmuda Jagir—only three in number now—have not hitherto been under efficient control owing to the jealousy of the late Jagirdar who has for long past been trying to establish a position independent of the Karwai State, and has constantly resented any interference by the Nawabs. I have no doubt that he is nothing but an ordinary Jagirdar, with no exclusive rights; but the Karwai Chiefs have hitherto been too weak or too timid to assert their rights. The Jagirdar is now dead; however, the adoption of his heir, who is a boy, about six years of age, has not yet been confirmed, and during the minority the State will administer the Jagir in the interests of the minor. I therefore propose, after the next rabi harvest is reaped, to transfer the Mahmuda Moghias to Karwai, and debit the cost of their maintenance (if any) to the Jagir, *i.e.*, from the cost of their maintenance, will be deducted any revenue paid by them, and to it will be debited a proportionate share, *e.g.*, $\frac{3}{17}$ of the charges; for supervision.

This transfer will be in every way advantageous and will remove the not infrequent incursions of Gwalior and Sironj Police into Mahmuda to discover imaginary dacoits in real dacoities.

Sironj, 1st November.—I inspected the Moghia settlement about 3 miles out of Sironj.

The management is unsatisfactory.

Not a single Moghia has the regulation 20 bigas of land: seven have no land at all: twelve have no bullocks: one man has only 5 bigas, another only 6, another only 8. One man had received bullocks from the State, but they were unfit for work.

There are only 18 male Moghias altogether: and since 1st February 1897, when the present Munsarim was appointed, three men have deserted, but of these two have returned.

Fourteen men have been given a moderate—perhaps a sufficient—amount of seed-grain, and all have subsequently paid for it.

The settlement is of eight years' standing and therefore full rent is demanded of them. It appears to have been paid by those who happen to cultivate any land, and there are very few arrears.

They all asked for leave to watch the fields at night which they represent as being devastated by wild animals. I have recommended to the Darbar that this leave should be given to those who are good cultivators only, and should be regarded as the reward of good conduct.

One man (Ranjit) asked to be reimbursed the price of a gun which had been taken from him. About this I have written to the Darbar.

The huts they occupy are above the average. Another well is required, and a tank might easily be made to catch the water running off the hill, at the foot of which their fields lie. The Darbar will be addressed accordingly.

The Munsarim appears to be a good man.

My information is derived directly from the Moghias in the absence of all State officials: it was subsequently verified by the Munsarim's registers: so I am satisfied that it is correct.

Maksudangarh, 6th November.—The Moghias. These are settled at Kolarus, 2 miles from Maksudangarh. Present 19 men, including 2 boys: about 12 ordered to be enrolled by the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti.

All have the minimum (20 bigas) of land and some have much more. All have at least one pair each of bullocks: and the bullocks are exceptionally good.

The registers are well kept. Fifteen men have run away since March 1897: no reason assignable. These Moghias have been settled in the State for eleven years, but at Kolarus only for four years. They have not yet, however, paid any revenue: for this failure I think the Munsarim is responsible. He has been in charge of these same Moghias for six years, but has apparently not yet tried to collect revenue from them. I have told him that, as their crops this year are very good, half the usual revenue is to be levied from them all, and that he will be responsible for its collection. He is a very smart man—probably too smart for the good of the state.

The site of this settlement is good: there is abundance of water (6 or 7 wells), and the Moghias each had over three maunds of seed in June last.

So far as the Superintendent of the state is concerned, the management of this settlement is good: so far as the Munsarim is concerned, it is unsatisfactory.

Khilchipur, 16th November.—Moghias of Khilchipur. These are settled in three villages—Bamangaon, Chamari and Bijpati, about 12 miles from Khilchipur. I rode out this morning to see these settlements.

Bamangaon.—On register 15: present 12. Since 1st January 1897, 12 men have fled away and four have been imprisoned.

They all have 20 bigas of land each, but they do not all cultivate that amount; four men have only one bullock apiece. All have had sufficient seed and food-grain this year.

Nearly all the men have been here for more than three years, but they pay no revenue.

The Moghias live in a small hamlet adjoining this village, but there is a great want of water for purposes of cultivation.

One boy, Gulab, aged 13, but looks more, is not registered, and has neither land nor bullocks. The Munsarim was told to register him, and to see that he was given land and bullocks.

There is a Thanadar in charge of the colony, but he has only been in charge of it for four months.

The wives of the men in jail complained that they had no one to cultivate their land for them.

The points calling for attention will be brought to the notice of the Darbar.

One Panni, wife of Kaniram, had one of her bullocks distrained 2½ years ago, and the case is said to be still under enquiry.

Amedia, son of Lachman, aged 14, ordered to be registered, and supplied with land and bullocks.

The village of Bamangaon itself contains all castes other than Moghias.

Chamari—14 registered, present 9: 5 in jail.

Two men have no land, one has no bullocks, two men have only one bullock: one woman has 20 bigas, but no bullocks: all have had sufficient seed of food-grain: nearly all have been settled for four years, but pay no revenue: want of water for cultivation: there is no well, but a nalah.

Gangi, wife of Gangaram, whose husband is in jail, has only one biga of land and one bullock.

Radha, wife of Kalu, is in similar circumstances.

Deo, widow of Moti Jemadar, has no bullocks.

There are all castes in this village, and the Jagirdar who owns most of the land round it wishes to oust the Moghias from it.

All defects will be brought to the notice of the Darbar, and such action as is necessary will be taken.

Bijapati.—A new village founded this year, consisting exclusively of Moghias.

Registered 30, present 25 : one dead : two in jail : two have fled.

All, except two, have 20 bighas of land apiece, and these two have only just returned to the village. Nine men have not got two bullocks each. They have all seed-grain in varying quantities from Rs. 5 worth downwards.

They have all had sufficient food-grain, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer per diem. The seed and food-grain has been recovered from them.

There are two wells, but one of them is bad, and generally there is a want of water for cultivation.

One boy complained that his father Gangaram had been killed in the village of Gareth by one Kishna Dangi, and that no proper enquiry had been made. It will now be made, and such action as is necessary in respect of defects will be taken.

L. S. NEWMARCH,

Political Agent in Bhopal.

The 6th February 1898.

No. 21-I., dated Nowgong, the 24th-25th February 1898.

From—CAPTAIN J. R. C. COLVIN, I. S. C., Political Agent in Bundelkhand,

To—The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department (through First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.)

In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 51 of the rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, I have the honor to forward a report of the working of the Department in the Bundelkhand Sub-agency.

2. The return herewith attached gives details of all dakaitis committed during the year under review.

The returns for the past three years when summarised are as follows :—

Number of dakaitis,	Persons concerned.	Arrested..	Property looted:		Recovered.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1895 ... 9	100	21	4,033	4 6	6 3	9
1896 ... 23	346	173	10,222	5 9	786	5 3
1897 ... 41	492	108	10,867	1 0	83	13 3

The above figures would tend to show a steady increase in the number of cases of dakaiti and the persons concerned therein, whilst the numbers arrested, and the amount of property recovered, compare unfavourably with those of previous years.

3. These figures will, however, I think, on closer examination, prove to be less unsatisfactory than they would at first sight appear.

Firstly.—Many of the cases reported as dakaitis, though falling within the technical definition of that offence, have not been the work of well known and organised gangs—but the outcome of the recent bad years and general distress, and have been perpetrated by a few local badmashes incited to commit such offences in the hope of securing grain and other food materials to satisfy immediate wants—and the men so banded together to seize an opportunity which may have offered itself have ceased to exist as an organized gang after the perpetration of the offence and the consequent passing away of the temptations suddenly placed in their way of readily and easily acquiring food.

Secondly.—Of the total number shown as having been concerned in dakaitis in 1897, 126 have been concerned only in grain and small petty dakaitis, the outcome of famine; whilst similarly of the total amount of Rs. 10,867 shown as the value of property looted, Rs. 1,726-10-6 represents the value of

property looted on account of such dakaitis. This would leave the return on account of what may be fairly termed as 'famine dakaitis' as follows :—

Dakaitis.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Property looted.			Recovered.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
11	126	24	1,726	10	6	7	14	0

4. Even, however, after the above allowances have been made, the figures which after such reduction would stand as follows do not compare altogether favourably with those of 1896 :—

Cases.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Looted.			Recovered.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
30	266	84	9,140	6	6	75	15	3

The falling off is not, however, such I think as to be cause for any anxiety, and I am unable to attach any blame to any of the staff of the Agency who have throughout worked energetically and zealously.

5. The main point in which the return for the present year compares unfavourably with the previous year is in the numbers arrested with regard to the numbers concerned. This, however is, I think, again to be traced to the same cause.

In all cases of what I have called mere "famine dakaitis" frequently a large number of men have collected to commit the offence and have immediately afterwards disbanded and left but little trace; whilst the nature of the property looted has, moreover, left but little clue to work upon; whilst the Darbars have, in many cases, not regarded such offences as serious dakaitis and have not displayed the energy or interest in working them out which such more serious cases would have excited; and consequently, for the numbers concerned, a larger proportion have escaped detection and arrest.

6. Again I would invite attention to the fact that out of the total return for 1897 as shown in paragraph 2 above—

Cases.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Looted.			Recovered.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
9	143	15	6,565	2	0	15	3	9

were all committed in Orchha and Datia by gangs of well known and proclaimed dakaitis under the leadership of Gajraj Singh of Bakshanpur and Dalip Singh and Nahar Singh of Karar Khara belonging to Gwalior territory, who after committing these dakaitis in the above-mentioned States have immediately retired across the Bundelkhand border into Gwalior.

7. The 41 dakaitis were distributed between the various States in this Agency as shown below :—

Datia.—14 dakaitis, of which 7 were worked out—*viz.*, (1) Teletha, (2) Roor, (3) Malak Pahari, (4) Bara, (5) Bara Bazurg, (6) China, (7) Sakwa. Of these 3 were worked out by the Thagi and Dakaiti Sub-agency and 4 by the Datia Darbar. In the total 14 cases there were 208 persons concerned :—

Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	43
At large	...	...	...	...	...	165

Panna.—11 dakaitis of which 5 cases—*viz.*, (1) Lahariya, (2) Methan, (3) Methan jungle, near the Bajoria Nullah, (4) Lunwaha, (5) road between Kari and Jamanjhari—were cases of pure famine dakaiti.

In the total 11 dakaitis there were :—

Persons concerned	...	...	...	...	96
Arrested	...	...	...	...	10
At large	...	...	...	...	86

Of the 11 dakaitis, 3 cases only were worked out by the Panna Darbar.

Bijawar.—6 dakaitis, of which 2—*viz.*, (1) Jakhron Kalan, (2) Gohamar—were worked out; the former by the Darbar and the latter by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

In the 6 dakaitis there were:—

Concerned	...	...	...	...	...	43
Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	14
At large	...	...	...	...	...	29

Orchha.—5 dakaitis, of which 2 cases were worked out—*viz.*, (1) Huttoh, (2) Rajpura; the former by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and the latter by the Darbar through the assistance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

In the total 5 dakaitis there were—

Concerned	...	...	...	...	...	62
Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	8
At large	...	...	...	...	...	54

The whole of the above were committed by gangs belonging to the Gwalior territory.

Samthar.—3 dakaitis, of which 2 cases—*viz.*, Amrokh and Bhujond—were worked out by the Darbar.

In the 3 dakaitis there were—

Concerned	...	...	...	...	...	61
Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	22
At large	...	...	...	...	...	39

Of the 22, only 4 were convicted, 10 have been acquitted and 8 are still under trial.

Chhatarpur.—1 dakaiti in the village of Gor by a gang belonging to Orchha State. This case was worked out by the Orchha Darbar with assistance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department—

Concerned	...	...	11	
Arrested	...	...	11	Who are all under trial by Chhatarpur Darbar, the whole of accused having been extradited by the Orchha State.

Alampur (Indore).—1 dakaiti in Bhitari.

This was purely a famine dakaiti. In this case 11 were concerned who are all at present at large.

The case is being worked out and a clue has been obtained.

8. The following is a list of the cases worked out by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department:—

- (1) Hattoh (Orchha), dated 2nd January 1897—arrested 1, at large 2.
- (2) Tuletha (Datia), dated 8th January 1897—arrested 1, at large (not certain).
- (3) Rur (Datia), dated 13th January 1897—arrested 1, at large 8.
- (4) Malak Pahari (Datia), dated 8th February 1897—arrested 10 by orders of the Assistant General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Indore, who were all subsequently discharged by the Datia Darbar.

This case occurred before I assumed charge of the Agency and seems to me to call for further enquiry which I propose to institute in the matter.

- (5) Gor (Chhatarpur), dated 13th February 1897—arrested 11. These men, though actually arrested by Orchha Police and Darbar, were really tracked down by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

In addition to the above, there were the following four dakaitis committed in previous years (1895 and 1896); but which have been worked out by the Department in the present year:—

- (i) Ganesh Khera (Orchha), dated 7th November 1896.
- (ii) Hattoh (Orchha), dated 24th November 1896.
- (iii) Sanwani (Panna), dated 14th May 1895.
- (iv) Pathapur (Charkhari), dated 14th November 1896.

With regard to the above in cases (i) and (ii), one man was arrested in each case; in (No. iii) a case of dakaiti, with murder, out of 6 concerned, 4 were arrested and 2 are at large; and in (No. iv), out of 31 concerned, 22 were arrested.

The total number therefore arrested in the year 1897 by the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Sub-agency amounts to 41.

9. The following statement shows convictions by the various Darbars in 1897 on account of dakaiti cases :—

Ajaigarh	...	...	1	accused to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Panna	...	...	4	accused, each to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.
Datia	...	...	8	accused each to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, and discharged 10.
Samthar	...	...	4	accused, 2 to two years' and 2 to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and acquitted 10.

Charkhari—1 accused to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Chhatarpur ... 5 hanged; 1 transported for life.

Cantonment Magistrate ... 26 to various terms of imprisonment; and

Political Agent ... 1 transportation for life and 1 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

All of which convictions were received through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

10. There are practically no criminal tribes in the Bundelkhand Agency, though certain efforts are being made to control the movements of certain Chandrabhedis in Datia, Orchha and Alampur (Indore). No criminals belonging to wandering criminal tribes have been arrested during the past year.

11. There have been no cases reported of poisoning for the sake of plunder.

12. Inspector Dyal Singh Gyani has been in charge of the Agency throughout the year. I have a very high opinion of this officer, who is both capable and energetic, and has worked hard and successfully during the period for which I have been in charge of the Bundelkhand Agency. He has tact and gets on well with the Darbars, and I look upon his presence here as highly important to the efficient working of the Agency, which, owing to the fact that there are so many small and inaccessible Darbars to deal with, is one of exceptional difficulty, and I trust that in the interest of the Bundelkhand States this Inspector may not be removed at present from his present appointment, though I look upon him in every way qualified for promotion or any increment of pay to which he may become entitled.

Deputy Inspector Gokul Singh.—This officer in August 1897 reverted to his original appointment in the Panjab Police, and I have had no opportunity of personally judging of his work.

Deputy Inspector Narain Singh.—Joined this Agency in August 1897 on the departure of Gokul Singh, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his work.

Dufadar Ram Narain.—Is a good man and works well under the orders of the Inspector and Deputy Inspector. He is intelligent, hardworking and is in my opinion qualified to receive any yearly increment of pay to which he may become entitled.

Najibs are all well reported on by the Inspector who states that they are willing, obedient and zealous, and they are all in my opinion qualified for any increment of pay to which they may become entitled.

Najib Mahabir Singh.
Najib Abdu-l-Ghani.
Najib Daulat Khan.
Najib Thilwa (approver).

13. I have no suggestion to offer towards improving the working of the Department in this Agency.

J. R. C. COLVIN, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

No. 628-C., dated Camp *via* Sutna, the 24th February 1898.

From—CAPTAIN A. PINHEY, Political Agent, Baghelkhand,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indora.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on Thagi and Dakaiti within the States of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year ending 31st December 1897.

2. No cases of thagi were reported.

3. Five cases of dakaiti occurred. Of these four are reported from the Kamta Rajaula Jagir and one from the Rewah State. The details of each case are entered in the accompanying return.

4. The perpetrators of the dakaiti in the Rewah State were residents of villages Marwahi and Lohara of the Bilaspur District in the Central Provinces. They did not belong to any regular or organised band of criminals, but were merely local bad characters actuated to commit this crime by the prevailing scarcity. The following sentences were passed on them :—

1. Gambhir Singh	...	...	...	...	} Three years' rigorous imprisonment each.
2. Ghanai, Gond	...	...	...	...	
3. Sudan	...	...	...	...	
4. Guman, Gond	...	...	...	...	
5. Kanthai Pauka	...	...	...	...	
6. Ramri Bharia	...	...	...	...	
7. Dadu Kewat	...	...	...	...	} Acquitted.
8. Jagatdari Singh	...	...	...	...	

5. The dakaitis in the Kamta Rajaula Jagir were the work of certain notoriously bad characters of the surrounding villages of the Banda District and the Chaube Jagirs. They are not regular dakaitis, but were encouraged to commit these offences by the inefficiency of the Kamta Police.

6. The following sentences were passed in the Paikarman dakaiti case of the 10th February 1897 by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand :—

1. Ramdhani, son of Ram Das	...	...	...	...	} Five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each, or in default of payment of fine six months' further rigorous imprisonment.
2. Sheonath Singh, son of Raghunath Singh	...	...	...	...	
3. Gayadin, son of Bara	...	...	...	...	
4. Nandu, son of Ganesh	...	...	...	...	
5. Ansuiya, son of Kulla	...	...	...	...	
6. Ansuiya, son of Hazari	...	...	...	...	
7. Manohar Das, Bairagi	...	...	...	...	} Four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default of payment of fine four months' further rigorous imprisonment.
8. Ram Adhin, Garg, son of Ram Gopal	...	...	...	...	
9. Madhur Ali	...	...	...	...	} Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default of payment of fine three months' further rigorous imprisonment.
10. Sarjoo Das	...	...	...	...	
11. Vishnu	...	...	...	...	
12. Bhawani	...	...	...	...	
13. Balla	...	...	...	...	
14. Ram Bisal	...	...	...	...	
15. Gaya	...	...	...	...	
16. Mahadeo Rao	...	...	...	...	
17. Sheoram	...	...	...	...	} Six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10 fine, or one month's further imprisonment in default.
18. Ram Adhin, Lohar	...	...	...	...	
19. Dina, Ahir	...	...	...	...	
20. Bihari, Ahir	...	...	...	...	
21. Ram Adhin, Kachhi, son of Beru	...	...	...	...	
22. Sundar Das	...	...	...	...	} Pardoned under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code.
23. Bhagwan Das	...	...	...	...	
24. Raghunath Das	...	...	...	...	} Discharged, for want of sufficient evidence.
	...	...	...	...	

The Inspector of the Agency Police conducted the preliminary police investigation in this case with tact and diligence.

7. All the accused in the other dakaiti cases were discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them, and this was entirely due to the apathy and negligence of the Jagirdar of Kampta.

8. The offenders of the Ghusrām and Basoda dakaitis of 1896 were also brought to trial during the year under report and were sentenced on conviction as shown below :—

I.—Ghusrām Dakaiti.

1. Mandu Singh ...	...	...	...	} Four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, each, or in default of payment to further rigorous imprisonment for one year.
2. Sheo Mangal Ram ...	...	...	...	
3. Narain Singh ...	...	...	...	
4. Durbijay Singh ...	...	...	...	
5. Ram Nath Singh ...	...	...	...	
6. Surajbhan Singh ...	...	...	...	
7. Lallu Singh ...	...	...	...	
8. Sada Singh ...	...	...	...	
9. Chhutu Singh ...	...	...	...	
10. Goleram ...	...	...	...	
11. Hardia Kol ...	...	...	...	
12. Chhutua Kol ...	...	...	...	
13. Debi Kol ...	...	...	...	
14. Raghua Kol ...	...	...	...	
15. Girnari Singh <i>alias</i> Girdhar Singh ...	...	...	...	
16. Surajman Singh ...	...	...	...	} Accepted as Queen's evidence and released.

Warrants have also been issued against the following persons, but they have not yet been arrested :—

1. Narain Sing <i>alias</i> Lalan Singh ...	...	...	} Residents of the Allahabad District. Of the Rewa State.
2. Bachu Singh ...	...	...	
3. Sheo Mangal Singh ...	...	...	
4. Bhure Singh ...	...	...	

II.—Basonda Dakaiti.

1. Dubaria ...	...	...	...	} Rigorous imprisonment for three years.
2. Bharat ...	...	...	...	
3. Hannu ...	...	...	...	
4. Nandu ...	...	...	...	
5. Nandan ...	...	...	...	
6. Dasmāt ...	...	...	...	
7. Kharia ...	...	...	...	
8. Sheorāt ...	...	...	...	
9. Bulchu ...	...	...	...	
10. Baikal ...	...	...	...	
11. Kuber Baiga ...	...	...	...	
12. Rangrup Bhurtiya ...	...	...	...	} Died before trial.
13. Sheobaran ...	...	...	...	
14. Ratna ...	...	...	...	
15. Kurya ...	...	...	...	
16. Barjan ...	...	...	...	} Still at large.
17. Hiranman ...	...	...	...	

No. 590, dated Neemuch, the 12th April 1898.

From—CAPTAIN W. M. CUBITT, Political Agent in Malwa,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore.

In accordance with rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit a short report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in this Agency for the year 1897.

(1) A return of the dakaitis, including highway robberies, with a description of each as reported by the various Darbars, is attached.

It shows 26 cases as per margin, in some of which the further reports				from the States concerned have not yet been received. In the remainder the results of the enquiries are shown in the several columns of the return.
Gwalior	...	...	13	
Ratlam	...	...	5	
Indore	...	...	3	
Jaora	...	...	2	
Sailana	...	...	2	
Sitamau	...	...	1	
Total			26	

(2) No cases have been brought to notice by the officials of the Department attached to this Agency : nor have any cases been enquired into them, as none of the Darbars, although asked, wished for their interference or assistance.

(3) The number of dakaitis convicted by the States is as follows—*vide* return I :—

Gwalior in four cases	...	...	...	...	31
Ratlam in one case	...	...	...	...	2
					33

No conviction was made through the instrumentality of the Department.

(4) The number of persons charged with dakaiti and acquitted by the Darbars was as follows :—

Gwalior in two cases	...	...	...	...	12
Ratlam in one case	...	...	...	...	6
					18

(5) The condition of the criminal tribes in Malwa is exceedingly good. The Darbars have cheerfully accepted the revised rules which appear to work well.

During my recent cold weather tour I made detailed inspections of the Moghias in each of the following places :—

- (1) All the Moghias in the Nimach Soubah (Gwalior) on 15th and 16th December 1897 at Nimach.
- (2) All the Moghias of Naraingarh, Antri, Manasa and Nandwas, in the Naraingarh Pargana of Holkar, on 20th December 1897 at Pant Piplia.
- (3) All the Moghias of the Mandisor Soubah (Gwalior) on 21st December 1897 at Mandisor and on 22nd December at Dilauda.
- (4) All the Moghias of the Jaora District (Jaora State) on 26th December 1897 at Jaora.
- (5) All the Moghias of the whole Ratlam State on 29th December 1897 at Ratlam.
- (6) All the Moghias of the Sailana State on 6th January 1898 at Sailana.
- (7) All the Moghias of the Piploda State on 9th January 1898 at Piploda, and
- (8) All the Moghias of the Sitamau State at Sitamau on 19th January 1898.

The complaint (if any) of each Moghia was personally enquired into by me, and where cause existed the matter was referred either to the Motamid or the Darbar Vakil, or both, and suitable orders passed.

A detailed report in vernacular showing the result of each inspection has been submitted by me to the General Superintendent.

I also attach a short report by Mr. Waterfield showing what he did in Malwa.*

* Not reprinted.

(6) Nothing has been done with regard to recognition.

(7) Table attached shows the number of wandering Moghias arrested and sent back to their places of residence.

(8) Afzal Shah has recently been promoted from Deputy Inspector to Inspector. He is an excellent man and thoroughly up in his work, while he and his subordinates have all given me satisfaction. If Dafadar Duni Chand be eligible for an increment under rule 127, I recommend that he get it.

(9) No particular difficulties in regard to crime with Native States or British districts have arisen.

(10) I have no suggestions to offer. During the past year the work of this Sub-agency has been purely clerical, as none of the Darbars in this Agency wished for aid from the Department. This report was written by my predecessor, Major R. H. Jennings, who was unable, however, to submit it before proceeding on transfer to Alwar, owing to the necessary returns not being ready.

No. 430, dated Sardarpur, the 16th February 1898.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. M. STEWART, Political Agent, Bhopawar, Central India,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore.

As requested by the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, in his letter No. 43, dated 8th ultimo, I have the honour to submit a brief report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Departmental Agency for the year 1897.

1. Ninety-five cases of dakaiti involving a total loss of Rs. 16,185-9-3 were recorded during the year as per accompanying statement from information furnished by the Darbars.

2. Of these, 9 cases were brought to notice and 3* were enquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

* Agra-Bombay Road	...	...	1
Deola	...	...	2
Total	...	...	3

3. Of the 384 persons shown in the return as arrested on suspicion of dakaiti, 62 were arrested by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, of whom 39 were made over to Native States concerned for trial, and 23 implicated in Deola and Agra-Bombay Road dakaitis were committed to the Political Agent, Bhopawar, who sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment.

The Inspector further arrested 38 persons concerned in the marginally noted cases and handed them over to the States concerned.

Tinchia (Indore)	...	...	36
Bhandariapura	...	...	1
Bargam Kheri	...	...	1

In all 77 persons were arrested and surrendered by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department to the Native States.

4. The number of the persons acquitted by the Native States was 55: one of the dakaitis named Sardaria, arrested in connection with the Begda (Aliraj-pore) dakaiti, received pardon from the Political Agent on condition of implicating his accomplices.

5. The Political Agent has not visited the district inhabited by Moghias, the only criminal tribe settled in this Agency. Deputy Inspector Azim Ali inspected the Moghias and submitted a detailed report to the Political Agent who addressed several Thakurs regarding a grant of land in certain cases.

The Inspector accompanied the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, on his inspection of the Moghia colonies in December 1897.

6. No further measures were adopted for the recognition of criminals.

7. Five Moghias were found wandering without tickets. The Inspector supplied them with tickets and sent them back to their respective abode.

The Inspector also met a gang of 43 Kekaris, who were made over to the Dhar authorities for disposal.

8. Owing to increase of the crime of dakaiti consequent on the scarcity prevailing in the Agency, the Inspector was, in May 1897, sent by the Political Agent in charge of a company of 100 men of Malwa Bhil Corps to take measures for the suppression of crime and capture of dakaitis.

The Inspector accordingly made rounds in the Narbadda Valley within a radius of 100 miles from head-quarters, and he not only kept peace in the country but also captured several dakaitis and made them over to the Native States concerned. He returned to head-quarters in July 1897 when the rains set in.

The Inspector succeeded, with the help of the Mhow Cantonment Police, in arresting a band of notorious Bandi Gauli dakaitis, who had robbed some carts on the Agra-Bombay Road near Mhow,

He enquired into a case of dakaiti committed at Tinchia, Purgana Mhow (Indore State), not within the jurisdiction of the Bhopawar Agency, capturing 36 men, who had taken part in the case.

Property valued at Rs. 1,000 plundered in the Kesar dakaiti was recovered by him, as also Rs. 135 worth of property in theft cases.

During the absence of Inspector Abad Khan on duty, Azim Ali, Deputy Inspector, worked out information furnished by Najib Indarjit Singh, which led to the discovery of 2 cases of attempted dakaiti at Deola, about 3 miles from Sardarpur, resulting in the conviction and sentence of the 6 sepoys of the Malwa Bhil Corps, who had planned this dakaiti. The services rendered by Najib Indarjit Singh in this case are highly commendable and deserve special consideration. With the previous consent obtained of the Political Agent, he took prominent part with gang of sepoys, who had organised themselves into a band to commit depredations in the neighbourhood of Sardarpur. Had it not been for the negligence of the sawars of the Central India Horse, who had been sent out by Mr. De Laessoe to follow and capture the gang, the men would have been caught red-handed, but the sawars began to discharge volleys, which alarmed the dakaitis, who took to flight. Indarjit Singh, however taking possession of a gun with which one of the dakaitis was armed, proved to the satisfaction of the Court the complicity of the sepoys in this case of dakaiti. During the period of his service of upwards of 18 years the Najib has succeeded in capturing several of the proclaimed offenders of the Department, in the Bundelkhand Agency, for which he received rewards, but was superseded by his juniors in promotion. It is strongly recommended that he be promoted to the grade of a Dafadar when the next opportunity occurs.

Inspector Abad Khan and Deputy Inspector Azim Ali are efficient executive police officers deserving of promotion to which they are entitled.

9. There were no frontier difficulties in regard to crime in the neighbouring Native States or British Districts.

10. For the satisfactory carrying out of the operations of the Department, it is absolutely necessary that the services of a few experienced approvers acquainted with this part of the country may be placed at the disposal of this Sub-Agency.

W. H. M. STEWART, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1485-G., dated the 27th April 1898.

From—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,

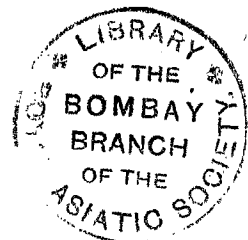
To—The Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 19-C., dated 1st April 1898, enclosing and commenting upon a report, dated 26th January 1898, in which Mr. H. Clogstoun, First Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, Ajmere, describes the proceedings taken in the years 1896-98 with the object of reduting to proper control the Gujars of the Dholpur State inhabiting the broken ground in the vicinity of the Chambal River, and of breaking up the gangs of dakaitis which from time to time issued from these parts for the purpose of committing crime in adjacent States.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General has read with attention these papers together with the preceding correspondence connected with the same subject. In his opinion they form an interesting record of useful operations successfully carried out in the face of considerable difficulties by the Departmental officers acting in close co-operation with the several Native States concerned and with the Political Officers attached to them. The Dholpur Dhang villages, which were notoriously the haunt of criminals, have been thoroughly overhauled, and a census has been made of their male inhabitants,—75 persons have been arrested, of whom 60 have been sent up for trial for complicity in recent dakaitis, 2 have died, 7 have been made witnesses and 6 still await trial. Crime has at least temporarily been stopped in the tracts they frequented. Arrangements have been started for improving the cultivation facilities of the villagers, for keeping them under closer observation, and for recruiting from their numbers for the army.

3. The Agent to the Governor-General agrees with you in considering that the cordial co-operation of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, without whose active support the difficulty of carrying out these measures would have been greatly enhanced, deserves warm commendation. He also endorses the view held by yourself and your immediate predecessors, Colonel Newill and Mr. Colvin, that to the tact, energy, and untiring exertions of Mr. H. Clogstoun and his Lieutenant, Inspector Abdul Salam Khan, their success is mainly due.

4. To secure lasting results, continuous efforts should be made to improve the *status* of the villagers in this difficult river-side tract. The Agent to the Governor-General understands that you concur with Mr. Colvin in the opinion that it is not necessary to carry out Colonel Loch's proposal to move the villages altogether from their present sites. He would be glad, therefore, to learn in greater detail what practical measures are in progress, and suggested for assisting the people to improve and extend their cultivated lands, and whether it is thought desirable that Police Thanas should be located in the neighbourhood, to be paid for in whole or in part by the people themselves until the peace and order of the district is assured.



SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLXVIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 106.

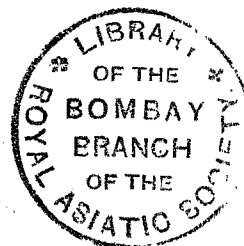
REPORT
ON THE
WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI
DEPARTMENT

FOR

1898.



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No. 968 of 1899.

FROM

C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.,
*General Superintendent of Operations for the
Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Foreign Department.

SIMLA, the 14th September 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1898.

2. From the 1st January till the 31st March the permanent appointment of General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti was held by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., M.D., who was on leave preparatory to retirement. I held temporarily substantive charge for the first three months of the year, and was appointed to succeed Sir Alfred Lethbridge on the 1st April. During my absence on deputation as Acting Agent to the Governor-General in Central India from the 8th July to the 24th October, Mr. G. R. Irwin, Resident at Jaipur, officiated as General Superintendent.

3. It was mentioned in the report for last year that Deputy Inspectors had, in accordance with the wish of the Agent to the Governor-General, been placed under the orders of the Political Officers in Mewar, Bikaner, Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalawar for the performance of clerical duties in connection with the preparation of all returns and statistics relating to dakaiti and the settlement of criminal tribes. In course of a tour which I made at the end of 1897 it was represented to me by the Political Agents in Kotah and Jhalawar that their ordinary establishments were equal to the performance of the duties in question, and the Deputy Inspectors were, with the consent of the Local Administration, taken away shortly after the beginning of the year under report. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Deputy Inspector at Bikaner subsequently received an allowance from the Darbar, and was entrusted with the executive duty of supervising the criminal tribes of the State. With this exception, no change took place in the organization of the Department, which, as in previous years, confined its operations in Rajputana to giving assistance when asked to do so. The only Darbars by which its help was invoked were those of Bharatpur and Dholpur in dealing with dakaiti, and that of Jaipur in the settlement of criminal tribes. In Central India and Haidarabad much work was done in breaking up dakait gangs and in arresting individual dakaitis. The work falling on the Department differs entirely according to the Administration under which it is employed. In Rajputana, where as a general rule the Darbars are strong and able to deal with their

own criminals, there is little for the Department to do, though it is convenient to keep up a force which can be used to assist the Darbars when they ask for help or when in the opinion of the Agent to the Governor-General it is necessary to strengthen their hands in dealing with organized or inter-statal crime. Since the close of the year the position of the Department in Rajputana has been further considered, and it has now been decided, in order to avoid any possibility of misapprehension with regard to the intentions of the Government of India, to withdraw the clerical establishments which, under the names of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Najibs, are employed at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, and Alwar, and to concentrate the force at Ajmer where it will be available for active work when required. At the same time the Head-Quarters of the Assistant to the General Superintendent will be transferred from Ajmer to Mount Abu, in order that he may be throughout the year in personal communication with the Agent to the Governor-General, who will be able to utilise him as a general adviser in matters of police. In Central India, where, except in special cases when its assistance has been required, the Department has held aloof from all interference in the larger States of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal, there has been ample employment for the Assistant to the General Superintendent and his establishment in the numerous small States. These are, as a rule, owing partly to interlacing jurisdictions and partly to the limited police forces which the Darbars are able to maintain, dependent on the Department for help in dealing with dakaiti, and here the Department may, I think, claim a considerable measure of success. I am, however, disposed to think that the Assistant to the General Superintendent might now with advantage be placed more directly than at present under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, who could employ him as a police adviser and possibly utilise the establishment as the nucleus of a much-needed inter-statal police. In Haidarabad, the work being limited to a single State, the Department is employed mainly on duties which ought to devolve on the regular police, and which, with the improvement in the police which is now taking place, it may be hoped that the Darbar will before long be in a position to undertake. I am glad to be able again to report that in all three Agencies the work of the Department has been carried on absolutely without friction with any of the Darbars concerned.

4. During the year under review, the following Agencies were inspected either by Mr. Irwin or myself:—Ajmer, Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Indore, Nimach, Gwalior, Bhopal, and Nowgong. The registers of the Bhopawar Agency were inspected at Indore by Mr. Irwin who was unable to visit the Head-Quarters at Sardarpur. The Haidarabad Agency was not inspected during the twelve months under review, but I visited it in November 1897 and again in January of the present year.

5. With the exception of a few days at the close of the year the Rajputana Agency remained in charge of Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, who carried on his duties with great zeal and tact, especially in the case of the operations which were rendered necessary by the formation of a dangerous gang of dakaitis under Ghiaram Thakur in the Dholpur State. This gang committed several serious dakaitis both in Dholpur and the adjacent Agra District of the North-Western Provinces, and was finally broken up by the Assistant General Superintendent and his party acting in co-operation with the Dholpur Darbar and the Agra police. The operations for their suppression involved living in the villages and ravines of Dholpur for two months during the worst part of the year, and were conducted with conspicuous success. In December Mr. Clogstoun was appointed to act for three months for Mr. McCracken as my Assistant at Head-Quarters, and was subsequently appointed Guardian to the minor son of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. His temporary deputation to foreign service is a very serious loss to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, with which he has been connected since the 1st November 1893. Mr. Gayer, the Assistant General Superintendent in charge of the Haidarabad Agency, was absent on privilege leave from the 11th March to the 13th June 1898, his place being taken by Mr. H. A. Waring of the Madras Police. As I have noticed above, the duties of this Agency overlap those of His Highness the Nizam's Police,—a state of things which, in the absence of considerable tact on

both sides and of ready mutual co-operation, would render friction inevitable. As it is, I am glad to be able to report that no difficulties have arisen, notwithstanding that much energy has been displayed in hunting down dakaitis. For this result Mr. Gayer is entitled to credit, and I should like also to take this opportunity of acknowledging the willingness which the Moghlai Police, acting under the orders of Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., the Inspector-General, have always shown to give every assistance in their power to the officers of the Department. In Central India, Mr. H. G. Waterfield, who has been in charge throughout the year, has successfully conducted the work of the Agency in a manner which has earned the approval of the officers with whom he has been associated.

6. In accordance with the practice commenced last year, the reports submitted to the Government of India by the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana are appended to this report. The statistics given by the Agents to the Governor-General differ slightly from those received in my office, though the discrepancies are less marked than on the last occasion. In the case of Rajputana, the Agent to the Governor-General gives the total number of dakaitis as 73, whereas the statement compiled in my office shows 81 cases. The difference of eight cases is due mainly to the inclusion in the reports received by me of six cases which occurred in Ajmer. These are omitted from the Rajputana report which deals only with the Native States of the Agency. The remaining two cases are one from Mewar, which was reported after the close of the year, and another which took place on the Mewar, Gwalior, and Tonk border at the end of 1898, and which has been provisionally entered under Tonk. In Central India the returns submitted by the Political Officer show 200 cases, while only 194 are entered in this report. The discrepancy here is due partly to the difference, noticed last year, in the methods of classification adopted and partly to some cases not having been reported both to the Political Officer and to the Assistant General Superintendent. A detailed explanation will be found on page 10 below.

- *I.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898.
- II.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the decade 1889—1898.
- III.—Previously unreported dakaitis that have come to light during the year.
- IV.—Cases of thagi by the administration of poisonous drugs.
- V.—Dakaita arrested, received by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered.
- VI.—Najib Force.

7. The usual annual returns* are appended to this report and are summarised in the following statements:—

STATEMENTS Nos. I AND II.

STATEMENT OF CASES REPORTED IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE YEARS 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, AND 1898.

Comparison of cases of the previous years with those of the year under report.

YEAR.	RAJPUTANA.			CENTRAL INDIA.			HAIDARABAD.			TOTAL.		
	Number of cases.	Aggregate value of property stolen.	Average value of property stolen in each case.	Number of cases.	Aggregate value of property stolen.	Average value of property stolen in each case.	Number of cases.	Aggregate value of property stolen.	Average value of property stolen in each case.	Number of cases.	Aggregate value of property stolen.	Average value of property stolen in each case.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1894 . . .	90	79,423	882	149	85,612	575	150	1,42,753	951	389	3,07,788	791
1895 . . .	96	52,729	549	175	68,241	385	177	96,888	547	448	2,17,858	486
1896 . . .	120	82,380	681	242	1,32,421	546	321	1,99,512	621	684	4,14,313	605
1897 . . .	121	59,016	487	479	1,35,243	386	552	2,38,604	423	1,152	4,77,864	414
1898 . . .	81	74,845	924	194	1,46,887	757	324	2,10,136	648	599	4,31,868	721
Difference between 1897 and 1898.	-40	+15,829	+487	-285	-38,356	+371	-228	-23,468	+225	-553	-45,996	+307

The year 1894 showed some improvement as compared with the years immediately preceding it, but in each of the three following years an increase took place both in the number of dakaitis reported and in the value of the property alleged to have been stolen. The increase was common to each of the three Agencies, except Rajputana, where the property stolen in 1897 was considerably less than in the previous year. In my report for last year I drew two inferences from the figures—“(1) that a marked improvement had taken place in the reporting of cases, many comparatively unimportant robberies in which over five persons were concerned being brought to light which would not previously have been reported, and (2) that a considerable portion of the cases reported from Central India and Haidarabad, though technically dakaitis, were in fact mere petty robberies committed by persons in want of food.” I ventured at the same time to express a hope that, if the latter of these inferences was correct, there would in 1898 be a decrease in the actual amount of crime committed, though continued improvement in reporting might possibly prevent any marked diminution in the number of cases shown in the return. The figures for the year under report have realised this anticipation even more completely than I had thought probable. The total number of dakaitis has fallen from 1,152 to 599, or by 48·8 per cent., the decrease being common to each Agency, Rajputana having fallen from 121 to 81 cases (33 per cent.), Central India from 479 to 194 (59·5 per cent.), and Haidarabad from 552 to 324 (41·3 per cent.). There is every reason to believe that the improvement in reporting noticed in previous years has continued, and it is therefore clear that the number of dakaitis committed has decreased to a very marked extent. On the other hand, the figures support the inference that the diminution has been due to a great extent to absence of scarcity, for the value of the property said to have been plundered, though less in the aggregate by nearly half a lakh of rupees, shows a considerable increase when compared with the number of reported cases, the average in each case being Rs. 721, that is, greater by Rs. 307 or 57·4 per cent. than in 1897. Some of the Darbars in Central India, notably Gwalior, have made strenuous efforts to put down dakaiti, but the problem there is a difficult one owing to the large number of petty States and interlacing jurisdictions. In Rajputana the value of the property plundered has been swollen by over one-third by the inclusion of the case mentioned in paragraph 6, which took place on the borders of Mewar, Tonk, and Gwalior. In it two men were killed, and the value of the property taken was given as Rs. 30,000. A special enquiry is now being held at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and, apart from the uncertainty whether the case should be assigned to Rajputana or Central India, there is some room for doubt whether it was not a murder from motives of enmity and whether any property was stolen. If this case be excluded, the value of the property stolen in the remaining 80 Rajputana cases comes to Rs. 44,845, or Rs. 560 a piece, *i.e.*, little more than in 1897. Rajputana was less affected by the scarcity of 1897 than Central India and Haidarabad, and there was not consequently the same increase in petty cases.

The number of persons said to have been concerned in the 599 dakaitis committed in 1898 is 8,208, as compared with 23,769 in 1,152 cases in 1897, giving an average of 13 as against 20 criminals in each case. The numbers are probably exaggerated in both years, but, taken for what they are worth, they support the view that many of the cases of the earlier year were robberies of food by village mobs rather than real dakaitis. The number of arrests which took place was 1,392 as compared with 4,053 in 1897, giving a percentage of 15·7 as against 17.

Four hundred and sixty-nine persons were convicted of dakaiti as against 1,101 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 27 in 1897 and 33·6 in 1898. These figures show a steady improvement, those for 1895 and 1896 being 8·46 and 17·6 respectively. The property recovered in 1898 is valued at Rs. 30,858 as against Rs. 24,163 in 1897, being 7·1 per cent. of that stolen. In 1897, 5 per cent. of the stolen property was recovered. In this respect both Rajputana and Haidarabad show some improvement, the respective percentages being 6·58 and 10·32 as compared with 2·3 and 4·6 in the previous year. In Central India the percentage fell from 6·3 to 2·2. As I have noticed in former reports, the returns of property stolen are altogether untrustworthy.

STATEMENT No. III.

UNREPORTED CASES OF DAKAITI WHICH HAVE COME TO LIGHT DURING 1898.

8. One hundred and eleven unreported cases were brought to light during the year as against 149 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 38 cases. Property to the value of Rs. 70,776 was said to have been plundered, of which property worth Rs. 4,634 was recovered. The figures for 1897 were Rs. 66,485 and Rs. 5,150 respectively. Thirty-six of these unreported cases were disclosed by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, thus :—

In Rajputana	1
„ Central India	14
„ Haidarabad	21
TOTAL	36

The number of cases similarly found out by the Department in 1897 was 51. Seven unreported cases were discovered in Rajputana, one of them—that which occurred in Jodhpur—by the agency of the Department. In Central India and Haidarabad the unreported cases numbered 21 and 81, respectively, of which 14 and 21 were disclosed by the Department. Of the Rajputana cases, one occurred in Bikaner, one in Jodhpur, one in Kishangarh, one in Kotah, and three in Mewar. Of the Central India cases Indore had 1, Gwalior 5, Dharnaoda 1, Bhopal 11, Bhopawar 1, and Orchha 2.

The Haidarabad cases were thus distributed :—

Atraf-i-Balda	2
Aurangabad	7
Bidar	3
Bir	6
Elgandal	3
Indur	8
Mahbubnagar	3
Medak	3
Naldrug	17
Nalgunda	8
Nander	1
Parbhani	1
Warangal	17
Liingsagur	2
	81

As reporting improves these cases will, it may be expected, decrease in number.

STATEMENT No. IV.

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS.

9. Five cases of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year as against 15 in 1897. All of them occurred in Rajputana. Property valued at Rs. 203 was plundered, of which nothing was recovered. Nine persons were said to be concerned, of whom seven were arrested but none convicted during the year. Poison was administered to eight persons in all and proved fatal in one instance.

STATEMENT No. V.

DAKAITS ARRESTED, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER, OR VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

10. Four hundred and eight persons accused of dakaiti were either arrested, received by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered themselves during 1898, as against 573 in the previous year. Besides these, 56 persons were under trial at the beginning of the year, giving a total of 464 prisoners for disposal. Of these, ten were released on security and six without security, two escaped, two died, 159 were transferred to local or other authorities, and 213 were committed to the Sessions Court. The cases of 72 persons remained under investigation on the 31st December 1898. Two hundred and fifty-six persons charged with dakaiti were dealt with by Sessions Courts with the following results :— 7 were transported or imprisoned for life, 169 were sentenced to limited

terms of imprisonment, 4 were released on security, 56 were released without security, 2 were transferred to local or other authorities, and 18 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The 408 dakaits arrested during the year belonged principally to the following castes:—Multanis 42 or 10·3 per cent.; Rajputs or Thakurs 34 or 8·3 per cent.; Bhils 30 or 7·4 per cent.; Banjaras 27 or 6·6 per cent.; Minas 26 or 6·4 per cent.; Musulmans 25 or 6·1 per cent.; Lambaras 25 or 6·1 per cent.; Gujars 23 or 5·6 per cent.; Sansis or Kanjars 19 or 4·7 per cent.; Mangs 18 or 4·4 per cent.; Brahmans 14 or 3·4 per cent.; Waddars 11 or 2·7 per cent.; and Karars 10 or 2·5 per cent. The balance of 25·5 per cent. was distributed among 35 other castes.

The fact that in the year under report Multanis have taken the place at the head of the list, which had for the previous two years been occupied by Bhils, is doubtless due to the successful operations in Haidarabad against the two large gangs headed by Kalia Multani and Hinna Naik. Rajputs or Thakurs, who stood seventh on the list in 1897 with 23 arrested, forming 4 per cent. of the whole, now stand second with 8·3 per cent. of the arrests.

It is satisfactory to notice that the steps adopted to induce Moghias or Baoris to give up their predatory habits and take to agriculture are producing good results. In 1895 they formed 5·78 per cent. of the persons arrested, in 1896 7·45 per cent., in 1897 2·2 per cent., and in the year under review only 1·9 per cent. Most of the Darbars of Rajputana and Central India have devoted much attention to this most effectual mode of reducing crime.

STATEMENT No. VI.

NAJIB FORCE.

11. The statement below gives the sanctioned scale of the Najib force and the casualties that occurred in it during the year under report:—

	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Dafadars.	Najibs.	TOTAL.
Sanctioned strength . . .	17	26	31	66	140
<i>Casualties.</i>					
Died	...	...	1*	...	...
Resigned	...	...	1	...	...
Dismissed	..	...	...	1	...
Actual strength on 31st December 1898	15	20	31	68	129

* Dafadar Majidu-l-Husain killed by dakaits in the Dholpur State.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES.

RAJPUTANA.

12. Mr. H. C. Clogstoun was in charge of the Agency from the 1st January to the 28th December 1898, when he was transferred temporarily to headquarters, his place being taken by Mr. L. B. Goad, of the North-Western Provinces Police.

Statement No. I at pages 16 to 35 of this report shows that 81 cases of dakaiti were reported from the Agency during the year, of which 75 were from the Native States and 6 from the District of Ajmer-Merwara; the total being less by 40 than that for 1897. The value of the property plundered is given at Rs. 74,845, being an increase of Rs. 15,829, as compared with Rs. 59,016, the figure for the previous year. One thousand and sixty-five persons were said to have been concerned in the dakaitis reported, of whom eighty were arrested; of the latter ten were convicted, eleven were released, and one died.

The results of the trials of the remainder had not been reported at the close of the year.

The following table shows the dakaitis reported and the value of the property said to have been stolen in Rajputana in each of the last two years :—

STATE.	1897.		1898.		VARIATION.	
	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jaipur . . .	17	15,234	5	1,424	—12	—13,810
Kotah . . .	12	5,765	11	4,132	—1	—1,633
Jhalawar . . .	4	5,738	...	...	—4	—5,738
Tonk . . .	...	...	1	30,000	+1	+30,000
Bikaner . . .	4	1,708	8	4,185	+4	+2,477
Marwar . . .	15	13,555	14	13,258	—1	—297
Mewar . . .	39	7,636	22	11,795	—17	+4,159
Shahpura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundi . . .	2	1,348	2	5,557	...	+4,209
Sirohi . . .	1	86	3	840	+2	+754
Kishangarh . . .	...	...	1	189	+1	+189
Banswara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar . . .	4	3,918	2	211	—2	—3,707
Bharatpur . . .	8	2,546	3	737	—5	—1,809
Dholpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karauli . . .	1	116	...	...	—1	—116
Partabgarh . . .	10	447	2	741	—8	+294
Dungarpur . . .	...	...	1	1,471	+1	+1,471
Jaisalmer . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khushalgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer . . .	4	917	6	305	+2	—612
TOTAL . . .	121	59,009	81	74,845	—43	+15,386

As already noticed, the number of cases reported from Rajputana has decreased by about one-half, the decrease being most marked in Mewar, which reports 22 cases as against 39 in 1897, Jaipur (5 as against 17), Partabgarh (2 as against 10), and Bharatpur (3 as against 8). Bikaner, Sirohi, and Ajmer show a slight increase. Marwar remains practically stationary. Jhalawar, Shahpura, Banswara, Dholpur, Karauli, Jaisalmer and Khushalgarh appear to be entirely free from dakaiti, while Tonk, Kishangarh and Dungarpur return only one case each. In this connection I venture again to cite Mr. Clogstoun's remarks which were reproduced in my report for last year, and which appear to be as true of this year's statistics as they were of those regarding which they were written :—

“As regards the number of dakaitis committed, the first States that claim attention are those of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. The contrast between these States and those around is remarkable. In 1896, while Tonk and Shahpura had no cases and Bundi only one case, Jaipur had 12, Kotah had 20, and Mewar 35. In 1897 Tonk had 2 cases, Shahpura none, and Bundi 2 cases, while Jaipur had 17, Kotah 12, Mewar 15*.” (The figures for 1898 are, Tonk 1 case, Shahpura 0, Bundi 2, Jaipur 5, Kotah 11, and Mewar 17.) It is not that all cases in Jaipur are reported, for four cases came to light this year through the small Agency in Kotputli, while Mr. Gayer's tour in 1896 showed that a very large number of cases were never reported in Mewar, and yet it would appear that the Haraoti and Tonk Agency is safer to travel in than either Jaipur or Mewar. When we include Kotah, which State, there is reason to believe, is as well, if not better, policed than most, the contrast becomes more noticeable still. Banswara and Partabgarh are two other States which are singularly immune from this class of crime. (No cases are reported from Banswara this year, and only two from Partabgarh. Dungarpur also returns none.) The Marwar group give us practically the same number of cases each year. Sirohi has had two cases in the last three years and Jaisalmer one only.

* Should be 39.—See note to last year's report, page 8.

Marwar reports 14, 14, and 15 cases, respectively, for each year. (The figures for 1898 are—Sirohi 3 cases, Jaisalmir 0, and Marwar 14.) * * * *

In the Bharatpur group, while Karauli yearly reports one case, Bharatpur, which is at present more closely looked after, with 1 case only in 1895, reported 7 in 1896 and 8 in 1897. (Karauli this year reports no cases, and Bharatpur 3.) Dholpur cases have decreased. This State reported 4 cases in 1895, 2 in 1896, and has this year a clean record. (The return for 1898 is again blank.)”

The inference is, I am afraid, inevitable that dakaiti is not fully reported, at all events in some States. At the same time some States probably have effected a real improvement, and I concur in the view which Mr. Goad has expressed, that the decrease in Jaipur is due to the stringent measures adopted by the Darbar in regard to the Minas of the State and to the energy and activity of the new Superintendent of the State Police, Thakur Hari Singh, as well as to the interest displayed by the Raja of Khetri and the Rao Raja of Sikar in putting down crime in their respective jurisdictions. In Dholpur the efforts made to suppress the Gujar dakaitis of the Chambal Valley have shown good results, though one gang from this State, which has, thanks chiefly to Mr. Clogstoun's exertions, now been broken up, committed several serious dakaitis in the adjacent British districts, especially in Agra. This gang, I regret to say, killed a Dafadar of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Majidu-l-Husain, who very pluckily endeavoured to arrest some of its members. In Kotah no less than 146 persons were arrested on charges of dakaiti, and there is no doubt that the energy displayed by the police of the State has led to a marked diminution in violent crime. It is difficult to say how far the decrease in dakaitis (from 39 to 22) reported in Mewar is due to better administration. The Police were unsuccessful in dealing with criminals, none of the 368 persons said to have been implicated having been arrested. In Marwar, too, no arrests were made. In Bikaner, notwithstanding improvements in the organization of the police, the number of cases rose from 4 to 8, but it is probable that all the cases which occurred were reported. In regard to the comparative seriousness of the crimes committed, it is gratifying to note that the number of persons killed in dakaitis fell from 13 to 7, or if the Tonk case mentioned in paragraph 6 be excluded, to 5, and that of persons wounded from 100 to 87. Of the deaths, two occurred in Jaipur, and one each in Alwar, Bikaner, and Mewar.

Regarding the operations against Ghiaram Thakur's gang of dakaitis in which the assistance of the Departmental Agency was utilised by the authorities of the Agra District, Mr. Goad writes as follows :—

“The chief item of interest this year in Dholpur has been the operations against the notorious dakait leaders Ghiaram, son of Liladhar, and Jahan Singh, son of Tejpal, both Rajputs by caste and residents of Garhi Junawad, Dholpur State. These men, who had both undergone long terms of imprisonment for dakaiti, formed a gang at the beginning of the year (1898) and committed a series of daring dakaitis in the Agra District. In February last the Agra authorities invoked the assistance of this Department for the capture of the gang, and Inspector Khan Bahadur Abdu-s-Salam was deputed for the purpose, being joined subsequently by Mr. Clogstoun in person when it was found what a firm footing the gang had obtained in the neighbourhood of Rajakhera. These operations were carried on under Mr. Clogstoun's personal supervision all through the hot weather and rains, and were rendered doubly difficult owing to the difficult nature of the ravine country and the unfavourable season of the year. The will-o'-the-wisp tactics pursued by the dakaitis kept their pursuers continually on the move night and day, but they had eventually to leave their ravine fastnesses and were obliged to split up to avoid capture. Ghiaram appears to possess extraordinary powers for enlisting new followers, for during the past 12 months at least 45 men have been known to join his standard at various times, though the original gang at the time of the Shikla Dakaiti in the Agra District on the 21st January 1898 only consisted of 21 or 22 persons. The total number of cases known or suspected to have been committed by this gang up to date are 12 dakaitis and the murder of Dafadar Majidu-l-Husain of this Department in Dholpur on the 14th October last. Of these, 9 dakaitis

were committed in Agra, 1 in Muttra City, 1 in Aligarh, and 1 in Badaun in Rohilkand, North-Western Provinces. This last case shows the ease with which a body of men can travel about the country undisturbed; as, after the arrest of five members of the gang in Muttra City, all trace of the remaining members of the gang was lost for a time, and all efforts to trace them proved unavailing until the 16th January 1899, when the gang committed a dakaiti in Ujhiana, District Badaun, and one of their members (Bhojraj Thakur) was knocked down and arrested by the villagers of Sikandarpur. Now, in order to reach Badaun from Muttra, the gang must have passed through the following districts of the North-Western Provinces:—Muttra, Agra, Aligarh, Eta, and Badaun, and must have covered considerably over 100 miles by road, as Ujhiana is 100 miles from Muttra as the crow flies and the latter place is over 50 miles from Rajakhera, the original head-quarters of the gang! If the statement made by Bhojraj in Badaun after his arrest is to be believed, it would appear that the gang went as far as Bareilly City, which is 40 miles north-east of Badaun, where they put up for a day or two, retraced their steps to Badaun, and then committed the dakaiti at Ujhiana. On their way through the Aligarh District they appear to have enlisted some new members, and committed a dakaiti in the Sasni Circle, details of which have been asked for from the District Superintendent of Police, Aligarh. Inspector Abdu-s-Salam, Khan Bahadur, has been deputed to the Badaun District to assist the local police in effecting the capture of the remainder of this gang, and is at present prosecuting a search for them in the Eta and Aligarh Districts. The Superintendents

Muttra.	Aligarh.
Eta.	Badaun.
Bulandshahr.	Bareilly.
Muradabad.	Mainpuri.
	Shahjahanpur.

of Police of Districts of the North-Western Provinces noted in the margin have been supplied by this Department with particulars regarding the antecedents and past career of the gang, and have been asked to have a careful look out kept for them. I

hope their arrest will shortly be effected, though the rapidity with which they travel from place to place renders effective action extremely difficult."

Eighteen members of this gang were arrested during the year under report, and since the close of the year Ghiaram himself and six others have been captured. Five persons have also been arrested for harbouring the gang.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

13. Mr. H. G. Waterfield held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Statement No. I as submitted by the Assistant General Superintendent showed 191 cases of dakaiti as having occurred in Central India during 1898, while the Statement No. I annexed to this report shows 194 cases. The difference is due to information regarding two cases in Gwalior having been received by the Assistant General Superintendent after the close of the year and to particulars of the Agra-Barkhera dakaiti contained in the Political Agent's report not having reached the Assistant General Superintendent when his report was compiled.

The following statement compares the prevalence of dakaiti in Central India in the years 1897 and 1898:—

RESIDENCY OR POLITICAL AGENCY.	1897.		1898.		VARIATION.	
	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Indore	80	22,058	29	12,169	—51	—9,889
Gwalior, including Guna	218	94,086	88	75,116	—130	—18,970
Bhopal	86	43,064	48	35,900	—38	—7,164
Malwa, including Agar and Nimach.	7	1,509	2	155	—5	—1,355
Bhopawar	42	8,670	13	9,400	—29	+730
Bundelkhand	41	10,956	13	13,930	—28	+2,974
Baghelkhand	5	4,887	1	217	—4	—4,670
TOTAL	479	1,85,230	194	1,46,887	—285	—38,343

The figures given in this statement differ considerably from those submitted to the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General. The difference, as already explained, is partly due to the fact that in the statement prepared in my office dakaitis are arranged under the heads of the various States in which they occurred, while in the reports of the Political Officers they are shown according to divisions of political jurisdiction. There is, however, a difference of three cases between the total number of cases reported to this office and that given in the report of the Agent to the Governor-General, the figures being 194 in the former and 191 in the latter case. The total number of dakaitis given by the Agent to the Governor-General appears to have been taken by him from the Assistant General Superintendent's reports, the difference between which and the statement attached to this report have been explained above.

The following notes explain the other discrepancies to some extent :—

The Resident at Gwalior returned 82 cases as having been committed in Gwalior and the petty States attached to the Residency. The returns submitted by the Assistant General Superintendent show that six cases were omitted from the Resident's list.

Fifty-eight cases are shown by the Political Agent in Bhopal as against 48 (including five cases in the minor States) under the Bhopal Agency. Of the 15 cases, 13, which occurred in 1897 but were reported during the succeeding year, are shown in Statement No. III attached to this report. The other two were entered in Statement No. I for last year. In Malwa, 10 cases are shown by the Political Agent, while 2 only appear under Malwa in Statement No. I. Of the 8 cases omitted, 1 occurred in 1897 and is entered in Statement No. III, while 6 are entered under Gwalior and 1 under Indore, having occurred in the portion of those States lying in the Malwa Agency.

Of the 31 cases shown by the Political Agent in Bhopawar, 4 belong to Gwalior, 12 to Indore, 1 to Dewas, and 1, which occurred in 1897, is entered in Statement No. III.

The figures given for Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand by the Political Agents tally with those in the statements.

The number of dakaitis has decreased in all the States, the improvement in Gwalior, where cases fell from 218 to 88, being especially remarkable and going far to bear out the anticipation which I expressed last year—that before the end of 1898 organized dakaiti would to a great extent have been suppressed in the Gwalior State. In this connection it gives me great pleasure to reproduce Mr. Waterfield's remarks :—

“This (decrease) is chiefly owing to the abatement of famine conditions and the rigorous steps taken by the Gwalior Darbar for the capture of the Karakhera and other gangs which had been responsible for the large increase in dakaitis last year in Gwalior and the neighbouring small States. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia himself directed operations which were undertaken on a considerable scale in and around Kaniadhana and the Chanderi and Isagarh Parganas. The Resident at Gwalior also sent down a departmental party to help at Kaniadhana. After many harbourers had been prosecuted and punished, the gangs were at last brought to bay, several men were killed, and the gangs were all broken up, with the exception of the Tori gang which is still at-large. In February of the present year, when at Guna, I got information of this gang being near Umri and went after it with a party of the Central India Horse, but the gang, being fired on before my arrival by Umri people, broke away into dense jungle and got away. Great credit is due to the Gwalior Darbar for the energetic action taken to suppress these gangs.”

A report on the operations was submitted to the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General, and the congratulations of the Government were conveyed to His Highness the Maharaja. I append a copy of this correspondence which gives an interesting account of a very successful piece of work (Appendix A).

There were 80 cases of dakaiti in Gwalior, in which 1,360 persons are said to have been concerned, but, as most of the dakaitis are reported to have been the work of three principal gangs, the number of men shown as concerned is

really far larger than was actually the case, the same men being shown several times over, and so swelling the total. A few of the dakaitis in the Isagarh Prant were the work of Pathans who were wandering in large numbers in Central India during the year, and since its close many of these men have been arrested, and it is hoped that their incursions will cease. Their depredations have no doubt been assisted by the fact that in Bhopal and many of the small States bordering it on the north Pathans are kept in State employ and are able to give information and harbour their friends.

The cases which occurred in Bhopal were attributed mainly to local Gonds. On the whole they were not very serious, only two persons having been wounded and the average value of the property stolen in each case being Rs. 725, or, excluding the four worst cases, Rs. 245. The recent adoption by the States of this Agency of an arms regulation is likely to lead to a diminution in dakaiti.

Of the twelve cases which took place in Bundelkhand, one committed in the Datia State was important, Rs. 12,564 worth of property having been plundered. Twelve of the criminals have been arrested. The remaining cases were principally the work of Jats and Kanjars and were not serious.

Only 29 cases were reported from Indore as against 80 in the previous year, but there is reason to believe that these figures do not accurately represent the number of dakaitis committed.

The total value of property said to have been plundered in Central India amounted to Rs. 1,46,887, of which Rs. 4,273 were recovered. The figures for 1897 were Rs. 1,85,243 and Rs. 11,777, respectively. The dakaitis reported to have been concerned, many of them in more than one case, amounted in the aggregate to 3,312, of whom 413 were arrested. Of these 162 were convicted, 136 were released, and 9 died. In 1897 the figures were 14,735 concerned, 1,281 arrested, 406 convicted, 122 released, 3 escaped and 2 died.

Twenty-three unreported dakaitis were brought to light during 1898. Eighty-five dakaitis were arrested in connection with these cases, of whom 16 were convicted, 55 released, and 2 died.

No cases of poisoning for plunder took place in the year under report.

One hundred and one persons were arrested during the year, nine were received by transfer, and the cases of 16 were under investigation at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1 died, 69 were transferred to local authorities, 48 were committed to the Sessions Court, and 3 remained under investigation at the close of the year 1898. Of the 48 persons committed to the Sessions, including 30 that had remained over from the previous year, 1 was transported for life, 64 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 11 were released without security, 1 was transferred to local authorities, and 1 to a lunatic asylum.

In forwarding the reports of his subordinates to the Government of India the Agent to the Governor-General writes:—

“In my opinion the maintenance of cordial relations throughout the year between the Department and the Darbars concerned is largely due to Mr. Waterfield and the tact with which he has carried out his duties.”

Mr. Waterfield himself acknowledges the cordial assistance rendered to the Department by the police of the British districts on the borders of Bundelkhand.

HAIDARABAD AGENCY.

14. Mr. W. A. Gayer held charge of the Agency from the 1st of January to the 10th of March, and again from the 12th June to the end of the year. During the intervening period, while Mr. Gayer was on leave, Mr. H. A. Waring, of the Madras Police, officiated as Assistant to the General Superintendent.

Two hundred and sixty-seven cases of dakaiti were reported to have been committed in His Highness the Nizam's territory during the year, as against 441 in 1897. The total value of the property said to have been plundered was Rs. 1,51,380, being on an average Rs. 567 in each case. In 1897 property to the value of Rs. 2,00,596 was reported as stolen, the average in each case being Rs. 454. The stolen property recovered was valued at Rs. 10,918, or about 7·2

per cent. of the whole, showing some improvement on Rs. 10,970, or 5·4 per cent. of the whole, recovered in 1897.

The number of dakaitis reported from each district is as follows:—

Atraf-i-Balda	17
Aurangabad	20
Bidar	11
Bir	19
Elgandal	20
Gulbarga	20
Indur	30
Lingsagur	3
Mahbubnagar	19
Medak	10
Naldurg	17
Nalgunda	18
Nander	6
Parbhani	12
Sirpur Tandur	4
Warangal	41

The Haidarabad Assigned Districts also show a decrease in dakaiti, the total number of cases reported being 56 as compared with 111 in 1897. There was one case of dakaiti within Railway limits in Haidarabad territory, in which Rs. 16 worth of property was said to have been plundered.

Mr. Gayer attributes the decrease in crime to the cessation of the distress which famine had caused in 1896-97. Of the 3,174 persons said to have been concerned in dakaiti in the Nizam's Dominions, 786 were arrested, of whom 248 were convicted, 86 were released, 2 died, and 1 escaped. The result of the remaining cases had not been reported at the close of the year.

Twenty-one cases of dakaiti, which had occurred during the year and had not been reported by the Nizam's Police, were brought to light by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, as against 29 in the previous year. Two of these cases were taken up by this Department and brought to a successful issue. With regard to the reporting of crimes Mr. Gayer remarks:—

“I am glad to be able to record an improvement in the reporting of crimes by the Haidarabad Police. Officers of this Department have visited large areas of the Deccan during the year, but have found practically no burked crimes.”

In regard to the trial of dakaiti cases, Mr. Gayer makes the following observations:—

“There is a great improvement in the time the prisoners are kept under trial in the Courts once they get there. For this the Department has reason to be grateful to the trying Magistrates, as this promptitude helps us to obtain the services of witnesses and also gives more freedom to investigating officers.”

Two hundred and thirteen persons were arrested by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department during the year and 7 were received by transfer, making, with 36 persons whose cases were under investigation at the beginning of the year, a total of 256 cases for disposal. Of these, 5 were released on security and 5 without, 40 were transferred to the local authorities, 140 were committed to the Sessions Court, and 66 cases remained under investigation on the 1st January 1899. One hundred and forty were committed for trial and 13 were under trial on the 1st January 1899, making a total of 153 persons prosecuted during the year. Of these, 3 received pardons under the provisions of Section 337, Criminal Procedure Code; of the remainder, 69 were tried by the Special Magistrate and 81 by the Local Courts. In the Special Magistrate's Court 31 persons were convicted, 20 acquitted, and 18 remained under trial on the 31st December 1898. The latter have all since been reported to have been convicted, giving a percentage of 72·4 of convictions. In the Local Courts 54 persons were convicted out of 81 tried. Mr. Gayer just regards the percentage of convictions as “fairly

credible, considering that the officers of the Department are very seldom able to take up any case when it is quite fresh and when there is a possibility of obtaining reliable circumstantial evidence and recovering property."

Regarding the general work done by the Department, Mr. Gayer writes:—

"Both forces (*i.e.*, the regular establishment and the Barkandaz force maintained by His Highness the Nizam's Government) have worked very well, and I feel that a good deal more personal pluck has been shown by individuals since the sanction of the generous pension to the widow of the late Deputy Inspector Kanhaya Lal by the Government. This act of grace was thoroughly appreciated, and I hope will continue to have good effect.

"Late in the year orders were received improving the Travelling Allowance Rules of the Force in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and since then more energy has been evinced in travelling, which is satisfactory as, so long as they keep their eyes and ears open, the more travelling members of the force do the better. The two principal successes achieved this year have been the breaking up of two large and powerful gangs of Multani dakaitis. The majority of the members of each gang were captured in *paiga* or *jagir* estates, and a few were hotly pursued into British territory where they were arrested. Inspectors Abad Khan and Abdu-r-Rahim Khan deserve the whole credit for these arrests, and I have great pleasure in recording that their zeal, pluck, and perseverance have been recognised and rewarded, each officer having been awarded a thoroughly well-deserved sword of honour. I will not go further into the details of these captures, as I have already reported* fully on them during the year.

* These reports are printed as Appendix B.

"I am glad to be able to record that during the year under report we have worked in much closer conjunction with the Khalsa Police of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions than has ever been attempted before, and, thanks to the generous spirit of co-operation shown by Mr. Hankin, the Inspector-General of Police, the experiment has been attended with great success. This close connection with the Police has shown me that they have so improved during the last two years that they are practically capable of dealing with their own crime unaided, so long as they are properly looked after, which they are certain to be as long as Mr. Hankin is their Inspector-General."

SETTLEMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

15. The important work of settling criminal tribes and so inducing them to look to agriculture instead of crime as a means of livelihood, continued to make satisfactory progress both in Rajputana and in Central India. In the Eastern Rajputana States the Political Agent reports that the settled Kanjars of Bharatpur "have taken very kindly to agriculture and take great interest in their holdings". In Dhoolpur nothing had been done up to the close of the year, but the question of settling down Kanjars is now under the consideration of the Darbar, and there is every reason to hope that the steps about to be taken will have a good effect in diminishing the predatory incursions of which the authorities of the neighbouring British districts have in the past had reason to complain. In Bikaner an officer of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department is employed as Motamid of criminal tribes. He inspected the settlements, and with the consent of the Darbar a system of written roll-calls has been introduced. In Kotah the Political Agent reports that fair progress is being made, though a good deal still remains to be done in regard to both Kanjars and Sansis. The Darbar has dealt liberally with the 19 families of Baoris which have been settled. The report from Jaipur does not show exactly how matters stand in that State, but the Resident mentions that, owing to the interest displayed by the Superintendent of Girai and the assistance given by Mr. Clogstoun, "progress is being made". In Mewar 408 Moghias have been settled, of whom 303 are in possession of land, though the quantity assigned to them falls considerably short of the 20 bigas a piece prescribed by the rules. The remainder appear to have some means of livelihood. The Jodhpur Darbar has for many years devoted much attention to its criminal tribes, whose settlements were inspected by Mr. Martindale and Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie, the Residents. Colonel Wyllie observes that "genuine and sustained effort has been made by the Darbar to

reclaim Minas, Sansis, and Baoris from their predatory pursuits, and that considerable sums of money have been spent in providing them with cattle, seed-grains, wells, and culturable lands". He attributes the fact that more success has not been attained to the laziness of the Hakims and Police Officers, who, to avoid the trouble of investigating cases, are apt to arrest members of criminal tribes and to keep them in custody for long periods. In Sirohi the Darbar has provided 131 Minas, Bagris, and Bhils with land. In Bundi it is said that there are no criminal tribes. Settlements have been made in Tonk and Shahpura, but the report of the Political Agent does not show how far these are well-managed or the reverse. In Alwar 347 B. pris have been registered, most of whom are said to have sufficient land. The case of the remainder is under consideration. That only 22 have been imprisoned for theft in the last five years speaks well for the success of the arrangements in force.

As noticed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the result of the Moghia settlement in Gwalior has not hitherto been satisfactory, but I am glad to be able to state, from reports which have since reached me, that His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has devoted much personal attention to the matter of late and has allotted land for a large settlement, making at the same time arrangements for its adequate supervision—a step of which the result cannot fail, provided that His Highness's efforts are properly seconded by the officials of the State, to be most salutary. In Malwa the settlements were inspected by the Political Agent and by Mr. Waterfield, and the former writes that "the Darbars on the whole have worked cordially in this direction, and on enquiry most of the complaints made by the Moghias appeared to be groundless, and where there seemed to be any justification for such complaints the Darbars have been addressed and the complaints remedied". The Baori settlements in the Bhopal Agency were inspected by Mr. Waterfield and improvements are being made. In Narsinghgarh the Darbar has, at the instance of Captain Newmarch, started a system of banking by the State to enable the Moghias to avoid recourse to the village money-lenders. This experiment, which the Agent to the Governor-General hopes will work satisfactorily, is extremely interesting but will want careful supervision for some time. Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand are said to be free from criminal tribes. With the exception of the small State of Kachi Baroda, the condition of the members of criminal tribes settled in the Bhopawar Agency is satisfactory.

COMMENDATIONS.

16. The subordinate officers of the Department are generally well spoken of by the Political Officers and by the Assistants to the General Superintendent. The following have received special commendation :—In Rajputana, Inspectors Bhagat Singh and Khan Bahadur Abdu-s-Salam; in Central India, Inspectors Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh Gyani and Vilayatulla, and Deputy Inspectors Barkat Ali and Chajju Singh; and in Haidarabad, Inspectors Bhao Singh, Abad Khan, and Abdu-r-Rahim Khan.

17. In conclusion, I have to express my regret that it has not been possible to submit this report at an earlier date. The reports of the Agents to the Governor-General, which have to be awaited in order that the statistics which they contain may be compared with those which reached me direct, were not received in this office till the 1st and 6th June 1899 respectively. The work of checking necessarily took some time, and, as soon as it was complete, I was obliged to make a short visit to Agra and Central India. Some further delay has been caused by the report being printed at Calcutta instead of, as hitherto, in Simla.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

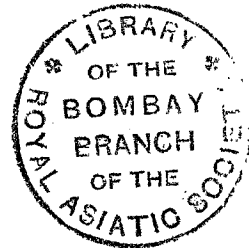
CHAS. S. BAYLEY,

*General Superintendent of Operations for
the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.*

ENCLOSURES:

Statements Nos. I to VI.

Appendices A, B, C, D.



No. I.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of Dakaitis.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Alwar . . .	2	Rs. a. p. 210 14 9	Rs. a. p. 12 8 0	1	2	12	...	...	..	...	...	One dakaiti was committed upon persons in a field and the other on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were armed with a rifle, swords, and sticks.
		Bikaner . . .	8	4,184 11 0	595 8 0	1	11	53	9	2	...	...	...	Six dakaitis were perpetrated upon travellers on the high road and two on cattle and camels in the jungle. In one case the dakaitis appeared to be Hindus and Minas. They were mounted on camels in four instances. In two of the cases the offenders had sticks and clubs.
		Bundi . . .	2	5,556 13 0	.....	...	7	80	2	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords, and iron-bound sticks, attacked travellers on the high road in one case and a house in the other. In one case the criminals, who were on foot, appeared to be Kanjars.
		Bharatpur . . .	3	737 6 0	144 3 0	...	6	60	8	...	...	...	1	All of these cases were perpetrated upon travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Kanjars and were armed with sticks and clubs. They were on foot.

1	Jaipur	5	1,423 and cotton seeds, etc.	8	6	Cotton seeds, etc.	2	...	30	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jodhpur	14	13,257	14	0	472	8	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	11	4,132	4	6	419	6	0	22	146	19	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mewar	22	11,795	5	3	3,251	8	0	33	368	16	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mewar Agency.

These dakaits were committed on travellers on the high road. The criminals, who were Sansis and Minas, were on foot.

Of these, two cases were committed on villages, four on persons grazing camels and goats or collecting fuel in the jungle, one on a Bhil taking back his bullocks from a well, and the rest on travellers on the high road. The dakaits, who were Rajputs and Bhils, were armed with guns, swords, sticks, and bows and arrows. Some of them were mounted on camels while others on foot.

Of these, five were house dakaits, three road dakaits committed on travellers on the high road, one upon the kachhari of a Jagirdar, one on a Police Chanki, and one on cattle in the jungle. The dakaits, who were Banjaras, Bhils, Minas, Gujars, Mewatis, Gosains, and Chamars, were armed with guns, swords, and sticks. They were on foot. In one instance the offenders blind-folded the complainant.

The dakaits, who were Bhils, Multanis, Naiks, Minas, Muselmans, Moghias, and Balais by caste, were armed with guns, knives, swords, sticks, clubs, and bows and arrows. They committed these dakaits on travellers on the high road, on villages, shops, and cattle grazing in the jungle. They were on foot but in one case had six camels. In three cases the criminals beat the complainants and set fire to their beds and houses. On two occasions the offenders muffled up their faces. In two instances they seized and blind-folded the complainants with clothes and threw stones at them. In another case they pulled the complainant off his horse.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898—continued.

Number.	Agency.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.					Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.	
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.		Died.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	33	4	...	...	...	...	These dakaitis were committed upon a village and on persons grazing cattle. The criminals, who appeared to be Musulmans, Rajputs, Balais, Bhils, etc., were armed with guns, swords, pistols, cudgels, and bows and arrows. In one case they had two riding camels and two horses, and in the other they were on foot.
			1	1,471 8 0	.....	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	This was a house dakaiti perpetrated by a band of dakaitis, who were armed with bows and arrows and swords. They were Bhils.
			3	840 0 0	.....	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	All of these were highway dakaitis committed by criminals who were Thakurs, Bhils, or Rajputs, and were armed with guns, swords, and bows and arrows. In two instances they muffled up their faces. On one occasion the offenders tied the hands and feet of the cart-drivers. These cases were brought to light by a Najib of this Department.

Mewar Agency—concl'd.

Partabgarh .

Dungarpur .

PUTANA—concluded.

1	30,000	0	0		2	3	...	60	6	10	11	...	...	...	1	This was perpetrated upon a Mahajan returning from his marriage with his Barai. The dakaits were armed with sticks. This was a house dakaity committed by Sansi dakaits, who were armed with deadly weapons. They were on foot. The offenders beat the complainant and three other persons. The dakaits, who were Sansis, committed these cases upon travellers on the high road. They were armed with swords and sticks. On one occasion the criminals tied up their faces.	
1	189	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	304	15	0	.....	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	81	78,845	6	0.	7	87	1,065	80	10	11	...	...	...	...	1		
Indore	24	11,978	5	0	7	19	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were Bhils, or Rathi Bhils, Lodhas, Beldars, Banjaras, Nihals, Rathi Philalas, and Kanjars, were armed with guns, swords, pistols, clubs, stones, bows and arrows, and sticks, and committed one case upon a postal runner while carrying a parcel, one on carts of grain, eleven on travellers on the high road, and the rest on villages. In one case they appeared to be Bhammati jugglers. The offenders were on foot. On two occasions they had muffled up their faces. The offenders perpetrated one case upon cattle and the rest on villages. They were Marwaris and Bhils, and were armed with guns and swords. The dakaits, who appeared to be Bhils and Banjaras, committed this case on travellers on the high road. They were armed with clubs, a sword and an axe.	
	Bagli.	4	164	7	6	...	...	59	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Dewas	1	26	9	0	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898—continued.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Gwalior	80	Rs. a. p. 72,635 5 6	Rs. a. p. 1,343 5 9 and 25 head of cattle.	4	37	1,360	193	87	74	...	3	Of these, one case was committed upon a threshing ground, eleven upon cattle while grazing in the jungles, twenty-three upon travellers on the high road, and the rest on villages. The dakaits were Musulmans, Banjaras, Ahirs, Thakurs, Bhils, Vilayatis, Kanjars, Mewatis, Gujars, Sindhis, Mo- ghias, Baoris, Deswalis, Bundelkhandis, Bundelas, Kachis, and Lodhas by caste, and were armed with guns, matchlocks, muskets, pistols, double-barrelled guns, rifles, swords, spears, <i>lohngas</i> , clubs, and sticks. In three cases the offenders wore <i>topis</i> , <i>kurtas</i> , khaki clothes, boots, Panjabi shoes and gaiters like Cavalry <i>sawars</i> and had tied their faces with <i>dhattas</i> . In one case three of the dakaits had belts, with <i>chapras</i> and shoes of police fashion, and one had a gold neck- lace, and in another they appeared to be men from the Guna Cavalry and wore coats, <i>paija- mas</i> , gaiters, <i>safas</i> , and Salim Shahi shoes. One one occasion the complainants and others

Agency.

—continued.

—continued.

Agency.

	No. of cases	Total number of offenders	Number of offenders sentenced	Number of offenders fined	Number of offenders released	Number of offenders on probation	Number of offenders on parole	Number of offenders on conditional release	Number of offenders on life sentence	Number of offenders on death sentence	Number of offenders on commuted sentence	Number of offenders on reprieve	Number of offenders on pardon	Number of offenders on amnesty	Number of offenders on other dispositions	Remarks
Umrí.	2	1,000 0 0 and 40 or 50 goats,	1,000 0 0	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	suspected the gang-men and coolies of the Raj Police to be the offenders. In three of these dakaitis the offenders badly tortured the complainants' relatives. They were on foot. Two of the cases were reported by Departmental officers.
Kaniadhana	1	29 18 0	.....	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Both cases were perpetrated upon cattle. The dakaitis were Banjaras.
Raghugarh	3	1,451 0 0	676 0 0	...	1	52	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case was committed upon travellers on the high road. One case was committed upon a traveller and two on cattle. The dakaitis were armed and were Bhils by caste.
Bhadaura	1	.....	.....	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon a village.
Agra Barkhera	1	10 head of cattle.	.....	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders committed this case upon cattle while grazing.
Bhopal	48	31,181 10 2	402 14 3	...	2	775	104	53	37	..	5	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, sword, and sticks, were Gonds, Thakurs, Basor Chamaras, Hindas, Musalmans, Mewatis, Gujars, Dhakars, Lodhis, Sweepers, Darzis and Moghnias. They committed three cases on travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. In one case the criminals burnt the complainant. Some of the dakaitis were on horse-back and some on foot. All of these cases were reported by Departmental officers.
Kurwai	1	97 8 0	.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This house dakaiti was reported by a Departmental officer.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898—continued.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of Dakaitis.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concurred.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Narsingbgarh	1	Rs. a. p. 214 7 0	Rs. a. p.	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders, who were Beldars and Mewatis, committed this case upon a village. They were armed with guns and swords and were on foot. This case was reported by a Departmental officer.
		Maksudangarh	1	2 8 0	.....	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	This was a road dakaiti perpetrated by dakaitis who were armed with swords and <i>lohangs</i> . It was brought to light by a Departmental officer.
		Khilchipur	1	4,197 0 0	.....	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	This was a house dakaiti, committed by Ban-jaras, who were armed with guns, swords, and and barchis. They had four horses. The case was reported by a Departmental officer.
		Sironj (Tonk)	1	207 4 0	.....	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with guns and swords, perpetrated this case upon a village. This dakaiti was reported by a Departmental officer.

—continued.

Bhopal Agency—concluded.

	1	25	0	0	.....	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batlam	1	25	0	0	.....	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders, who appeared to be Bhils of Banwara territory, committed this dakaity upon two Bhils.
Jaora	1	129	8	0	.....	...	...	1	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Moghias by caste, attacked certain persons while travelling.
Barwani	1	580	14	0	.....	...	...	...	15	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This village case was perpetrated by Jats and Mankars who were armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows, and sticks.
Jhabua	3	1,007	2	0	300 0 0	...	...	4	23	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One case was committed upon travellers on the high road, one on a village, and one on cattle. The dakaitis were Bhils by caste, and were armed with swords, daggers, bows and arrows, and sticks. All were on foot.
Dhar	8	7,614	14	0	270 0 0	1	5	5	120	40	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these cases, one was committed upon cattle, three on villages, and the rest on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Bhils, Bhilalas, Parsis, Naiks, Sondhias, Rajputs, Jats and Chamars, and were armed with guns, pistols, swords, clubs, daggers, and sticks. They were on foot, except in one instance when some were on horse-back.
Alirajpura	1	197	8	0	.....	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This was a road dakaity perpetrated by Bhils and Bhilalas. They were armed and were on foot.
Garauli	1	647	14	6	.....	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaites, who were armed with guns, axes and sticks, committed this case upon a village. From their dialect they appeared to be Bundelkhandis. They were on foot.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898--continued.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of Dakaitis.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Bijawar	4	Rs. a. p. 153 8 9	Rs. a. p. 1 7 6	...	...	30	24	9	14	...	1	All these dakaitis were committed on traveller, on the high road. The dakaitis appeared to be Kanjars, Nats, Berias, and Kangars, and were armed with sticks and clubs. They were on foot.
		Panna	1	122 6 9	.....	...	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	This was a road case perpetrated by Kol dakaitis who had bandaged their beards, and had sticks.
		Datia	3	12,742 12 0	263 8 0	...	...	66	17	5	...	...	...	These cases were committed on villages. The offenders appeared to be Gujar, Jats, Thakurs, and Ahirs by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, clubs, axes, and sticks. Two of them were mounted in one case. On one occasion the criminals had lighted torches.
		Orchha	3	239 7 0	8 0 0	...	1	28	3	3	...	...	...	Of these cases, one was committed on a village, one on travellers on the high road, and one on goats grazing in the jungle. The dakaitis appeared to be Thakurs, Ahirs, Lodhis, Kurmis, Rajputs, and Kanjars and were armed with guns, swords, axes, clubs, and sticks. They were on foot.

	1	23	7	8	.....	....	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Chhattarpur .	1	216	12	0	.....	.....	...	...	4	30	7	...	*	...
Baghelkhand	1						...							...
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA.	194	1,46,886	15	5	4,272	9	6	11	79	3,312	413	162	136	9
Atrafi-Balda	17	18,970	0	0	581	7	6	1	3	210	22	..	...	...

This was a road dakaiti committed by men who appeared to be Kanjars. They were armed with sticks and clubs and were on foot.

The dakaits, who appeared to be Ahirs, Pankas, and Chipas, committed this case upon a village. They had torches and were armed with guns, swords and bamboo sticks. All were on foot.

Fifteen cases were committed upon villages, one on travellers on the high road, and one on a temple. The dakaits were Arabs, Rohillas, Hindus, Muhammadans, Telangas, Waddars, and Yarkalwars, and were armed with guns, swords, pistols, knives, and sticks. They were on foot. In ten cases they beat the complainants and their relatives. In one they burnt the complainant and his brother with torches. In another they caught hold of the complainant and held a drawn sword on his neck, and in two more they pinioned the complainant, beat him, and stood over him with a drawn sword and tied up the servant of one of the complainants. One of the complainants' men was shot in the leg and died three days later from the effect of the wound. In one of these cases the offenders had lighted torches. They had their faces muffled-up in two instances.

HABARBAD.

8

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898--continued.

Number.	Agency.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Aurangabad	20	Rs. a. p. 16,428 13 3	Rs. a. p. 309 0 3	2	3	246	43	12	10	...	...	Of the twenty cases of dakaiti, one was committed on a cart, six on travellers on the high road, and the rest on villages. The dakaits were Bhils, Muhammadans, Banjaras, Mangrs, Mahrattas, Dhers, Rohillas, Dhobis, and Sonars, and were armed with guns, swords, daggers, hatchets, axes, sticks, and stones. They were on foot and in five instances had torches and lamps. On seven occasions the offenders beat the complainants, and in two instances they caught hold of the complainant and beat him to make him show his property and also slightly injured him with stones. Four of these cases were reported by Departmental officers.
		Bidar	11	361 0 0	250 8 0	4	7	113	69	...	...	...	...	One case was committed on travellers on the high road, one in the jungle, three on persons while watching their fields, and the remainder on villages. The dakaits, who were armed with guns, swords, knife, pickaxes, stones,

continued.

Haidarabad	Bir	19	9,051	0	6	1,726	10	11	4	13	239	128	32	3	...	...	...	and sticks, were Hatkars, Mahars, Yelarns, Mangs, Kolis, Gosains, Musulmans, Hindus and Dhangars. They were on foot. In three cases they carried torches. On four occasions they beat the complainants, and in the fifth pinioned him with a rope and stood over him with drawn swords and sticks.
																		The dakaitis, who were Dhers, Mangs, Rajputs, Bhils, Sikhs, and Lambaras, and armed with guns, swords, knives, axes, slings, bows, stones, and sticks, perpetrated one case upon a temple, four on persons watching their fields, and the rest on villages. In three instances they beat the complainants, their servants, and womenfolk. Five of these cases were reported by Departmental officers.
	Elgandal	20	21,079	14	0	113	8	3	3	9	207	12	8	...	...	...	...	Eight dakaitis were committed upon travellers on the high road and twelve upon villages. The offenders, who were Hindus, Musulmans, Domars, Mankars, Lambaras, Wadiwars, Yelkarwars, Banjaras and Telangas armed with guns, swords, pistols, axes, spears, daggers, slings, sticks and stones, were on foot. In two cases they carried torches. On four occasions they spoke Urdu, Telegu, and Banjari. In one instance the dakaitis caught hold of the complainant's brother, pinioned and beat him, and in another one complainant was beaten.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898--continued.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of Dakaitis.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
			Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
2	3	8	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Gulbarga .	Rs. a. p. 17,014 6 0	Rs. a. p. 43 12 0	1	11	298	11	4	1	...	...	Of the 20 cases, two were committed on travellers on the high road, and the rest on villages. The dakaitis, who were Dhers, Mangs, Lambaras, and Kaikaris, armed with guns, axes, pick-axes, swords, slugs, shields, and sticks, were on foot. They had torches with them in ten cases. In five instances the offenders spoke Urdu and Telugu. On three occasions they beat complainants and their relatives, and in one applied burning torches to the fingers, face, chest and back of the complainant's sister and wife to make them show the property. In two cases they shot at the complainant through a hole in the door, in one they set the house on fire, and in another pulled the complainant's daughter's earrings off.
		Indur .	7,417 15 6	57 10 0	2	2	267	79	5	1	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Hindus, Musulmans, Lambaras, Banjaras, Waddars, Telangas, Dhers, and Mangs and were armed

continued.

with guns, pistols, swords, axes, spears, slings, and sticks, committed one case on postal runners, one on goats, one on a Tanda, two on travellers on the high road, and the remainder on villages. In eight cases they had torches. On three occasions they were mounted on horses. They had their faces muffled up in four cases. In five instances the criminals spoke Urdu and Telugu. They beat the complainants in four cases, and in the other two pinioned and threw burning oil over the complainants.

One dakaiti was committed upon travellers on the high road and two on villages. The dakaites were Lambaras, Waddars, Banjaras, and Korwas, and were armed with sticks and stones. In one instance they had torches. They were on foot.

Eighteen cases were committed upon villages and one on travellers on the high road. The dakaits were Hindus, Musulmans, Telangus or Yerkalwars, a Bohilla and Lambaras, and were armed with guns, swords, pistols, blunderbusses, slings, and stones. They carried torches in six cases and a lighted lamp in the seventh. On two occasions they were dressed up like Police officers. In five instances they had their faces muffled up. The criminals beat the complainants and their relatives in six cases, in the other four they tortured persons. In one instance they threatened the complainant with a drawn sword. The dakaits were on foot.

	19	18,828	0	0	627	8	0	...	8	26	16	...	16	...	...
Mahbubnagar	19	18,828	0	0	627	8	0	...	8	26	16	...	16	...	...
Lingsagar	8	80	4	0	4	1	0	...	8	26	16	...	16	...	...

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898—continued.

Number.	Agency.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.					Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.	
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.		Died.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Medak	10	Rs. a. p. 4,886 4 0	Rs. a. p. 122 4 0	...	3	124	18	...	8	...	...	The dakaits, who were Muslims, Telangas, Purbias, Sankatras and Waddars, armed with guns, swords, spears, axes, stones, and sticks, committed one case on a flock of sheep, one on persons resting for the night in the jungle, and one on a cartman conveying the postal parcels. On two occasions they had torches. The offenders beat the complainant and his daughter and his son with sticks in one case, in one they pulled the complainant down from the cot and kicked him, and in another they threw the complainant down, stood on his neck and poured burning oil on him.
		Naldurg	17	3,927 9 6	345 0 3	2	...	252	78	13	5	...	...	Of these, two cases were committed on persons in the field, six in the jungle, and the rest on villages. The dakaits, who were Pardhis, Muslims, Dbers, Mangs, Banjaras, Mah-rattas, Hindus, and Kaikaris by caste, were armed with guns, axes, bows, slings, stones, and sticks and were on foot. In one case they were mounted, and in two cases

continued.

continued.

HAIDARABAD																
Nalgunda .	18	6,643	15	1	738	14	5	...	2	198	99	88	11	...	...	they had torches. On six occasions they beat the complainants and wounded a few villagers. One of the cases was brought to light by a Departmental officer.
Nander .	6	2,904	7	0	270	15	0	1	10	63	25	2	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Hindus, Musulmans, Pardis, Yarkalwars, Waddars and Mahrattas, armed with guns, swords, slings, sticks, and stones, perpetrated two cases upon travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. In two instances they lighted torches. On two occasions they beat the complainants and their wives.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898—continued.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY			NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.		Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Parbhani .	12	Rs. a. p. 6,982 14 6	Rs. a. p. 189 9 6		1	8	209	74	10	16	...	...	Two dakaitis were committed on travellers on the high road, three on persons in their fields and seven on villages. The offenders were Bajaras, Dhers, Mangs, Musulmans, Hindus, and Sikhs and were armed with guns, spears, stones, and sticks. In three of the cases they beat the complainants and in one the complainant's wife. One of these dakaitis was reported by a Departmental officer.
		Sirpur Tandur .	4	781 14 0	0 2 6		...	2	80	2	...	...	...	...	These village dakaitis were committed by Gonds, Dhers, Mangs, and Mahrattias armed with guns, swords, stones, and sticks. They were on foot. On one occasion the dakaitis beat the complainant's mother and sister.
		Warangal .	41	16,641 6 2	5,533 12 11		2	12	401	106	79	15	1	2	Of these dakaitis, twenty-nine were committed on villages, eight on travellers on the high road, one on a cartman, one on persons

concluded.

watching their fields, one on a Tanda in the jungle and one on a Police Thana. The dakaites were Banjaras, Lambaras, Kolis, Hindus, Waddars, Gonds and Yarkalwars, and were armed with guns, swords, knives, crowbars, poinards, slings, spears, axes, shields, a dagger, stones, and sticks. In eleven cases they had torches. They were on foot. In one case the offenders spoke Urdu. On seventeen occasions they pinioned and beat or tortured the complainants or their relatives very severely. In one instance they tied up the complainant and his son and beat them and cut the complainant's wife's right ear off with a sword, and in another case the offenders applied burning torches to the persons of the complainant and his sister and threatened the complainant with a drawn sword to make him show his property. One of the cases was reported by a Deputy mental officer.

The dakaits, who were Dhangers, Mahars, Robillas, Muhammadans, Pardesis, Banjaras, Rajputs, and Kunbis, committed two cases on travellers on the high road and the rest in the jungles. All of them were armed with sticks.

Four cases were perpetrated on villagers, and five upon persons watching their *khatlas* and fields in the jungles. The daktats were Korkis, Nihals, Mahars, Bhils, Muhammadans, Hindus, Banjaras, Pardis, and Thakurkars by caste, and were armed with guns, a sword, slings, spears, stones, and sticks.

HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.																
HAIDARABAD																
TOTAL HAIDARABAD	267	1,51,880	2	1	10,917	12	6	23	94	9,174	786	248	86	1	2	
Amraoti . . .	8	662	0	7	155	11	9	...	4	55	16	...	16	...	...	
Akola . . .	9	1,586	9	3	129	12	11	...	7	170	21	12	9	...	...	

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1898—concluded.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of Dakaitis.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be, how armed, whether mounted on or foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Basim	15	Rs. a. p. 14,140 1 4	Rs. a. p. 3,989 3 4	...	8	174	47	28	19	...	...	These village, temple, and jungle dakaitis were committed by criminals who were Banjaras, Mangs, Mahars, Muhammadans, Kunbis, Pangals, Aunde, Kalals, Dohars, and Hindus, armed with guns, slings, spears, a dagger, stones and sticks. In two of these cases they had torches.
		Buldana	11	4,411 5 6	220 13 0	...	2	119	9	5	4	...	...	Ten dakaitis were committed on villages and one in the jungle. The dakaitis were Kunbis, Mangs, Mahars, Banjaras, Muhammadans, and Bhils, and were armed with guns, swords, knives, slings, spears, and sticks.
		Ellichpur	8	2,590 12 6	4 8 0	...	4	62	...	...	...	...	...	These cases were perpetrated upon travellers on the high road, on a village, and on fields. The offenders were Nihals, Fardhis and Muhammadans, and were armed with guns, knives and sticks.
		Wun	5	35,348 10 6	6,272 2 7	...	2	65	19	4	9	...	...	Of these cases, three were committed on villages, one on travellers on the high road, and one on fields. The dakaitis were Kalams, Banjaras

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS—concluded.

Railway limits, Haidarabad .	1	16	8	0	.....	...	...	12	1	..	1	...	...
	57	53,755	15	8	10,772 3 7	...	27	657	113	49	58	...	...
	599	4,31,868	0	0	30,858 0 0	41	287	8,208	1,392	469	291	1	12
TOTAL HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DIS- TRICTS . .					Cotton seeds, etc., 27 head of cattle, and 40 or 50 goats.								
GRAND TOTAL													
TOTAL OF 1897	1,152	4,77,864	7	5	24,163 11 10	89	759	23,769	4,053	1,101	681	4	18
					Bullocks, clothes, and books.								
					Twine, an old turban, bullocks, clothes, 1 gunny bag, 1 gun, 15 seers jawar, 1 dhoti, 2 dundis and books.								

Mange, Robillas, Pardesis, Muhammadans, and Telangas, and were armed with guns, swords, stones, and sticks. On one occasion they had torches.

This house dakaiti was perpetrated by criminals who were armed with sticks and axes. They had torches.

SIMLA ;

C. S. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The 14th September 1899.

No. II.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in the Native States during the 10 years 1889 to 1898.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
1	RAJPUTANA	Jhalawar	3	5	4	4	4	2	2	3	4	...	
		Mewar	29	38	44	44	33	45	26	35	39	22	
		Kotah	12	7	8	1	6	6	10	20	12	11	
		Tonk (portion in Rajputana)	5	5	1	1	5	1	1	...	...	1	
		Shahpura	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	
		Bundi	2	3	...	...	5	...	7	1	2	...	
		Jaipur	7	6	12	12	11	10	9	12	17	5	
		Alwar	...	1	1	1	...	...	7	10	4	2	
		Karauli	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
		Dholpur	1	3	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	
		Bikaner	1	15	...	...	2	...	2	9	...	...	
		Marwar	17	21	10	10	15	4	14	14	15	14	
		Kishangarh	...	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
		Ajmer	...	24	6	6	3	1	5	...	4	6	
		Sirohi	...	2	8	8	8	2	1	...	1	3	
		Patiala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Loharu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nabha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Jind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Khusaigarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Indore	26	15	15	15	28	25	29	23	72	28	
		Gwalior	169	58	80	80	77	52	55	120	212	87	
		Bhopal	23	5	22	22	10	15	41	28	80	43	
		Dewas	1	1	5	5	1	3	1	3	8	1	

2	CENTRAL INDIA	Pathari	1	2	...	178	150	177	321	552	324	5,809
		Rajgarh	4	...	...	468	389	448	684	1,150	599	
		Navab Basoda	5	1	...	210	206	599	369	121	206	599
		Narsinghgarh	1	2	...	564	539	599	369	121	206	599
		Tonk (portion in Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhabua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jaora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maksudangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muhammadsagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barwani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ratlam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rewa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurwai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhobai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sitaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rhopawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ratnmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baghelkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alirajpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bundelkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Guna Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agra Barkhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khilchipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piploda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		His Highness the Nizam's territory (including Berar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	HAIDARABAD	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SIMLA; } C. S. BAYLEY,
The 14th September 1899. General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. III.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1898, which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1898.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were, or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Bikanir . . .	1	Rs. a. p. 279 8 0	Rs. a. p. 34 2 0	...	...	6	5	5	...	...	...	This road dakaity was committed upon travelers on the high road.
		Jodhpur . . .	1	179 0 0	.....	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were mounted on two camels, perpetrated this case upon a village. Reported by a Departmental officer.
		Kishangarh . . .	1	16 0 0	.....	...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	This case was committed upon two dak runners. The offenders were Sansis.
1		Kotah . . .	1	230 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	12	2	2	...	...	..	The dakaits, who were on foot and armed with guns and swords, committed this case upon cattle.
		Mewar . . .	3	2,245 0 0	902 0 0	...	6	33	...	...	...	...	...	These cases were perpetrated upon cattle grazing. The dakaits were Bhils and were armed with a gun, swords, a spear, a stick, knives, and bows and arrows.
		TOTAL RAJPUTANA .	7	2,949 8 0	959 2 0	...	6	61	12	11	...	...	...	

	Indore	Gwalior Agency.	Dharnaoda	Bhopal	Bhopawar	Orchha	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA.
No. of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	1	5	1	13	1	2	23
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	702	10	0	2,827	11	0	6,487
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	2,428	14	0	2,827	11	0	7
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	.....	..	.....	77	14	0	84
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	4	4	...	63	9	5	85
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	4	...	...	7	47	...	16
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of cases reported by the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

CENTRAL INDIA.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1898, which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1898—continued.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of Dakaits.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were, or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Atrafi-i-Balda	2	Rs. a. p. 2,782 2 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	These village cases were committed by offenders who were armed with swords and sticks. On one occasion the offenders pinioned the complainant.
		Aurangabad	7	5,482 8 0	168 12 6	...	1	68	36	11	23	...	...	All of these cases were perpetrated upon villages. The dakaits, who were Muslims, Bhils, Kunbis, Mangs and Dhobis, were armed with guns, swords, knives and sticks. In one case they were recognised as police constables. The offenders beat the complainant on one occasion. Two of these cases were reported by Departmental officers.
		Bidar	3	1,643 9 0	83 6 0	...	1	34	19	14	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were Mangs, Mahars, Mah-rattas, Muslims and Lambaras by caste, committed these cases upon villages. They were armed with guns, slings, and sticks, and were on foot.

Bir	6	1,396	2	0	186	4	6	3	3	84	40	6	10	...	...	...
Elgandal	3	178	2	0	20	12	0	1	...	25	12	...	...	...	...	Two cases were committed on fields and the remainder on villages. The dakaitis were Dhers and Mangs by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, axes, and sticks. They were on foot. Two of these dakaitis were discovered by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.
Indur	8	9,607	15	6	51	12	6	1	5	118	31	23	3	...	...	One case was perpetrated upon a village, and two on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Lambaras, armed with guns, swords, pistols, and sticks, and were on foot. One of these cases was confessed to by a Departmental approver.
Mahbubnagar	3	2,902	4	0	85	0	0	...	...	44	7	7	...	...	...	All of these cases were committed upon villages. The dakaitis were Hindus, Musulmans, Hattars, Maharrattas and Dhers, and were armed with guns, swords, axes and sticks. In two of these cases they pinioned and beat the complainants.
Medak	3	83	0	0	23	10	6	...	2	23	4	...	4	...	...	Two cases were committed on villages and one on a barn. The dakaitis were Hindus and Musulmans and were armed with guns, axes and sticks, etc. They were on foot.
																The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords and sticks, committed one case upon a flock of sheep, returning from the fields and two on travellers on the high road. On one occasion they beat the complainant and his wife.

Annual Statement of unreported Daktis committed in the Native States previous to 1898, which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1898—concluded.

Number.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of DAKAITS.					Remarks showing of what caste the dakaita were, or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.	
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.		Died.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Naldurg	17	Rs. a. p. 22,081 12 4	Rs. a. p. 54 10 0	...	2	272	35	6	28	...	...	Four cases were committed upon travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. The dakaita, who were Mangs, Hindus, Musulmans, Pardis, Dhers, Mahrattas, and Kaikaris, were armed with guns, swords, slings, stones, and sticks. On four occasions they had torches. They beat the complainants in two cases. The originals were on foot. Eleven of these cases were discovered by the Assistant General Superintendent while on tour.
		Nalgunda	8	2,828 0 0	578 6 0	1	2	127	26	26	...	...	...	All were village cases perpetrated by dakaita, who were Musulmans, Dhers, Telangas, Lambaras and Banjaras. They were armed with guns, spears, slings, stones, swords, and sticks. In three instances they beat and pinioned the complainants. Three of these cases were reported by Departmental officers.

Completed.

Nander	1	1,142	10	0	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Parbhani	1	8,712	8	0	567	6	0	...	10	6	4	...	...	This house dakaitis was committed by persons armed with three guns and sticks. They carried torches and beat the complainant and his son.
Warangal	17	8,248	11	0	1,780	13	6	...	142	12	30	...	...	The dakaitis who committed this village case beat the complainant.
Lingsagur	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	46	7	6	...	...	Seven cases were perpetrated upon villages and the rest on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Hajams, a Koli, Musulmans, Telangas, Lambaras, Julahis, Waddawars, Hindus and Dhers by caste, and were armed with guns, slings and sticks. In one case they had two torches. On one occasion they blind-folded the complainant. In five instances they beat or burnt the complainants or their relatives.
TOTAL HAIDARABAD	81	61,389	3	10	3,590	13	6	6	16	1,019	111	108	1	Both were house dakaitis perpetrated by offenders armed with stones and axes.
GRAND TOTAL	111	70,776	0	4	4,634	0	0	6	26	1,424	138	163	3	
TOTAL OF 1897.	149	66,435	0	0	5,150	0	0	3	68	2,873	350	161	7	

SIMLA;

The 14th September 1899.

C. S. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. IV.
Cases of Theft by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs reported during the year 1898.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	Amount of Property		Number of Persons		Disposal of Offenders.					Remarks showing whether the offenders appeared to be professional poisoners and the manner in which the poison was administered, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effect of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	In one instance the poisoners gave the complainant flour to cook <i>Batis</i> and some sugar, and in the other they gave cooked food to the complainant from the effect of which the complainants became senseless. In both cases the offenders hired camels from the complainants and declared themselves to be Thakurs by caste.
		Alwar	2	163 2 0	.....	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	One Imam Bakhsh gave some intoxicating pill mixed with poison to a barber's mother as a fever pill and made her lie down. She felt uneasy and giddy and began to purge; while she was lying down the accused went away with a silver <i>Bazu</i> . In another instance, the offenders gave dhatura poison mixed in flour to three persons of whom one died. One of the crimes was confessed to by the accused persons, and their statements have been verified by the Faujdar of the Jaipur Raj.
1	Rajput-ANA.	Jaipur	2	17 0 0	.....	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	

Jodhpur . . .	1	23	3	0	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	5	203	5	0	...	8	1	9	7	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL												
2 INDORE . . .						Nil.							
3 HAIDARA- BAD.						Nil.							
	5	203	5	0	...	8	1	9	7	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	5	203	5	0	...	8	1	9	7	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF 1897	15	670	0	0	...	28	4	26	11	1	1	1	...

Two women of Mewar came to the house of Narsingh Das and gave him and his wife some intoxicating drug in the *churma* to eat, which made them senseless, and took away certain property.

C. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SINLA;
14th September 1899.

No. V.
Dakaitis arrested or received by transfer, disposed and undisposed of during the year 1898.

Number.	AGENCY.	ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S COURT.										SESSIONS COURT.										REMARKS.						
		Remaining under investigation on 1st January 1898.	Arrested during the year.	Received by transfer from local or other authorities during year.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Total.	Released with security.	Released without security.	Escaped.	Died or killed.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Committed to the Sessions Court.	Remaining under investigation on 31st December 1898.	Total.	Remaining under trial on the 1st January 1898.	Committed during the year 1898.	Total.	Transferred or imprisoned for life.	Transferred or imprisoned for limited periods.	Confined under requisition of security.	Released with security.		Released without security.	Escaped.	Died.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Remaining under trial on the 31st December 1898.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
The following are the castes of persons arrested received by transfer and voluntarily surrendered.																												
1	Rajputana	4	(a) 76	...	2	82	...	(b) 1	2	1	(c) 50	25	3	82	...	25	25	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	
2	Central India	16	101	9	...	126	5	...	...	1	69	48	3	126	30	48	78	1	64	...	...	11	...	...	2*	...	75	
3	Haidarabad	36	(e) 213	7	...	256	5	5	...	...	40	140	66	256	13	140	153	6	81	...	4	44	...	...	...	18	153	
TOTAL		56	390	16	2	464	10	6	2	2	159	213	72	464	43	213	256	7	169	...	4	56	...	...	2	18	256	
TOTAL OF 1897		32	518	55	...	805	9	11	1	5	(d) 297	226	56	605	2	226	228	5	111	...	...	68	...	...	1	43	228	
TOTAL		408																										

No. VI.

Statement showing the strength of the Najib Force for the year 1898.

No.	RANK.	DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1898.						CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.											STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1898.					REMARKS.			
		Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Kurashian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired on gratuity.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by transfer from the Police.	Transferred to other Agencies.	Reinstated.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entered.	Discharged.	Degraded.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Kurashian.		Vacancies.	Total.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	On the 31st December 1898 the sanctioned scale of the Najib Force consisted of :— Inspectors . 17 Deputy Inspectors 26 Dafadars . . 31 Najibs . . 66
1	Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades .	17	6	8	1	2	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	8	1	2	17		
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades .	26	7	13	..	6	26	1	..	..	..	(b) 1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	7	13	..	6	26		
3	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades .	31	14	15	..	2	31	..	..	(a) 1	1	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	1	31	15	16	..	..	31		
4	Najibs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades .	66	36	26	..	4	66	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	15	6	..	..	63	37	26	..	3	66		
	TOTAL	140	63	62	1	14	140	3	..	1	1	1	10	..	1	18	8	..	2	129	65	63	1	11	140		

(a) Murdered.

(b) Received by transfer from the Punjab Police.

SIMLA;

The 14th September 1899.

O. S. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Yearly Return of Criminal Tribes settled in CENTRAL INDIA for the year ending 31st December 1898.

RESIDENCY OR AGENCY.	State, Pargana or town where criminal tribes are settled.	Present on the 1st January 1898.	1898.		Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	1898.				Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Number present on 31st December 1898.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to the heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMINAL TRIBES.			REMARKS.	
			Newly registered.	Absconders or released prisoners returned.		Died.	Struck off the register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.						Bigas.	Biswas.	Biswas.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
GWALIOR	Isagarh	21	5	14	40	..	..	2	1	3	87	116	92	58	1,495	2	..	..	
	Sheopur Baroda	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	50	10	..	..	
	Kaniadhana	144	..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	144	127	148	186	..	..	..	..	
	Agar (Gwalior)	4	1	..	5	..	..	2	..	2	3	3	3	6	25	..	..	..	
	Jamner (Garha)	15	3	1	19	3	..	..	1	8	12	7	16	6	10	329	13	..	..
INDORE	Raghugarh	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	102	..	..	..	
	Tarana	154	2	..	156	7	..	5	..	12	144	168	171	106	2,405	5	..	..	
	Jageti	17	..	..	17	..	..	2	..	2	15	21	19	16	271	15	15	..	
	Nandwa	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	*1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	*This man earns his livelihood by labour.
	Mahidpur	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	44	..	..	..	
	Narayangarh	75	3	5	83	1	..	..	1	2	81	68	78	52	1,283	2	19	..	
	Sailana	32	2	1	35	..	..	..	1	1	34	41	27	22	650	10	..	..	
	Batlam	132	6	9	147	3	..	6	1	10	137	115	116	78	3,244	11	..	..	
	Sitaman	15	1	1	17	..	1	1	..	2	15	14	14	27	254	15	15	..	
	Piploda	37	..	..	37	..	..	1	..	1	36	43	38	22	808	17	..	..	
	Mandesor	202	4	5	211	4	..	9	7	20	191	230	177	106	3,842	16	18	..	
	Manasa	17	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	1	16	22	18	11	261	..	..	..	
	Bhanpura	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	

	132	...	1	133	7	...	1	...	125	145	115	54	2,282	6	13
Jaora	132	...	1	133	7	...	1	...	125	145	115	54	2,282	6	13
Nimach	143	3	1	147	5	...	7	...	135	153	153	116	2,327	2	...
Sonkach Shahjahanpur	56	...	3	59	4	...	...	...	54	20	14	8	401	10	...
Antri	5	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	8	11	12	4	184	7	...
Alot (Dewas, Senior Branch)	9	1	3†	13	...	...	...	1	12	17	21	38	274	17	...
Dewas (Senior Branch)	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	45	...	...
Dewas (Junior Branch)	5	1	...	6	2	...	...	2	4	5	3	6	88	...	...
Gargocho	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	13	43	23	309	12	...
Karanehmakraun	23	...	7	35	...	...	...	...	35	43	35	18	790	...	...
Gird Ujjain	148	6	6	160	1	...	4	1	154	209	161	125	4,861	15	18
Neoni	31	3	1	35	3	...	...	1	31	57	43	67	460	12	...
Dhar State	84	3	2	89	4	...	1	2	82	80	65	36	1,542	15	...
Bakhtgarh	72	...	4	76	3	...	...	1	72	66	51	41	1,598	...	...
Kachi Baroda	71	1	...	72	2	...	7	...	63	62	53	104	743	...	...
Malthan	39	3	1	43	1	...	1	...	41	48	29	13	392	...	...
Bhopal	128	8	54	190	10	...	7	33	140	392	169	132	4,110	...	...
Rajgarh	91	6	10	107	4	1	3	...	99	132	105	74	2,285	...	...
Khilchipur	44	1	11	56	...	...	3	1	52	150	52	169	1,173	5	...
Kurwai	20	1	5	26	1	...	6	3	16	64	54	33	198	...	...
Sutalia	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	8	7	10	26	1	...
Sironj (Tonk State)	21	1	1	23	1	...	8	...	14	18	9	14	473	9	...
Narsinghgarh	83	3	4	90	1	...	1	...	38	95	62	53	1,923	...	...
Pithari	...	4	3	7	...	...	1	5	1	16	6	36	...	...	...
Bagli	2	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Maksudangarh	18	6	9	33	2	1	...	...	30	36	23	31	466	13	10
TOTAL	2,123	80	165	2,338	71	5	80	68	224	2,753	2,174	1,837	42,025	3	8

† Two of these not shown in previous register.

C. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakasiti Department.

SIMLA;
The 14th September 1899.

Yearly Return of Criminal Tribes settled in RAJPUTANA for the year ending 31st December 1898.

AGENCY.	State, Pargana or town where criminal tribes are settled.	Present on 1st January 1898.	1898.		Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	1898.				Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Number present on 31st December 1898.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to the heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMINAL TRIBES.			REMARKS.
			Newly registered.	Absconded or released prisoners returned.		Died.	Struck off the Register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.						Bigs.	Biswas.	Biswas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Merta	1,077	20	37	1,134	12	...	42	*12	66	1,068	1,153	955	753	39,893	8	...	* Of these 3 are not shown in 1897.
	Jaitaran	929	21	19	969	16	1	58	21	96	1,873	929	773	608	21,408	4	...	† Of these 14 are Sansis.
	Parbatsar	443	52	6	501	1	...	12	4	17	484	385	318	256	17,075	...	...	‡ Of these 4 are allowed to go to Malwa on account of scarcity of fodder.
	Jodhpur	651	46	5	702	19	2	40	3	64	568	687	620	507	19,983	17	...	§ Of these 101 are Sansis and the rest Baoris.
	Sejat	757	14	6	777	7	...	5	...	12	1,765	731	641	452	29,764	12	...	|| Of these 6 are allowed to go to Malwa on account of scarcity of fodder.
	Nagor	651	22	10	683	9	2	15	5	31	652	658	626	484	22,027	7	...	¶ Of these 31 are Sansis.
	Bilga	527	36	17	580	31	...	17	4	82	1,548	516	518	334	18,824	6	...	
	Pall	331	9	2	342	5	12	12	3	32	310	311	310	217	8,697	6	...	
	Maroth	185	7	16	208	1	...	8	2	11	187	210	170	145	8,216	7	...	
	Didwana	149	3	4	156	8	...	3	4	15	**141	141	150	96	4,691	...	...	** Out of these 24 are Sansis.
	Nawa	44	1	3	48	1	...	...	...	1	47	43	51	38	1,898	13	...	

JODHPUR

Station	24	1	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	10	181	10	...
Phalodi	.	.	.	97	5	...	...	...	...	...	82	84	66	1,337	18	...
Desuri	.	7	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	21	11	347	1	...
Jaswantpura	.	3	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	20	9	266	16	...
Bali	.	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	60	...	...
Jalor	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	150	...	...
Sanchor	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,894	248	129	6,271	96	17	216	58	387	5,884	5,913	5,281	3,994	185,788	4	...
Sirohi	.	.	...	132	1	...	2	...	3	†129	109	148	231	1,395	14.	...
Bikaner	.	42	43	985	25	11	72	13	126	†608	921	876	633	31,379	5	...
Nimbahera (Tonk).	.	1	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	44	49	49	86	512	13	...
Shabpura	.	5	3	59	1	...	9	...	10	49	49	39	19	560	9	11
Mewar	.	35	10	431	15	...	9	5	29	402	396	364	255	4,783	18	6
Banswara	.	...	...	43	...	...	2	1	3	40	54	62	32	44	...	...
Partabgarh	.	1	...	56	1	...	2	1	4	52	56	55	55	2,307	...	...
Dholpur	.	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	3	8	19	5	...
Karauli	.	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	22	23	15	132	2	...
Bharatpur	.	25	...	151	4	...	8	...	12	†139	99	88	79	370	4	...
Alwar	.	20	2	380	3	...	8	1	12	363	221	231	274	2,589	5	...
Jaipur	.	5	3	70	1	...	3	1	5	65	67	57	59	3,362	...	...
Kishangarh	.	11	3	126	...	...	1	1	2	124	112	64	75	2,574	...	...
Kotah	.	10	...	20	...	...	1	4	5	†15	23	29	50	284	18	...
Ajmer	.	45	4	49	...	...	2	2	4	45	44	45	24	242	5	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,201	403	197	8,801	147	28	335	92	602	8,199	7,144	7,402	5,889	236,792	2	17

SIMLA;

SIMLA;
The 14th September 1899.

C. S. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakka

APPENDIX A.

No. 3365-G., dated Indore Residency, the 19th April 1899.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. W. K. BARR, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter No. 7742-G., dated the 22nd October 1898, I have now the honour to submit, for the information and orders of the Government of India, a further report from the Resident at Gwalior on the operations taken against dakaits in Gwalior territory by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

2. The report is eminently satisfactory, showing as it does that 320 dakaits and 200 harbourers of dakaits have been arrested and dealt with, and that several gangs of dakaits have been systematically followed and broken up. I am of opinion that Colonel Newill, Resident at Gwalior, deserves much credit for the assistance he has rendered to the Darbar in advising Captain Filose and co-operating with him in measures for the arrest of dakaits, and His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has personally expressed to me his sense of gratitude to Colonel Newill and his appreciation of the Resident's efforts to support the Darbar and to ensure the success of His Highness's schemes for the suppression of dakaits.

3. It will be gratifying to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia to receive an expression of the approval of the Government of India of his successful efforts, and I shall be glad also to be authorised to convey a similar approval to the Raja of Kaniadhana, who, as reported by the Resident, has given cordial aid.

No. 1735, dated Gwalior Residency, the 8th April 1899.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. NEWILL, Resident at Gwalior,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

I have the honour to forward, at the request of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, a copy of a further report from the Sar Subah of the Isagarh Prant, showing the result of his operations up to date against dakaits and their harbourers in the Isagarh Prant.

2. It may be remembered that the Darbar, when reporting the result of their operations up to the end of last April, represented that 76 dakaits had been arrested, and 26 harbourers. For these operations, resulting in the cessation of dakaiti on the border of the North-Western Provinces, the acknowledgments of the Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces were conveyed to His Highness.

3. The report now submitted includes the fore-mentioned arrests, and shows that since the commencement of operations 320 dakaits have been arrested and 200 harbourers.

Of the dakaits, 18, including three notorious leaders, have been killed, 70 have received sentences varying from 5 to 15 years, 96 from 5 years downwards, while 80 have been acquitted, transferred or pardoned, and 56 remained under investigation. Most of the sentences also included flogging and fines.

Of the harbourers, many have been sentenced to imprisonment, while all have had to give security for good behaviour for some years to come.

4. Captain Filose's report is full of interest, explaining the old conditions of the amnestied dakaits, and the supposed existence of only three gangs, viz.:—the Karakhera, the Tori, and the Bakhshimpur, and how in the course of his operations nine other gangs of dakaits numbering some 124 offenders came to light.

Of these later combinations, 51 have been arrested, while the Karakhera and Bakhshimpur gangs have been completely broken up, and the Tori gang deprived of more than half their original strength and their leader.

5. It will be observed how the old system of settling down dakaits on fixed allowances of land or money emboldened the present generation of dakaits, and how the uncompromising attitude of the Darbar alone made them realise that the old order had changed, and that the dakaits must be suppressed before any favour or consideration could be expected; so with the new policy it became difficult for dakaits to obtain help and provisions, and they did not find as heretofore abiding places to rest at their pleasure. They accordingly became an easy prey to the well armed and well organized troops brought against them.

6. The small State of Kaniadhana, a branch of the Orchha house, played an important part in these operations, as owing to its being surrounded by Gwalior territory, and to the friendly attitude of the leading Thakurs to dakaits, the Chief, Raja Chhatar Singh agreed to my proposal to allow of a party of Gwalior troops being located within his State

The party was supervised by an Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in direct communication with the Chief, and for four months most successfully kept out dakaits and exposed them more freely to the active operations going on in the adjacent Gwalior territory.

7. The Karakhera gang being hard pressed then crossed the Betwa into the Lalitpur District; due intimation was given to the Collector at Jhansi, and a special officer, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan, was deputed by the Darbar to assist the North-Western Provinces officials in their enquiries. Dissensions then broke out in the gang, and several members returned to Gwalior territory, where their leaders and other notorious members were killed by the Gwalior troops.

8. It will not, I think, be out of place to mention that the Karakhera gang, which originally consisted of 64 members, has now but 4 left, as 12, including their leaders, have been killed, 45 have been arrested and 3 well known members have been pardoned, and His Highness has willingly placed their services at the disposal of the Jhansi authorities for acquiring information of offenders and harbourers in the Jhansi and Lalitpur Districts.

9. As His Highness had arranged for an extensive tour in the outlying province of Malwa, he asked me to visit the scenes of operations in the Pichor and Chanderi Districts. I did so and was attended by Captain Filose and the local officials, to whom my best thanks are due for all the kindness and attention shown to me. The tour was one of great interest, the constant presence of old dakaits, loopholed houses, observation points, temples, springs and strongholds of the dakaits, all made one realise how old and extensive their occupation of the Karakhera country has been.

I can fully testify to the particulars represented by Captain Filose of the inefficiency of amnesties and the efficacy of utilising local informers backed up with a strong organisation of well armed and trained troops; and I would like to add that Captain Filose's experience of the country and the local Thakurs, combined with patience and a good temper, appear to me to have aided greatly in bringing about so successful a result. He has prominently brought to the notice of His Highness the names of those who especially helped him—there were many of them, for the scene of operations was extensive, and the offenders numerous.

10. The result of the year's operations will, I venture to say, occupy a page in the history of dakaiti suppression, redounding to the credit of His Highness Maharaja Sindbia for his personal direction of good organization, and to his officials and troops for hard work and intelligence in carrying out his instructions. Good results have already been achieved, for the western border of the North-Western Provinces bordering on Gwalior territory has been free of dakaiti for two years, while during the past year dakaitis in the Isagarh Prant have been reduced by half.

11. His Highness proposes visiting these districts during the coming cold weather, when, he tells me, he will personally reward the deserving, see that the strongholds of Karakhera are blown up, and the families and the descendants of the dakaits removed to some suitable place where arrangements for special supervision will be instituted and maintained.

No. 188—1955, dated Pichore, the 28th March 1899.

From—The Sar Subah, Prant Isagarh,

To—The Chief Secretary, Huzur Darbar, Gwalior

In continuation of my office letter No. 431-A., dated December last, I have now the honour to submit my final report:—

2. His Highness appointed me to the Isagarh Prant as Sar Subah on the 13th January 1898, as there was an excess of dakaiti in the Chanderi, Pichor and Karera Parganas, and crime was rife to such an extent that the inhabitants of the villages were in great terror of their lives: women of respectable families generally slept hidngly at night in the houses of poorer people. This subject being brought to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja, I was ordered here. I took up my head-quarters at Pichor, as I knew from former experience that some villages close by were a nest of dakaits, while other villages freely harboured and assisted them with food.

3. In this disturbed state of the district and alarmed state of the people, it was found impracticable to procure *mukhdars*, and the police was insufficient and incompetent to cope with the dakaits.

4. In the year 1888 this Bundelkhand was a noted place for dakaiti and other serious crime, but in those days the operations against the dakaits were for a long time only somewhat successful. The Darbar, seeing this, granted general amnesty, and maintenance allowance was granted to all the different gangs of dakaits. This was the main reason of the dakaits of these days holding out longer than I expected, as they thoroughly believed that they would again be pardoned and settled down as before; to gain this end, they went on committing dakaitis with greater cruelty than they would otherwise have done.

5. This state of things was brought to the notice of His Highness, who was so kind as to sanction all my proposals, which eventually led to the destruction of all the gangs of dakaits.

6. Taking advantage of all the orders and instructions given me from time to time by His Highness, I decided that strong measures should at once be taken against the different gangs of dakaitis. Therefore, I decided that their houses and hiding places be properly looked after, and that those who harboured them and gave them food be severely dealt with.

7. When I came to this Prant, I was told that there were only three gangs of dakaitis. The first was said to be composed of about 60 men, headed by Nahar Sing, and was known as the Karahera *gol*. The second was called the Tori gang, of which Bhureju was the Sargana, and comprised about 50 men. The third, known as the Bakhshimpur *gol*, with Gajraj Sing as their Sargana, was composed of some 15 members. This Gajraj Singh was the son of Mazbut Singh, a famous hereditary dakait leader, and Gajraj Singh was the first to commence dakaity in these parts. He and Gumna Saharia were killed in an encounter shortly after the reforming of the columns.

8. These three gangs were intimate with one another, in so far that the first gang would commit their depredations in the Pargana of Karera, Pichor and Chanderi. In these parts food was always plentifully supplied by their friends, for which they only sometimes paid. In the Kaniadhana State they were freely harboured and received provisions. The second gang, called the Tori *gol*, committed their dakaitis partly in Pichor, and mostly in Ranod and Kolaras; they were generally harboured in Sirsi and Paron by their relatives. The third generally went about Karera and Taluka Sunari.

9. By His Highness's permission five columns were formed, namely, one at Karakhera, one at Dinara, one at Kaniadhana, one at Bamor, and one at Khor. Soon after the location of these columns, the existence of many other organised *gols* of dakaitis came to be known, as stated below.

10. The first gang which came to notice was that of Shergarh, which consisted of 25 men, the second the Bamari *gol*, consisting of 19 men, the third the Godhan *gol*, consisting of 20 men, the fourth the Hatlai gang, consisting of 10 men, the fifth the Gogri *gol*, consisting of 10 men, the sixth the Udgawan *gol*, consisting of 12 men, the seventh Rao Narayan Singh's gang, consisting of 13 men, the eight Gandbarp Singh's gang, consisting of 15 men. In the ninth may be classified those who from time to time joined and committed dakaitis with different gangs: of these 51 have been arrested.

11. In a short space of time the whole of the above-mentioned gangs were completely broken up, and almost all of them arrested and punished, or killed in encounters. Besides these, over 200 harbourers were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

12. While I was reforming the columns, I found the Shamsheer Jang *gol*, and the Halkadari system had up to this been of no use at all, most of them being relatives or of the same caste as the dakaitis—to the best of my belief they generally gave information of my doings; both these were almost all discharged, only those few who had done good service being retained. With this money I was able, with His Highness's sanction, to form eight new Police stations which were placed in suitable places.

13. The first result of this was, that in the space of three months I had the satisfaction to see Gajraj Singh and Gumna Saharia killed in an encounter, and some of their accomplices, who managed to get away from this encounter, were very soon afterwards captured.

14. In order to be able to get *mukhbirs* more readily in the future, an extra sum of money, over and above the reward offered, was distributed and pardon was granted to Khalak Singh and Bhawani Singh.

15. The result of the encounter had such a good effect on the other gangs that they lost heart and commenced sending their relatives and friends to intercede for their pardon. This was flatly refused, and I gave them plainly to understand that I would not listen to such nonsense, but if they presented themselves unconditionally their case would have just consideration, but in any case they would have to stand a judicial trial. Some of the Thakurs went so far as to threaten me that, if the gangs were not pardoned, those of their relatives who had been pardoned in 1888 would again become dakaitis and join the gangs.

16. No notice was taken of this, as now I had ample troops and police which His Highness had placed at my disposal to cope with them; so, in return for this message, rewards for the leading dakaitis were very kindly raised by His Highness to considerable sums.

17. In the *interim*, I commenced punishing those Thakurs who supplied the dakaitis with powder, shot, and supplies, as they were anxious that this state of lawlessness should not be put down, *firstly*, on account of strong caste-feeling, and *secondly*, because they were purchasers of the dakaity property and made much profit by this transaction.

18. This timely punishment stopped the gangs from getting supplies. The dakaitis then resorted to procuring supplies from their own homes on the quiet, each individual getting 10 or 20 days' supplies brought to them by their close relations, low-caste men being their means of transport into the jungles. When this was known arrangements were made to put a stop to it. Some of the Kararkhera Thakurs knew all about the whereabouts of the gang and could have rendered valuable assistance, but, on the contrary, they sided with the dakaitis and always let them know our plans against them.

19. On this fact coming to my knowledge, those persons suspected of this misconduct were immediately put under arrest, and strong guards were placed over the houses where the

women of these men and the dakaits resided, so that no supplies might reach the dakaits in the future. This excellent measure had such an effect on the dakaits that it completely demoralised them.

20. After carefully considering the matter, it occurred to me that some few of the lower castes concerned in the gangs should be pardoned, on condition that they will divulge the hiding places of the dakaits. On these conditions some of these surrendered to me and this led to the dakaits deserting their usual hiding-places. I knew that if these hiding-places were abandoned, the dakaits would surely fall into our hands; on seeing this the Karakhera and Tori gangs absconded and for a whole month they were not traceable, but to their old haunts they returned again and some were captured while others were killed on information given by those very men who acted the part of informers.

21. In one of these encounters at Bamor, one man was killed and two of the gang were wounded, whom their companions helped to escape in the dense jungles. I was really grieved to see that one of the military sepoy was killed and one wounded.

22. His Highness's personal interest in the military has raised them to such an efficiency, that I cannot refrain from praising their good discipline and courage in every emergency. I placed them generally in situations which I considered most important; they were always ready to obey any orders given them, and their conduct as a body was perfect. Moreover, I must say with all praise that they were never backward in following the dakaits. This determination on the part of the military so frightened the dakaits that they gave up all hopes of committing any more dakaitis, but were only now anxious to save their lives. At this time most of them had a desire of giving themselves up, but were prevented from doing so by their leader Nahar Singh. The gang then went away some 60 odd miles towards Pachor, where they were joined by the Sargana Rao Narayan Singh and his party, which greatly strengthened them. This gang remained for some time about Pachor, Badhora, etc., where they were closely followed by our police and military.

23. About this time the Tori gang returned from above the Ghati to their old haunts near Aspor Pipronia, where an encounter took place at night and Bhureju, their leader, was killed and another wounded. Much praise is due to Thakur Dulaju of Pipronia who, with a handful of men, attacked this gang at night.

24. The attention of the columns was now entirely directed towards the Karakhera gang. On the Karakhera *gol* finding this out, they took refuge across the Betwa where the police were put on their track, and after consulting with Mr. Campbell, the Collector and Magistrate of Jhansi, and with His Highness's orders, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan was deputed to Talbahat. The result of this was that an encounter took place at Bangama, Thana Talbahat, where Hira Singh and Dhonsahai were killed and Jabra Lodhi was arrested. In this action the Lalitpur police were most ably and very pluckily led by Mr. Richardson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police. This encounter again had a very demoralising effect on the Karakhera *gol* which was then not far off.

25. Twice or three times I had the pleasure of waiting on Mr. Campbell, the Magistrate at Jhansi; he was always ready to give me any help I required from him. I also met Mr. Young of Jhansi and Mr. Richardson (Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Lalitpur), who were both most willing to help me whenever I required aid.

26. Soon after this Rao Narayan Singh, Jujhar Singh and Parichat, suspecting foul play from Nahar Singh, separated themselves from this gang and recrossed the Betwa and were going to Athi Khera jungle; they were met by our police and military near Bamor and an encounter took place in which all three were killed. Being hard pressed across the Betwa, the Karakhera *gol* again re-crossed the river; two encounters took place, one near Bamor and the other near Harawal; Dhukna and Khobia were killed in the former and the leader Nahar Singh in the latter encounter.

27. Dalip Singh, Sabdul Singh and Daulatia surrendered themselves, and this gang may now be considered as entirely broken up. *Mukhbirs* informed me that Puran Singh, Parbat Singh, and Durjan Singh, who had left this *gol* some time previous, were going to the Allahabad Mela; Ghulam Kadir Khan and spies were deputed to see if they were there, but they could not be traced.

28. The Karakhera and all the other *gols* may now be said to be completely broken up; some 12 or 13 of the Tori *gol* are still together but have gone away towards Bhadora and Sirsi, where they are followed by the District Police. Of the few remaining of the other *gols*, I have no exact information of their whereabouts, but I am of opinion that they are with their relatives towards Tikamgarh, Panna, etc. *Mukhbirs* are also sent out after them.

29. The arrest of these few remaining stragglers I leave in the hands of the district officers, as now I must turn my attention to revenue matters, into which I have not been able to look as minutely as I would have liked to do up to now.

30. As the inhabitants of Karakhera have for a long time taken to dakaiti, it is my opinion that the houses of those who have misbehaved themselves should be razed to the ground, and for the supervision of those Bundela, Dhandala, and Punwar Thakurs, a special officer should be appointed for a year-and-a-half or two years to enable him to hold them in proper check.

31. As this report is becoming somewhat lengthy I now end it by adding two appendices—

No. I.—A complete list of dakaits arrested and result of their trials; this list also includes 60 dakaits arrested in Bhilsa.

Besides, 123 harbourers have been arrested: the worst of these were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment while others let off on their furnishing security for future good behaviour.

No. II.—A short statement of services rendered by all officers serving under me.

No. I.

List No. II submitted to Chief Secretary, Hazur Darbar (Gwalior) under cover of S. S. No. 123 of 1898.

NOTE.—Not reprinted.

The list contains the names of 320 persons, of whom 75 were released, 54 acquitted, and 121 sentenced as follows:—

	No. of persons.
To imprisonment for 14 years or more with whipping	20
Ditto ditto without ditto	...
Ditto for 7 years or more with ditto	70
Ditto ditto without ditto	9
Ditto for 3 years or more with ditto	4
Ditto ditto without ditto	3
Ditto for terms below 3 years	15
TOTAL	121

There were 18 persons killed, 2 escaped, and 1 was fined Rs. 200. In the case of 48 persons the result is not known. They were no doubt under trial when the statement was submitted. One is still at large. Security for good behaviour was taken from 52 persons, of whom some were punished and others released.

No. 1331-I.B., dated Simla, the 27th May 1899.

From—CAPTAIN H. DALY, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Barr's letter No. 3365-G., dated the 19th April 1899, regarding the operations undertaken against dakaits in Gwalior territory.

2. I am to request that the congratulations of the Government of India may be conveyed to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, on his successful efforts to suppress dakaiti within his State. The acknowledgments of Government may be communicated to the Raj of Kaniadbana for the aid rendered by him, and the Government of India agree with Colonel Barr that credit is also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Newill for his share in the operations.

3. The original papers received with the letter under acknowledgment are herewith returned.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1193, dated Haidarabad, the 17th August 1898.

From—W. A. GAYE, Esq., Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Haidarabad,

To—The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

With reference to my telegram, dated the 13th of July 1898, reporting the arrest of a number of Kallia Multani's gang, and previous correspondence, I have the honour to report that I have received from Inspector Abdu-r-Rahim Khan a detailed report of the encounter and the arrest. It was well arranged and well carried out. The men arrested are nearly all very important dakaits and men who have been proclaimed for some time.

2. The Inspector heard a rumour that the gang was halting some 50 miles or so from his outpost, went to verify it with his party, and found it false; but, concluding there was some reason for the rumour, he made careful enquiries, and one night heard that the gang was encamped six miles from his halting place. He personally went and saw the gang and reconnoitred the ground, and then returning to his party, took them, and so placed them that

before dawn the Multanis were hemmed in on all sides. As soon as they discovered this, the Multanis opened fire on the Thagi party, and the Barkandazes returned their fire, but under strict orders aimed in front of the Multanis and frightened them back under cover. The Barkandazes were well placed and sheltered by stones and rocks, and none were hit.

3. After one or two ineffectual charges the Multanis gave up and surrendered, with the exception of five, who escaped through a pathway which had been guarded, but from which the Dafadar and men on duty had gone to assist the next post which was being hard pressed by a rush more determined than the rest. The remainder of the gang and all their cattle and property were seized, and are now being proceeded against for the numerous dakaitis in which they have been concerned.

4. This capture reflects the greatest credit on Inspector Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, and is in itself a great achievement, but in order that the success thus gained be properly taken advantage of, it is very necessary that the capture of these dakaitis should be speedily followed up by a strenuous effort directed against their harbourers, with a view to giving them a lesson which will not be forgotten for years to come.

5. It is a well known, and I think generally acknowledged, maxim, that without harbourers and receivers dakaitis are helpless and so dakaiti impossible, and it is also known as an extremely difficult thing to prove harbouring and receiving against persons of position and wealth, when the dakaitis helped are ordinary bad characters, of no pronounced tribe or calling, and therefore it is not often the police get a chance of striking at the root of dakaiti. But I think now the Department has an ideal opportunity. These Multanis have been proclaimed for years; they have been a bye-word all over all those parts of country through which they have operated; they are a peculiar race, and from their dress and general physique are unmistakable; therefore no harbourers could put forward any plea of ignorance, and the work against them could, if properly managed, be just what is wanted in Haidarabad—of an unerring and relentless nature, and punishments of a sufficiently deterrent kind should follow.

6. But in order that we should not fail ignominiously when we have everything in our favour, we must have good men to work these cases—men of sufficient position for their work to be reliable and of high enough pay to place them as far as possible out of temptation's way, as I have little doubt a great deal of money will be available for securing the good will of any investigators who are at all likely to be approachable. I have here only two Inspectors, Abdu-r-Rahim Khan and Bhao Singh, who are available for this work: Inspector Ghyasu-d-din is not strong enough to go out on the rough work necessary.

7. Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, while an able trustworthy and energetic officer in all arresting work, is uneducated, and is therefore not the sort of officer to collect and make use of evidence of the nature required. Inspector Bhao Singh is very good and very trustworthy, and will be put on at once. But he alone will be useless practically, as the area of country over which these dakaitis have worked and been harboured is far too great for any officer or five officers to work properly. I would, therefore, while urging the great importance of the work to be done

Abad Khan was sent to Haidarabad where he as my reason for so doing, earnestly request that I may have the immediate use of Inspector Abad is now doing excellent work.

C. S. BAYLEY. Khan, now in Central India, for at least three months if he cannot be spared for longer.

8. If I place the three Inspectors, one in Nalding, one in Bir and one in Parbhani or Nander, and give each a good officer under him and an adequate party, I think I can guarantee that we shall do such work here towards the suppression of future dakaiti as has never been done in Haidarabad before.

I have before me a statement made by one of the captured men before Inspector Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, which shows that these dakaitis have been repeatedly arrested and let go though they have large rewards on their heads; that they have halted for weeks in *jagir* villages, and paid for doing so, and been kept informed of police action against them by the *jagir* officials. All this was anticipated by Mr. Hankin three years ago when he was in this Department, and since his time we have kept hammering at this gang and trying to arrest it and been perpetually foiled by the treachery of village and *jagir* officials. We are in a far better position than His Highness the Nizam's police to work this matter out to the core, as we recognise no difference between *jagir* and *khalsa*; but I cannot do it all with one man, and, even if I did, I would necessarily be so slow, having to work one district at a time, that when I reached the second and last districts I should find all evidence done away with, all men concerned gone, and the whole thing would turn out a fiasco. I therefore hope you will let nothing prevent your deputing Inspector Abad Khan here. I will keep him as short a time as possible, and will guarantee that there will be work shown which will entirely justify any inconvenience felt at his loss in Central India and any expense entailed in his coming here.

No. 1501, dated Haidarabad, the 1st October 1898.

From—W. A. GAYE, Esq., Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Haidarabad,

To—The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

In continuation of correspondence regarding the gang of Multanis under the leadership of Kallia, the notorious leader, I would wish to send you the following general sketch of the

doings of this gang, and to ask you that an adequate reward might be given to Inspector Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, who has now succeeded in practically entirely dispersing it.

The depredations of these Multanis were first brought to notice in the year 1891 by Captain Fagan, the then Assistant General Superintendent of this office, and the Berar authorities; at that time many Multanis were captured for dakaiti and some accepted by this Department as approvers, and during Captain Fagan's tenure of office it was first discovered that the bulk of the dakaiti committed in the Districts of Bir, Parbhani, Nander, and parts of Gulbarga and Naldurg were perpetrated by this tribe of wanderers.

Captain Fagan's energies were, however, chiefly directed, after the discovery of these marauders, to running down a large and powerful gang of dakaitis under the leadership of Utam Singh. After Captain Fagan left this Department the charge of this Agency was given to different officers who all stayed too short a time to do any real good, and then Mr. Hankin took up the reins, and he it was who really showed how formidable this Multani gang was. He succeeded in capturing, through the work of Inspector Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, three Multanis, who escaped again later on, and in getting confessions from them, which confirmed him in his views of the vast extent of the dakaiti operations performed by these people. He found that the gang was headed by Kallia and lieutenanted by his five brothers Dalel, Bujung, Amin, Nathal, and Bapia.

Notifications were then issued at Mr. Hankin's suggestion proclaiming the whole gang outlaws, and offering rewards for their arrest. This had a good effect and decreased the amount of harm they dared to do, as they, no longer feeling safe, were obliged to keep as quiet as they could, and only commit dakaitis when actual necessity existed in the shape of want of funds and food. This was a great step: still the gang, through its marvellous powers of marching and knowledge of every jungle path, baffled every attempt at capture. They could not have succeeded in thus avoiding arrest had they not been possessed of numerous friends and harbourers and, had they not been so strong in numbers and of such reputation as fighting men that it always seemed necessary to have a large force to arrest them; they lived in the jungles and hills, and it was no easy matter to collect men to capture them without their hearing of it, even when they were discovered in any particular hiding-place.

The first real blow to their prestige was dealt them when the police captured their leader Kallia: this was done through a Rohilla friend of his, who enticed him from the gang, made him drunk, and handed him up for the reward. This made them, however, little less formidable; Kallia's brothers Bujung, Amin, Nathal, and Bapia took up the leadership, and they went on merrily committing dakaitis with their previous dash and success.

The gang was at this time 25 strong, and were all big fighting fellows and unhampered by any belongings, their women and children having been captured, and were consequently a dangerous lot of scoundrels. This is how matters stood when Inspector Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, while in the jungles far from reach of assistance, heard that the Multani gang was camping in some jungle six miles from the spot where he had proposed to halt.

The Inspector's party consisted of himself, Deputy Inspector Motiram, Dafadars Aziz-ulla and Madar Bakhsh, and six Barkandazes; these were accompanied by ten informers and one police *sawar*. The Multanis were at least 25 strong, and had a reputation of being afraid of no one. It was a pouring wet night, but it was the first real opportunity the Inspector had ever really had of closing with these outlaws, and he determined not to lose it. He calculated that the darkness and rain would help him in the enterprise, and started off alone with one informer to reconnoitre the robbers' position, and satisfied himself that their capture was feasible. He then returned to his party and brought them up, and placed them to the best advantage possible, without disturbing the dakaitis who were sleeping under cover of temporary huts.

He had made up his mind to attack them before daylight, as he hoped they might surrender before they knew how few their opponents were. He, therefore, attacked them practically single-handed just before dawn.

The Multanis picked up their arms and fired at him, but fortunately some of the guns had got wet and missed fire, and the shots that did go off hit no one. Before they could reload Abdu-r-Rahim Khan was upon them and shouting to them to surrender. They attempted to break, but were met by shouts and the reports of rifles every way they turned, and were always headed off by the Inspector and the *sawar* who were mounted and able to gallop round them, and threaten them with their revolver and spear. Finally, the whole lot apparently took shelter in a small ravine, through which they tried to escape; then the Inspector shouted to his men to close in, and he stood at the exit and swore he would shoot the first man who moved, and the whole gang surrendered and allowed themselves to be bound. They were all collected and identified, and five only were found missing; these must have escaped in the dark unseen. However, they had to go nearly, if not quite, empty-handed, for over Rs. 4,000 worth of property was discovered left in the huts. This the Multanis say is all loot.

I think the Inspector's conduct is beyond praise: it required no little determination, pluck, and skilful disposition of the forces at his command to overcome all the obstacles in his way, and finally his success in capturing the bulk of the gang without any bloodshed shows that he kept his head and must have acted very coolly and with all his wits about him.

* Nearly all the men arrested are proclaimed and have rewards on their heads, and I shall shortly have about Rs. 1,200 to distribute among the party, and I think each man will richly

deserve his share; but I think I shall not be asking too much if I recommend that Inspector Abdu-r-Rahim Khan, to whom the whole credit of this very excellent performance is due, should be given some further token of the appreciation by Government of the service he has rendered.

He is an old soldier, and has always been a very popular officer. He was one of the best men-at-arms in the Haidarabad Contingent, and is an excellent horseman and a man of very good presence and manners; he has now proved himself to be full of pluck, resource, and self-reliance, for, as I have already shown, he was dealing not with a gang of natives of the ordinary timid type, but with a notorious gang, renowned for their fine physique and contempt of all other classes of natives. So, though he judged rightly,—that his force properly managed was strong enough,—he ran a very good risk of being defeated and, though he was very careful to so place his men that they were least likely to be exposed to unnecessary danger, he himself boldly faced the whole first fire of the gang. He could scarcely have anticipated that this fire would be so futile as it luckily proved, as it has always been understood that these men were armed with Sniders.

I think, therefore, that the Inspector is undoubtedly entitled to some recognition from Government of his good work and bravery, and would recommend that he either be given a sword or a good Webley Revolver with an inscription on it in remembrance of the occasion.

The grant of a sword has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

C. S. BAYLEY.

APPENDIX C.

No. 2365—401, dated Abu, the 30th May 1899.

From—A. H. T. MARTINDALE, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 1853-G., dated the 20th May 1898, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Government of India the reports cited in the margin, giving statistics of organized crime in the several Native States of Rajputana during the year 1898, and describing the progress of measures undertaken for the settlement of the criminal tribes in the Province and the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in those States in which its officers were employed during the year. The returns, so far as cases coming within the definition of dakaiti are concerned, are further reviewed as usual in the separate report furnished by this office yearly to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Simla.

STATE.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Marwar	13	15	14
Sirohi	...	1	3
Jaisalmer	1	...	...
Mewar	35	39	21
Partabgarh	...	10	2
Banswara	...	...	...
Dungarpur	...	...	1
Jaipur	11	17	5
Kishangarh	...	1	1
Bikaner	8	3	8
Bharatpur	4	8	3
Dholpur	2	...	...
Karauli	1	1	...
Bundi	1	2	2
Tonk	...	...	...
Shahpura	...	...	...
Alwar	6	4	2
Kotah	18	12	11
Jhalawar	2	4	...
TOTAL	102	117	73

2. As shown in the comparative statement in the margin, the total number of dakaitis reported as having occurred in the year under review is 73 as compared with 117 in 1897 and 102 in the year 1896. The decrease of 44 from the figures of the preceding year is satisfactory. The total is even less than in 1895, when it reached the small figure of 89.

3. The aggregate value of property plundered is returned as Rs. 43,574-1-4 as compared with Rs. 55,548-10-3 in the preceding year. Thirteen camels and 42 head of cattle were lifted

against 108 camels and 41 head of cattle in the year 1897. In addition to property valued at Rs. 3,783-4-0, eight camels and 38 head of cattle were recovered and restored to their owners during the year as compared with property estimated at Rs. 2,103-9-3, 106 camels, and 11 head of cattle recovered in the preceding year. The corresponding figures for the year 1896 were Rs. 1,534-11-3, four camels, and 615 head of cattle.

4. The number of persons engaged in this form of crime is estimated at 950 to 1,000 as compared with 1,400 to 1,500 in the year 1897 and 1,064 to 1,117 in 1896. One hundred and twenty-nine persons were arrested and 35 convicted, as compared with 197 and 72 in 1897 and 107 and 37 in 1896 respectively.

5. Briefly reviewing the returns of the several States in more detail, it will be observed that in Marwar the number of dakaitis was 14 as compared with 15 in the previous year and 13 in 1896; one case of poisoning for plunder is said to have taken place. The Sirohi Darbar reported three cases of dakaiti against one in 1897 and none in 1896. Jaisalmer as in the previous year sent in a blank return. One hundred and sixty-nine persons are said to have been implicated in committing dakaitis in Marwar in 1898 as compared with 105 in the preceding year. Unfortunately, not a single suspected dakait was arrested. The value of property plundered was estimated at Rs. 13,303 against Rs. 13,505 in the previous year. The systematic measure started by the Darbar in 1896 for bringing under more effective control the members of the criminal tribes were continued during the year under review. Six thousand one hundred and five members of criminal tribes were registered in Class A on the 31st December 1898 as compared with 6,098 on the 31st December 1897. The corresponding figures for Sirohi are 181 and 184 respectively. It is satisfactory to find that the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Curzon Wyllie, whose report is of special interest, was able to arrange for the pasturage in other States of 10,500 head of cattle belonging to Baoris. His remarks regarding the criminal tribes in Marwar are extracted below:—

“During my recent cold weather tour I enquired into the condition of the criminal tribes in the Sojat, Bilara, Desuri, and Bali parganas. There can be no doubt that a genuine and sustained effort has been made by the Darbar to reclaim Minas, Sansis and Baoris from their predatory pursuits, and that considerable sums of money have been spent in providing them with cattle, seed grain, wells and cultivable land. Mr. Phirozshaw, Assistant Superintendent of Howala, takes an intelligent interest in the criminal tribes, and has done much to better their condition in the Sadri district where there is a large settlement.

“Owing to the grass scarcity prevailing in Marwar since the failure of the rains last year 124 members of the criminal tribes absconded, while 38 obtained passes and emigrated to Malwa between August and December.

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| 1. Narsingarh under Political Agent, Bhopal, for 200 cattle. | } “In accordance with Rules 348 and 349 of the Manual, efforts have been made to obtain outside pasture for the suffering cattle in Marwar, and I am indebted to the Political Officers and the Darbars noted in the margin for promised assistance.” |
| 2. Earwani under Political Agent, Bhopawar, for 5,000 cattle. | |
| 3. Kotah under Political Agent, Kotah, for 300 cattle. | |
| 4. Sailana under Political Agent, Malwa, for 3,000 cattle. | |
| 5. Ratlam under Political Agent, Malwa, for 1,000 cattle. | |
| 6. Ali Rajpura under Political Agent, Bhopawar, for 1,000 cattle. | |
| 7. Jhabua State under Political Agent, Bhopawar, 100,000 bundles of grass. | |

6. The number of dakaiti cases in Mewar fell from 39 in 1897 to 21 in 1898, but the value of the property estimated to have been plundered increased from Rs. 6,478 in 1897 to Rs. 12,744 in 1898. Property valued at Rs. 2,728 or 21.41 per cent. was recovered by the police. Of the 307 persons said to have been concerned, 34 were arrested and 4 were convicted, 4 were released for want of sufficient evidence, and 26 were awaiting their trial at the close of the year. There were 408 Moghias on the register on the 31st December 1898, as compared with 388 on 31st December 1897, and 399 on 31st December 1896.

7. Two cases of dakaiti were reported from Partabgarh against 10 cases in 1897. The value of property plundered was estimated at Rs. 741-2-0. Thirty-three persons were concerned: only 4 were arrested.

8. One case was reported from Dungarpur: there were none in the two preceding years. The value of property plundered is reported to be Rs. 1,471. Nothing was recovered and no arrests were made.

9. Five cases of dakaiti were reported from Jaipur and one from Kishangarh. One case of poisoning for plunder was included in the Jaipur returns. There were two such cases in the preceding year. The value of property plundered in Jaipur and Kishangarh is estimated at Rs. 1,532 and Rs. 189 respectively. Practically nothing was recovered. In the Jaipur cases 31 persons were concerned, of whom 8 were arrested and were awaiting their trial at the close of the year. Of the persons implicated in the Kishangarh case six were arrested and were under trial at the end of the year.

Five more Baoris were settled down in Jaipur during the year under review. Mr. Clogstoun, the Assistant to the General Superintendent, who accompanied the Resident on his

cold weather tour, was in constant communication with the Jaipur State Girai Superintendent in regard to the measures for reclaiming the criminal tribes.

10. *Bikaner*.—The number of dakaiti cases reported by this State was the same as in the year 1896, *viz.*, eight, being five more than in 1897 when there were only three cases. One of the cases was serious, a man being killed and three wounded. The property plundered consisted of 13 camels, 12 buffaloes, and ornaments, etc., valued at Rs. 2,316. Eight camels, eight buffaloes, and property worth Rs. 100 were recovered. Of the 53 dakaitis concerned, 19 were arrested, of whom one was convicted and two were released for want of sufficient evidence against them. The remaining 16 were under trial at the close of the year.

The system of written roll-call of criminal tribes by the Pattadars in this State has lately been introduced in lieu of the system of verbal roll-call which proved an unsatisfactory arrangement. Colonel Vincent observes:—

“On the 10th August Deputy Inspector Talib Ali proceeded on his annual tour, in the course of which he visited the tahsils of Surpura, Sujangarh, Ratngarh and Dungargarh, and corrected the registers after personally inspecting and numbering the Baoris at their houses. He further ascertained that the Pattadars had adopted the system of verbal roll-call, and that no written record was maintained. This practice has been discontinued, and the Pattadars have now been furnished, through the Tahsildars, with an adequate supply of printed forms of muster-rolls for daily use.”

11. *Eastern Rajputana States*.—Only three cases of dakaiti were reported from Bharatpur under this Agency against eight in the preceding year. Neither Dholpur nor Karauli sent in any case. The value of property plundered in the three Bharatpur cases is estimated at Rs. 760, of which property worth Rs. 145 was recovered. About 60 persons were suspected of implication in the cases. Eight were arrested, of whom one died and seven were under trial at the close of the year.

With regard to the criminal tribes arrangements, five new Kanjar families were settled in the village of Thikaria in the Bharatpur State. The Kanjar settlement in this village was visited by the Political Agent during his cold weather tour in December 1898; he found the Kanjars contented and in good condition. The notorious Dakait Ghia Ram has been arrested since the close of the year.*

* Ghia Ram was sentenced by the Dholpur Darbar to transportation for life on the 2nd August 1899.

C. S. BAXLEY.

12. *Haraoti and Tonk*.—As remarked last year, the States under this Agency were comparatively free from serious crime. Only two cases of dakaiti were reported during the year from the Bundi State, the same number shown in the last report, while none were reported from Tonk or Shahpura. The value of property plundered in the two cases is estimated at Rs. 5,557. Almost all the persons implicated were arrested, and all those tried were convicted, except four who were discharged for want of sufficient proof. There were no criminal tribes in Bundi. The number of Moghias on the Tonk and Shahpura registers at the close of the year, excluding women and children, was 44 and 49 respectively.

13. *Alwar*.—Two cases of dakaiti were reported by the Darbar against four in the preceding year. Two cases of poisoning for plunder also occurred. The value of property plundered in the two dakaiti cases was only Rs. 211, of which articles worth Rs. 12-8 were recovered. The second dakaiti took place the day after the first, and the dakaitis are believed to have been the work of the same gang. Two persons have been arrested and were under trial at the close of the year. In the two poisoning cases four persons were concerned, and all of them were arrested, but the result of the trial is not yet definitely known. The Alwar Baoris are not addicted to serious crime, and Major Jennings reports that the members of this tribe whom he inspected during his tour were content and well-to-do. The total number of Baoris brought under settlement in this State up to the 31st December 1898 is reported to be 347, scattered over 71 villages.

14. *Kotah*.—The number of dakaitis reported from this State is one less than in the preceding year, *viz.*, 11. One dakaiti which occurred in 1895 was brought to notice in 1898, having been returned as a case of robbery. The value of the property plundered is estimated at Rs. 3,724 as compared with Rs. 5,766 in the previous year. Besides this, 30 head of cattle were lifted. All the stolen cattle and property worth Rs. 18-13-0 were recovered and restored to their owners. The number of persons concerned is reported to be about 120. Of these 22 were arrested, 13 were convicted, 2 were released for want of sufficient proof against them, and 7 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Twenty-seven Baori and Sansja families consisting of 106 persons are said to have been settled at the Arandkhara settlement which was established about four years ago. This settlement was visited by the Political Agent both at the beginning and end of the year 1898. The Darbar proposes to remove the Baoris from this settlement to a site nearer the city of Kotah to secure better control.

15. Four cases of dakaiti occurred in Jhalawar during the year 1897: none was reported during the year under review.

• 16. Notwithstanding the partial failure of the monsoon and consequent scarcity in several States, Rajputana was comparatively free from serious crime in 1898. Both the Departmental officers and the Darbar police appear to have gained a fair measure of success. Mr. Clogstoun's efforts were again conspicuous. The States of Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur

and Kotah exhibited the best results. No authenticated cases of mail robbery were reported by Political Officers during the year.

The several local reports which are enclosed will no doubt be printed *in extenso* as usual.

No. 695-G., dated Bharatpur, the 16th February 1899.

From—MAJOR C HERBERT, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

As required by Rule 51 of the Manual containing the rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, I have the honour to submit the annual report of the working of the Department in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency during the year ending 31st December 1898 :—

(1) Three cases of dakaiti occurred in the Bharatpur State during the year, the description of which is entered in the annual return No. I. which is forwarded in duplicate. There was no case of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder in the Karauli and Dholpur States during the year.

(2) No cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder were brought to notice by the subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(3) No dakaitis were convicted in the cases of dakaiti for 1898, but 8 dakaitis were convicted by the Bharatpur Darbar in two cases of dakaiti of 1897; of these, 4 persons, namely, Balwant, Bhullan, Raghunath, and Gutti, were arrested and convicted through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bangarra and Khareai (Bayana circle) dakaitis of 1897. Balwant and Gutti were, however, released by the Darbar and made over to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department to assist in the capture of persons wanted for other dakaitis.

(4) Numbers of persons charged with dakaiti and acquitted by the Durbar during 1898 in cases of previous years, were in Karauli 22, Bharatpur and Dholpur *nil*.

(5) During the year 1896 two gangs of Kanjars consisting of 23 families were settled in villages Nagla Bhagor and Thikaria of the Bharatpur State, about five miles apart from each other. In 1898 the settlement at Nagla Bhagor was brought to village Thikaria, with the object of better control and surveillance. Besides the above, five new families of Kanjars, who are related to those already settled down, were allowed to settle in the same village during the year.

Two hundred and seventy bigas of *kharif* land and 107 bigas of *rabi* land have been given free of land revenue to these Kanjars, and bullocks and implements of agriculture worth Rs. 867-8-0 have been supplied to them by the State as *takavi* advances, which will be realised from them by easy instalments within three years. The Kanjars have taken very kindly to agriculture and take great interest in their holdings. The result has been that the produce of the *kharif* harvest amounted to 365½ maunds of bajra, jawar, and other food-grains. In the same manner their *rabi* crop is also in a flourishing state, and they expect from 1,000 to 1,200 maunds of wheat.

In December last when I was on tour in the Bayana pargana, I visited the Kanjar settlement in village Thikaria, and found the Kanjars happy and in good ease with comfortable huts, the women well-clothed, and the bullocks in good condition. The Kanjars seemed to appreciate their comforts.

(6) Nothing to note under this head during the year.

(7) Sixteen criminals were arrested in the Bharatpur State, of whom 1 was extradited to Jaipur, 1 to Indore, 6 to Agra, 5 to Muttra, 2 to Gurgaon, and 1 to Rohtak districts.

(8) The principal work done by the officers and subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the year under review, has been performed in Dholpur in connection with the measures to arrest the gang of Gbiam and Jahan Singh which committed the Shibli dakaiti in the Agra District on 21st January 1898, and other dakaitis afterwards. The gang was composed of men belonging both to Dholpur and Agra territory, and took shelter for some time in the ravines of Dholpur bordering on the Agra district. Khan Bahadur Abdu-s-Salam and Sardar Bhagat Singh, Inspectors, did excellent work in tracing this gang. Dafadar Majidu-l-Husain gallantly met his death doing his duty in attempting to arrest the gang. Deputy Inspector Nijabat Khan also did well, as also did the Najibs in this Agency. I have heard no complaints against them.

(9) There were no frontier difficulties in regard to crime.

(10) I have no suggestions to make for improving the working of the Department.

No. 515, dated Bikaner, the 20th February 1899.

From—COLONEL H. A. VINCENT, Resident in Bikaner,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit in duplicate the annual report on the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bikaner State during the year 1898 :—

1. Deputy Inspector Chiragh Ali proceeded on a year's furlough on the 6th April. On the 11th April Deputy Inspector Talib Ali entered on the duties of Departmental Clerk of

the Agency in addition to those of State Motamid for the supervision and registration of Baoris under Rule 288 of the Thagi Manual.

2. The usual return giving the number of dakaitis committed during the year is attached. It will be observed that 8 cases were reported during the year against 4 in the previous year. Of these 8 cases, Nos. 3 and 4 were serious, in which one man was killed and six wounded on the complainants' side. The dakaitis numbered 53 persons in all, of whom 19 were arrested, whilst property to the value of Rs. 2,315-14-0 in cash, 12 buffaloes worth Rs. 1,104-5, and 7 camels valued at Rs. 924-8-0 were carried off. Of these, Rs. 100 in cash, 8 buffaloes worth Rs. 600, and 8 camels valued at Rs. 655-8 have been recovered.

3. On the 10th August Deputy Inspector Talib Ali proceeded on his annual tour, in the course of which he visited the tahsils of Surpura, Sujangarh, Ratnagarh, and Dungargarh, and corrected the registers after personally inspecting and numbering the Baoris at their houses. He further ascertained that the Patadars had adopted the system of verbal roll-call, and that no written record was maintained. This practice has been discontinued, and the Patadars have now been furnished through the Tahsildars with an adequate supply of printed forms of muster-rolls for daily use.

4. No wandering criminals were arrested through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, nor were any cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder reported by it during the year.

5. The rules for the surrender and extradition of criminals have worked smoothly, and no frontier difficulties with the adjacent Native States or British districts have arisen during the year.

6. The new system of identification of criminals by means of finger impressions not having been finally decided upon, steps have not been taken for its introduction into the Bikaner State.

No. 318-G., dated Kotah, the 27th February 1899.

From—CAPTAIN W. STREATON, Officiating Political Agent, Kotah.

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

In accordance with Rule 51 of the Rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, I have the honour to submit in duplicate the statement of dakaitis committed in Kotah territory and brought to notice during the year 1898.

2. Eleven dakaitis are shown in the statement. Of these the first is a case of cattle theft which occurred in July 1895. It was originally returned as a robbery. On the arrest of one Kalu Bhil, however, in August last, particulars of the crime were obtained which showed it to have been technically a dakaiti.

3. Thus only 10 dakaitis belong to the year under report. Of these 7 were house dakaitis, 2 road dakaitis, and 1 a case of cattle theft.

4. In six cases only were any of the complainants reported to have been wounded. In none of these were the injuries serious.

5. During the year, 23 dakaitis were arrested; 15 of them were convicted and punished, 1 acquitted, and 7 are still under trail. Besides these, four dakaitis concerned in previous cases were also arrested and punished during the year. In four cases no arrests were made. On the whole the returns are more satisfactory this year than they have been for some time past.

6. No cases of poisoning for plunder were reported to have been committed during the year.

7. No case of dakaiti was brought to notice, nor were any inquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Settlement of Criminal Tribes.

Fair progress is being made in this respect. The tribes regarded as criminal in Kotah are Baoris, Sansias, and Kanjars. The Baoris are settled at Arandkhera, and the Sansias at Khandi and Autana. No Kanjars have as yet been settled, and of the Sansias there are only eight families containing about 40 members settled down. The Baoris at present number 19 families consisting of about 66 persons.

The settlement at Arandkhera, which I visited in the winter of 1897-98 and again in December last, has been established for about four years.

Rule 315, Chapter XIV of the Thagi Manual, requires that each man should have at least 20 bigas of land.

The Darbar have given a great deal more than this, and for the most part land already in cultivation, as it was found that the Baoris were too lazy to break up more than 2 or 3 bigas of uncultivated land for themselves. No special rules have been made in regard to rent. The ordinary rules are supposed to apply, but as a matter of fact the Darbar have not yet succeeded in recovering any rent, though the terms are easy. For instance, in the case of land which has been fallow for seven years and upwards, the first two years are rent free, in the third year the rent is 4 annas per biga, in the fourth year 8 annas, in the fifth year 12 annas in the sixth year Re. 1, and in the seventh year the full assessment with a remission of

2 annas in the rupee. Recoveries on account of bullocks and farm implements have in some cases been made.

The Baoris on the whole are poor cultivators, their fields generally comparing unfavourably with those of other cultivators. In one case only I noticed that land belonging to a Baori was as well tilled and produced as good a crop as the neighbouring fields. The Baoris are cordially disliked by the Arandkhera village people. They are accused of constantly committing petty thefts, chiefly of grain from the fields and threshing floors, and of molesting women. The past year has been prolific in complaints against them, and no less than 13 Baoris, including the Jamadar Moti Singh, were convicted of various crimes and sent to jail. In one serious case a charge of murder was brought against Moti Singh and others, but could not be substantiated. Moti Singh was, however, convicted of causing grievous hurt.

The Darbar have now under consideration a scheme for removing the Baoris from Arandkhera to a site nearer Kotah where the settlement would be under better control.

No. 87-T. & D., dated Jaipur, the 9th March 1899.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit herewith, in duplicate, the report required by Rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual of the working of the Departmental Agency at Jaipur for the year ending on the 31st December 1898.

2. The following officers held charge of this Departmental Agency during the year, viz:—

Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., from 1st January to 31st May 1898.

Major P. D. Pank, I.M.S., from 1st to 15th June 1898.

Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., from 16th June to 2nd November 1898.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., from 3rd November to 31st December 1898.

3. The establishment here stood as follows on the 1st January 1898, viz:—

Inspector	.	.	.	.	1
Deputy Inspectors	.	.	.	.	2
Dafadar	.	.	.	.	1
Najibs	.	.	.	.	5

Owing to three reductions in the strength deemed necessary, it was on the 31st December 1898—

Inspector	.	.	.	.	1
Deputy Inspector	.	.	.	.	1
Dafadars	.	.	.	.	4
Najib	.	.	.	.	1

4. Return No. I attached shows the number and description of cases of dakaiti and professional poisoning for plunder recorded from information received through the Darbars, viz., 5 and 1 respectively.

5. The other return No. I shows no cases of dakaiti or professional poisoning for plunder brought to notice by the subordinates of the Department.

6. Return No. II attached shows that there have been no cases in which convictions against dakaitis or professional poisoners were obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

7. The return in question also shows that no persons charged with dakaiti or professional poisoning for plunder were acquitted by the Darbars, the Political Officers or the Head of the Administration respectively.

8. In connection with the work of settling criminal tribes, in all five Baoris were settled down in 1898 in Jaipur, viz:—

- (1) Sheojira, son of Binja, Baori, of Nechwa.
- (2) Chandra, ditto ditto ditto.
- (3) Motira *alias* Manora, son of Binja, Baori, of Singravat.
- (4) Bahria, son of Binja, Baori, of Singravat.
- (5) Bahria, son of Jesfu, Baori, of Jhanak-ka-bas.

I did not make formal enquiries when out in camp as regards the settlement of criminal tribes, but Mr. Clogstoun, who accompanied me on tour, was in constant communication on the subject with Thakur Hari Singh, Superintendent, Girai, Jaipur, who was with my camp. I personally deemed it wiser to leave the State Police to manage their own business with Mr. Clogstoun's advice and with as little direct interference as possible from myself. Progress is being made in this matter.

9. No progress with the mechanical recognition of criminals was made during the year, orders having been received in 1897 from the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti

Department, to discontinue taking measurements for the present, it being probable that the identification of criminals by means of finger prints would immediately supersede the anthropometric system.

10. Return No. II attached shows that no members of wandering criminal tribes were arrested during the year.

11. The return last mentioned also shows the number of members of other criminal tribes arrested and convicted during the year.

12. Statements of work done by Inspector V. Balrama Rao, and Deputy Inspector Husainu-d-din, and Dafadars Riayat Ali, Yusuf Husain, Mamdu, and Khushiram are attached :—

Inspector V. Balrama Rao.—The Departmental Agency at Jaipur was inspected by Mr. Bayley, the General Superintendent, and Mr. Clogstoun, the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana, on the 23rd March 1898, and the office was found to be in a satisfactory condition. The Inspector was given the usual annual increment to his pay. He has practically nothing but clerk's work to do here. He does that well, and is entitled to his next annual increment.

Deputy Inspector Husainu-d-din has worked fairly well while attached to the Jaipur Departmental Agency Office as an office hand. He has been transferred to Kotputli in place of Deputy Inspector Mir Rahim Ali, transferred to the Haidarabad Agency, and received charge on the 18th December 1898. He is deserving of his annual increment.

Dafadar Riayat Ali was in charge of the armoury at the Jaipur Head-quarters till the 1st November 1898, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave. He is under orders for the Ajmer head-quarters.

Najib Yusuf Husain was promoted to 4th grade Dafadar with effect from the 1st December 1897. He was transferred from Kotputli to the Jaipur head-quarters with effect from the 28th September 1898 as an office hand in place of Deputy Inspector Husainu-d-din, transferred to Ajmer, and promises to do well, but requires to be more careful than he is.

Najib Mamdu was promoted to 4th grade Dafadar with effect from the 17th February 1898. He has been at Kotputli all through the year and has worked fairly.

Najib Khushiram joined this Departmental Agency on the 8th August 1898, and was promoted to Dafadar, 4th grade, with effect from the 15th October 1898. He is a hardworking and a willing man, and has deserved his promotion to 4th grade dafadar.

Second grade Najib Deokali was promoted to 1st grade Najib with effect from the 1st May 1898. He is stated by the Inspector to be inclined to shirk his work, but I have no personal knowledge as to whether he deserves this criticism or not. I have indeed had no opportunity, during the year, of forming an opinion as regards any of the staff, and the remarks regarding them must be taken as those of the Inspector,—not my own.

13. No frontier difficulties have arisen with neighbouring States or British district in regard to crime.

14. Number of letters received and issued during the year was as under, viz:—

	Received,	Issued,
English	248	493
Urdu	389	259
TOTAL	637	752

15. The Jaipur staff has, in accordance with my recommendation, been reduced as low as possible, and I have no suggestions now to make.

No. 268-G., dated Jhalrapatan, the 11th March 1899.

From—CAPTAIN C. A. KEMBALL, Political Agent, Jhalawar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward the report for the year 1898 prescribed in Rule 51 of the Rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department:—

(1) No cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder occurred in Jhalawar during the year.

(2) I have nothing to report under this head.

(3) The Darbar has not been able to give me the information under this head for the whole State of Jhalawar, as the papers referring to the tracts which have lately been transferred to Kotah have been sent to Kotah. So far as refers to the new State of Jhalawar the return is blank.

(4) I have nothing to report under this head.

(5) There are no members of any proclaimed criminal tribe settled within the limits of the new State of Jhalawar. In the territories which have been transferred to Kotah there are

certain members of the Kanjar tribe settled down. I am unable to report what progress was made during the year regarding their settlement, as the files relating to them have been transferred to Kotah.

(6), (7), (8), (9) and (10)—I have nothing to report under these heads.

No. 94-G., dated Udaipur, the 22nd March 1899.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. RAVENSHAW, Officiating Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit in duplicate the annual returns of dakaitis reported by the Mewar Darbar during the year 1898. Cases of dakaiti occurring in the hilly tracts are not returned in these statements for the reasons mentioned in last year's report.

2. No officer of the Thagi Department visited Mewar nor were any arrests made or stolen property recovered during the year through the Agency of the officials of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

3. The statements furnished by the Mewar Darbar show that 20 cases of dakaiti were reported during the year including three unreported cases of 1897 as compared with 41 in 1897. One case, which was alleged to have occurred in the village of Kankrolia on the 12th October 1897 and reported during 1898, has been excluded from the statement of dakaitis as on inquiry it was found to be only a case of robbery, the number of criminals concerned in it not having exceeded four.

There is a marked decrease in the number of dakaitis reported during the year, possibly due to more care in discriminating between robbery and dakaiti, but the cases were of a more serious nature as compared with those reported in the previous year.

The number of persons supposed to have been concerned in the dakaitis was 302, of whom 35 were arrested; of these 35, 4 were convicted, 4 released in the absence of sufficient incriminating evidence against them, and 27 are still under trial. The majority of the offenders were Bhils. The number of casualties which occurred in the dakaitis was one killed and 40 wounded.

The aggregate value of the property plundered is stated to be Rs. 14,456-15-2, of which property worth Rs. 3,630-8-0 was recovered.

In case No. 4 of Statement No. 1 the 10 buffaloes that were lifted were captured and restored to their owners by the villagers who went in pursuit of the robbers, and in cases Nos. 1 and 2 of Return No. II, out of the 91 head of cattle that were driven away, 52 were recovered by their owners. The remaining portion of the stolen property recovered was found near the place of occurrence. The local police were not successful in recovering any portion of the stolen property.

Of the total number of cases, 4 were committed in Khalsa and 16 in Jagir territory.

4. Man Singh has been in charge of Raj Girai Department. I am unable to report any improvement in the police and criminal administration of the State.

Criminal Tribes.

5. The annual statements showing the number of Moghias registered, etc., have been forwarded to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

There were 408 Moghias on the register at the close of the year. Of these, 303 are cultivators in possession of land measuring 4,026 bigas and 10 biswas, 81 are living with relations and have no land of their own, 9 are labourers, 13 are chaukidars, and 2 are prisoners.

During the year 8 Moghias absconded, 6 returned, 15 died, and 37 were newly registered.

I did not inspect any Moghias during the year as I did not pass through any Moghia settlements during my tour.

No Moghias were implicated in any dakaitis during the year and only a few were arrested in some petty theft cases.

6. Deputy Inspector Ikbai Singh held the post of Thagi clerk of this Residency throughout the year. He has done his work satisfactorily and I would recommend him for any increment to which he may be entitled.

7. The returns for the States under the Assistant Resident in Mewar are still awaited, and a reminder has been issued for their early submission.

No. 370-T. & D., dated Jodhpur, the 4th April 1899.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. C. WYLLIE, Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit in duplicate the Annual Report on the working of the

Departmental Agency under the Western Rajputana States Residency for the year ending 31st December 1898.

The accompanying statement shows that during the year fourteen * dakaitis and one † case of poisoning occurred in Marwar and three ‡ dakaitis in the Sirohi State, while Jaisalmer reported none.

* Nos. 1 to 14.

† No. 19.

‡ Nos. 15 to 17.

The Khojpara dakaiti reported in this office letter No. 525-T. & D., dated 24th June 1898, was pronounced by the Upper Court of Vakils to be only a case of causing hurt, and has since been omitted from the statement under instructions received from the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Of the two dakaiti cases mentioned in paragraph 3 of last year's report as having been brought to notice through the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the Nagor dakaiti (case No. 18 of the enclosed return) has since been authenticated, but the Banara case in Jaisalmer proved not to be of the nature of a dakaiti.

The total value of the property plundered in the 14 Marwar cases is given at Rs. 13,302-14-0 of which property worth Rs. 779 was recovered from the dakaitis at the time they fled from the scene of their crimes, and in one case through an informer. No other recoveries were made.

One hundred and sixty-nine persons are said to have been concerned in these 14 cases, of whom, I regret to say, none have been arrested.

Of the 169 suspected dakaitis, 34 are believed to have been Rajputs, 15 Bhils, and of the remaining 120 the caste is unknown.

Eight of the fourteen cases occurred on highways, four in the jungle, and two in outlying hamlets.

Four of the complainants in these cases were wounded, but no one was killed.

Disposal of the above 14 cases of 1898.

2. Of the 14 cases, two cases, Nos. 6 and 7 noted in the margin, have been transferred to

(1) Arang dakaiti, dated 19th February 1898.

(2) Saorao dakaiti, dated 20th February 1898.

the Court of Vakils, where they are under enquiry, one case, No. 4, was dismissed by the Jodhpur Faujdari Court, and final orders in 11

cases are still awaited.

Cases enquired into or under enquiry by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

3. With the exception of case No. 12 of 1896 (the Nawa Mail robbery case, enquiry into which is being prosecuted by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department), no dakaiti cases have been taken up by the Department during the year under review.

Thirty cases connected with the settlement of members of the criminal tribes, some of which had been pending six years, were, with the permission of the Darbar, made over by my predecessor to the Agency Inspector, Daulat Ram, for enquiry and satisfactorily settled by him.

Result of the year's work.

4. Although the year under report was one of unfavourable seasons, the number of dakaitis was only 14 as against 15 in 1897; the value of property plundered was also less by Rs. 203. The cases were, moreover, of a less serious character, as only four persons were wounded as compared with 14 in 1897. On the other hand, the number of dakaitis concerned has risen from 105 to 169.

There is, however, a natural tendency on the part of complainants to exaggerate the number of their assailants and the value of their stolen property; too much dependence cannot, therefore, be placed on their figures. The fact that none of the offenders have been brought to justice and that no stolen property was recovered by the police is discreditable to the Administration and has been brought to the notice of the Darbar.

Sirohi.

5. In Sirohi three cases of dakaiti occurred in 1898 against one in 1897. The value of the property plundered aggregated Rs. 840, and the number of persons said to have been concerned is 80.

These cases were reported by Najib Mahtab of the Thagi Department at Abu, and in reply to a reference from this office the Sirohi Darbar stated that they had been committed by some Thakurs who had gone into outlawry but had since been settled down: in one case the property was recovered.

Settlement of members of criminal tribes in Marwar.

6. According to last year's report there were in Marwar 6,098 members of the criminal tribes registered in Class A on the 31st December 1897, holding at that time 154,319 bigas of land: of these deduct—

Absconded	.	.	.	173
Died	.	.	.	107
Struck off register	.	.	.	23
Total	.	.	.	303

Balance 5,795, to which add
57 who returned, and
253 newly registered,

making a total of 6,105 present on the 31st December 1898, holding 172,373 bigas of land.

For ready reference I have the honour to enclose in duplicate two copies of the printed Annual Reports for the marginally noted

- (1) From April to December 1897.
(2) From January to December 1898.

period, compiled by Mehta Bakhtawar Mal, the Superintendent of Criminal Tribes in Marwar,

giving detailed information.*

Mr. Martindale, who was Resident of the Western Rajputana States in the beginning of 1898, inspected the Baoris of some of the villages in the Jodhpur and Bilara parganas and was favourably impressed by what he saw.

During my recent cold weather tour I enquired into the condition of the criminal tribes in the Sujat, Bilara, Desuri, and Bali parganas. There can be no doubt that a genuine and sustained effort has been made by the Darbar to reclaim Minas, Sansis, and Baoris from their predatory pursuits, and that considerable sums of money have been spent in providing them with cattle, seed grain, wells, and cultivable land.

That greater success has not been achieved is the fault of the Hakims and Police officers, who, on the slightest shadow of suspicion, arrest men and keep them under trial for prolonged periods in the hope of thus gaining a clue to some village robbery they are too lazy to investigate in a legitimate manner. The result in many instances is that the cultivator loses his crops and the Darbar loses its rent.

I am bound to add that Mr. Phirozshaw, Assistant Superintendent of Hawala, takes an intelligent interest in the criminal tribes and has done much to better their condition in the Sadri District where there is a large settlement.

Owing to the grass scarcity prevailing in Marwar since the failure of the rains last year 124 members of the criminal tribes absconded, while 38 obtained passes and emigrated to Malwa between August and December.

1. Narsingharh under Political Agent, Bhopal, for 200 cattle.
2. Barwani " " " Bhopawar for 5,000 "
3. Kotah " " " Ketah for 300 "
4. Sailana " " " Malwa for 3,000 "
5. Ratlam " " " " for 1,000 "
6. Ali Rajpura " " " Bhopawar for 1,000 "

Total grazing land available for 10,500

7. Jhabua State under Political Agent, Bhopawar, for 100,000 bundles of grass.

In accordance with Rules 348 and 349 of the Manual, efforts have been made to obtain outside pasture for the suffering cattle in Marwar and I am indebted to the Political Officers and the Darbars noted in the margin for promised assistance.

The total number of cattle sent into other States from Marwar will be given in my next report.

The Marwar Darbar has opened test relief works in the Pali, Jodhpur, and Nagor parganas for the benefit of the criminal tribes. At the time of writing it is understood that about 586 persons are employed on them.

Settlement of members of criminal tribes in the Sirohi State.

No. of Criminal Tribes,	Caste,	Land,
		Bigas Biewas.
44	Minas	685 1
1	Bagris	18 0
86	Bhils	719 18
131	TOTAL	1,422 19

7. On the 31st December 1897 there were 134 members in Class A holding 1,387 bigas of land. Of these, 2 have absconded and 1 died, leaving on the 31st December 1898 a total of 131 holding 1,422 bigas of land as per margin.

Jaisalmer.

8. Statement No. 1 accompanying this report shows that of the 14 dakaitis which occurred in 1898 in Marwar 7 were committed in the Phalodi, Sheo, and Mallani parganas, which lie on the Jaisalmer border.

Recently six Bhati Rajputs belonging to Jaisalmer, armed and mounted on camels, committed a dakaiti at Kolahet in Bikaner territory, but were pursued by the complainant and arrested near Pokharh in Marwar.

There can be little doubt that a good deal of unreported crime prevails on the Marwar-Jaisalmer border, for which the Bhati Rajputs are responsible, and against which repressive measures should be taken.

The subject is engaging attention, and will be specially inquired into on my visit next cold weather to Jaisalmer.

Recognition of criminals.

9. During the year under review a register of dakaitis and poisoners for plunder has been opened. Lists of proclaimed and absconding criminals have been received from Marwar and Sirohi, and copies have been sent to the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Three offenders belonging to Marwar, viz., Garia Mina, Mukand Singh and Mahtab Singh, Rajputs, were traced and apprehended in Bikaner. The two former are under trial in Jaipur and Bikaner, while the last, a notorious dakait, died in the Bikaner Jail of wounds received in his capture.

Arrest and extradition of members of criminal tribes.

10. The settlement of two persons was pending at the end of 1897, 19 others were, arrested in Marwar in 1898, making a total of 21: of these 17 have been sent to Sirohi, Bikaner, Sikar, Ajmer, Gwalior, Palanpur, Sindh, Jaipur, and Mewar.

Sixteen Marwar subjects, who were arrested at Nimach, Ajmer, Ujjain and Mewar have been returned to Jodhpur.

Work and character of Departmental Agency Officers.

11. Inspector Daulat Ram has creditably discharged his current duties; he is an intelligent, hardworking man, and has shown tact in his relations with the Native State officials.

No. 120-G., dated Deoli, the 11th April 1899.

From—CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for the year 1898, as prescribed in Rule 51 of the Rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(1) The following cases of dakaiti were reported as having occurred in 1898 by the Tonk and Bundi Darbars and by the Shahpura Chiefship:—

Date.	State.	Locality.	Description.
19th April 1898	Bundi	Village Jerkhoda	A party of Mahajans proceeding from Kotah to Nasirabad were attacked by 4 or 5 persons, presumably Kanjars by caste, and were plundered of property worth Rs. 190. The villagers of Jerkhoda came to their assistance, but nothing could be done, as the robbers had before their arrival made good their escape. Four persons connected with this case were subsequently arrested, one was found guilty of abetment of an offence under Section 116 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The rest were discharged by the Court of Vakils at Deoli.
16th Sept. 1898	Bundi	Nowgaona	The house of one Moti Lal Mahajan was reported to have been entered and plundered by a large number of men. Property worth Rs. 5,366-13-0 was carried off. Eighteen persons were arrested and placed on trial before the Court of Vakils at Deoli. Two of them were awarded pardon for disclosing the circumstances of the case under Section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, one was convicted under Section 116 of the Indian Penal Code, and the remaining 15 accused were convicted of dakaiti and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Thakur of Dhamvas in Mewar was fined Rs. 500 for not rendering timely help to the Bundi Police.

No cases of poisoning for plunder have been reported.

(2) I have nothing to report under the heads 2 and 6 of Rule 51 of the Rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(3) and (4) In the Jerkhoda dakaiti case reported from Bundi and described under (1) *supra*, three persons were placed on trial before the Court of Vakils at Deoli and were discharged. In the Nowgaona case 16 persons were convicted and sentenced. No cases were prosecuted through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(5) There are no criminal tribes in the Bundi State. In the Aligarh Pargana of the Tonk State only 2 Moghias are shown on the register; the total number of this small settlement, including women and children, is 7. In the Nimbahera Pargana there were 47 Moghias against 43 in the preceding year. Of these 4 have left the Pargana and 1 is reported to have died. The wife of the deceased has settled in Nimbahera with her son-in-law. The conduct of the Moghias was good. They had 508 bigas of cultivated land and 88 cattle. They received from the State Rs. 121 as *takavi* in the year; a number of them drew *takavi* from the Bohras. The total number of the Moghia community in the Nimbahera Pargana is 160, which includes women and children. The two Baoris living at Kachra Khera were removed to the Baori Settlement at Pind (Tonk).

The Shahpura-settled Moghias numbered 49 against 55 in the preceding year. One is dead and five left Shahpura. They hold 409 bigas of land and 68 head of cattle. No *takavi* is given to them. Arrangements are being made to settle the Moghias in the *jagir* villages.

(7) Seven Sansis and Kanjars were arrested in Aligarh Pargana of Tonk. Of these 3 Sansis were charged under Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, 2 absconded, and 2 are undergoing trial.

(8) Departmental subordinates have not as yet been attached to this Agency.

(9) I have nothing to report under this head.

The returns for the year 1898 have been duly submitted by the Motamids of Bundi, Tonk, and Shahpura and despatched to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, as early as has been practicable.

No. 1375, dated Alwar, the 12th April 1899.

From—MAJOR R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward in duplicate this office Annual Report on the Thagi and Dakaiti operations within the Alwar State for the year ending 31st December 1898, and the accompanying Returns Nos. I, II and III.

2. As already stated in the preceding report, the only criminal tribe residing in the State is the Baori tribe, and they have all been duly registered. There are in all 347, as noted below:—

Alwar	61
Mandhan	11
Tijara	9
Kishangarh	54
Babor	89
Bansur	40
Lachmangarh	5
Mandawar	81
Ramgarh	37
Thana Ghazi	1
TOTAL	347

They are scattered over about 71 villages. In the last five years 80 Baoris have been imprisoned in the Alwar Jail, *i.e.*, at the average of 16 a year.

3. More than half this number, *viz.*, 43, were confined for breaches of the criminal tribes rules, such as absence without leave, entering the State without a pass, etc. Only 22 have been imprisoned for theft. The percentage of real crime among the tribe is hence clearly very small.

In only one case has a Baori been awarded over a year's imprisonment. Almost all the thefts appear to be of a petty nature.

4. From the register it would appear that about 2,752 bigas of land have been cultivated for some time past by these Baoris, and that they owned at the beginning of the year over 200 bullocks, 60 buffaloes, 260 cows and 680 goats. Most of the Baoris are reported to have now sufficient land and plough cattle, *i.e.*, 20 bigas of land and 2 bullocks each, as prescribed by the rules in the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual. Proposals are under the consideration of the State Council to provide the prescribed amount of land and the number of bullocks for such of the Baoris as do not possess them.

5. The Political Agent in the course of his tours in the State inspected such of the Baoris as were found to be resident in the Tahsils and localities visited by him. In all cases he found them content and well-to-do.

6. During the year under report four wandering criminals (Sansis) were arrested, punished, and released after the usual reference to the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

7. As to the Thagi and Dakaiti Agency at Alwar, I fail to see the utility of maintaining it, as since its establishment it has had practically nothing to do beyond submitting its blank weekly diaries. I would at the same time state that this lack of work is no fault of the Deputy Inspector Faiz Muhammad Khan and his Najib Gulzar Ali, who constitute the Thagi Agency establishment here, and whom I believe to be both excellent men. I would therefore recommend that any annual increment of pay to which they may be entitled should not be withheld from them from their *volens volens* having nothing to do.

C. S. BAYLEY.

APPENDIX D.

No. 4421-G., dated Indore Residency, the 25th May 1899.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. C. WILLIE, C.I.E., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Government of India the Annual Reports prescribed by Rule 51 of the Manual for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department received from the Agencies in Central India.

Reviewing the reports Agency by Agency the noteworthy points appear to me to be as follows:—

Gwalior.—The total number of dakaitis in the Gwalior State, including districts under other Agencies, decreased from 175 to 75. At the same time the number of persons convicted rose from 218 to 345. These excellent results are mainly due to the keen interest His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has shown in the suppression of organized dakaiti, especially in the Chanderi and Isagarh Districts, and to the destruction of the Karakhera gang by the civil and military forces of the Gwalior State working in concert with the Inspectors of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Vilayatulla Khan, and Barakat Ali, both of whom deserve commendation. It is satisfactory to note that the relations between the Darbar and the Department remained cordial and that effective assistance was rendered against dakaitis from the Agra District and the Dholpur State. In the minor States of the Gwalior Agency 7 dakaitis took place as against 24 in 1897, and of these 5 were cases of cattle-lifting. The result of the Moghia settlement is not, however, satisfactory—a state of things which will doubtless receive more attention, on the ground that it is cheaper for all concerned to take steps to ensure the domestication of criminal tribes than to wage a perpetual war with them.*

* This matter has been taken up by His Highness the Maharaja since the close of the year.

C. S. BAYLEY.

interest. Measures for the deportation of vagrant Pathans are receiving renewed attention.

Malwa.—Cases reported fell from 26 in 1897 to 10 in 1898. In only one was death caused, and that was the case of an attack on a postal runner which involved the loss of a mail bag. Only once, too, has it been found necessary to utilise the services of a Thagi and Dakaiti Inspector. In other cases the Darbars have been able to prosecute enquiries themselves. The condition of Moghias is regarded as fair; in the Indore State further efforts are reported necessary. As pointed out by Mr. Waterfield, the frequent transfer of Moghias from village to village in Ratlam is undesirable. His other suggestions will receive consideration from the Political Agent.

The subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department are well reported on.

Bhopal.—The Political Agent reports 70 cases as against 81 last year: of these 58 took place in the Bhopal State. The value of property lost and recovered was Rs. 42,727 and Rs. 724 as against Rs. 50,481 and Rs. 1,904 last year. In only two cases were the subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department employed. The offenders are said to have been mostly Gonds, 219 were arrested, 19 convicted, and 144 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Regarding Moghias, the Agent to the Governor-General hopes that Captain Newmarch's scheme for substituting the State for the village money-lender will work satisfactorily. His remarks regarding the operations of the Badakhs of Raisen in Bhopal as far afield as Poona, Nasik, and Satara are interesting. Arms Rules experimentally introduced at his suggestion by the States of this Agency are likely to be of considerable assistance in controlling the use of fire-arms and identifying any that are lost or captured. The subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department are well reported on, especially Chajju Singh.

Bundelkhand.—The cases reported fell from 41 in 1897 to 13 in 1898. Of these six were taken up by the Department. The number of persons concerned also fell from 492 to 139, of whom 46 were arrested, 17 convicted, and 12 committed for trial. Altogether 61 persons were convicted during the year, but this figure apparently includes committals from previous years.

There are no criminal tribes settled in Bundelkhand. The Inspector, Sirdar Bahadur Dyal Singh Gyani, is well spoken of by the Political Agent, and so generally are the other members of the Thagi and Dakaiti establishment.

Baghelkhand.—The Political Agent reports only one case of dakaiti from the Rewa State, in which 30 persons are supposed to have been concerned and seven have been arrested. There are no criminal tribes settled in this Agency.

Bhopawar.—The Political Agent reports only 31 cases as compared with 95 reported last year. Of these two were investigated by Deputy Inspector Azim Ali, who in one case surprised the gang and captured 10 dakaitis, including their leader Jawahir. The total number of criminals involved is put at 543, mostly Bhils, of whom only 59 were arrested and only 4 have been convicted. These results are not particularly gratifying.

General Remarks.—The results of the working of the Department are satisfactory, cases of serious crime having decreased generally throughout Central India from 478 in 1897 to 191 in 1898; the value of property lost has fallen from Rs. 1,82,508 to Rs. 1,32,599 and the number of persons killed and wounded by dakaitis from 25 and 317 respectively to 11 and 62. In the few places, like Gwalior, where any serious outbreak occurred, it was successfully repressed. Measures for the recognition of criminals have not advanced. The services of Sirdar Bahadur Dyal Singh, Habibulla Khan and Vilayatulla Khan have already been noticed. It only remains for me to express my satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant General Superintendent, has performed his duties and to state that in my opinion the maintenance of cordial relations throughout the year between the Department and the Darbars concerned is largely due to Mr. Waterfield and the tact with which he has carried out his duties.

• No. 1546, dated Gwalior Residency, the 30th March 1899.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. NEWILL, Resident at Gwalior,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit the following report for the year 1898 on the working of the Department in the States under the Gwalior Residency.

2. The usual statement No. I is attached.* Statements Nos. II and III are blank.

Statement No. I has been compiled from the Returns submitted by the Gwalior Darbar. They shew that 75 dakaitis were perpetrated in Gwalior territory against 175 in the previous year.

For easy reference, the dakaitis of the two previous years are given.

Of these, the following 55 dakaitis, representing Rs. 48,538 of property plundered, occurred in the Districts directly under the Resident at Gwalior, viz.:—

DISTRICTS.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Gird, Gwalior	3	12	2
Bhind	6	1	1
Bhandar	7	7	...
Tauwarghar	10	6	...
Sikarwari	1	1	1
Narwar	11	11	1
Sabalgarh and Sheopur	2	4	1
Isagarh	8	31	15
Bajrangarh	15	10	12
Bhilsa	8	8	8
Mugaoli	2	4	3
Chanderi	12	46	11
	85	141	55

3. The remaining 20 dakaitis, representing Rs. 8,546 of property plundered, were under the Bhopawar, Bhopal, and Malwa Political Agencies, viz.:—

DISTRICTS.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Amjhera	4	12	4
Shajapur	...	5	9
Niwach	3	4	1
Ujjain	1	4	4
Mandsaur	...	...	1
Agar	1	9	1
	9	34	20
Figures of previous statement	85	141	55
	94	175	75

* Not reprinted.

4. The dakaitis were committed during the following months of the year :—

MONTHS.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January	11	16	8
February	7	23	11
March	5	17	15
April	4	18	7
May	9	21	7
June	6	17	12
July	3	8	1
August	3	18	4
September	3	5	6
October	16	11	1
November	12	11	2
December	15	10	1
	94	175	75

5. No mail robberies were reported during the year, or any cases of poisoning for plunder.

Regarding the dakaitis committed within the scope of the Gwalior Residency, it will be seen there has been a great decrease from 141 to 55, notably so in the districts of Chanderi, Isagarh, and Narwar.

The slight increase in the Bajrangarh District is owing to the existence of wandering Pathans, whose depredations have just come to light and are being enquired into by the Assistant for Thagi and Dakaiti for Central India.

7. The operations against dakaitis in the Chanderi and Isagarh Districts, alluded to in last year's report, have been most successfully carried on under the personal direction of His Highness. Squadrons of the Imperial Service Cavalry were utilised with great benefit, as well as companies of State Infantry, who, with the local police, brought about the complete destruction of the Karakhera gang. Of these 12, including two Jamadars, have been killed and 45 have been arrested.

8. Owing to the position of the small State of Kaniadhana and the friendly attitude towards the dakaitis of its leading Thakurs it was found necessary to place a small force of Gwalior troops and police to prevent shelter being given to the Chanderi and Isagarh dakaitis. The arrangements were supervised by Inspector Vilayatulla Khan and Deputy Inspector Barakat Ali, who, working direct with the Raja, succeeded in preventing shelter being afforded and so very materially assisted the Gwalior Darbar in their successful operations.

9. No Gujar gangs have, during the year, come into Gwalior territory from across the Chambal, so the energetic measures of the Dholpur Darbar in 1897 have continued to bear fruit and may be considered to have extinguished those gangs. The Gwalior Darbar, too, has done its share of good work, for out of the 52 offenders handed over to them 46 have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from 5 to 12 years. The remaining six died.

10. I would also bring to notice that, under His Highness's personal direction, material assistance was afforded by the Sar Subah of Gird Gwalior to Mr. Clogstoun, the Assistant to the General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti in Rajputana, in following up a gang of dakaitis from the Agra District, and from Rajakhera in the Dholpur State across the Chambal into the Amba and Bbind, Districts. The gang moved on and, probably owing to the watch kept up, returned to their former haunts in British territory, where many of them were captured.

11. The petty States under the supervision of the Resident at Gwalior have reported the occurrence of the following cases of dakaiti and cattle-lifting :—

STATES.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Sirsi	1	3	...
Raghugarh	...	2	2
Umri	1	6	2
Agra Barkhera	...	3	1
Chabra (Tonk)	2	3	...
Dharnaoda	1	3	...
Bhadoura	2	1	1
Gurra	1	3	...
Paron	2	...	...
Kaniadhana	2	...	1
	12	24	7

This statement shews a satisfactory decrease. Of the 7 cases reported, 5 were cases of cattle-lifting.

12. No cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder were brought to notice, but a case at Chopra in the Raghugarh State, of belonging to an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons, was represented and tried in the Resident's Court at Gwalior. Seven of the offenders were registered Bagris, belonging to the Gurra State. All were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

13. The following statement shews the number of criminals concerned in cases of dakaitis, convicted or acquitted by the Gwalior Darbar during the year under report.

The cases tried by the Resident at Gwalior in his Court are given in the appendix :—

Place where dakaiti occurred with Pargana and Zilla.	Date of occurrence.	No. of criminals convicted.	No. of criminals acquitted or released.	Remarks, shewing escaped or dead.
(1) Bilari, Pargana Malhargarh, Zilla Isagarh	24th September 1892	...	1	1
(2) Baragaon, Pargana Bukaner, " Amjhera	7th December 1896	9	...	...
(3) Jotpora " " " "	30th " " "	4	1	1
(4) Kareli " and " " "	16th November " "	2	...	...
(5) Rutwai " " " Gird Gwalior	13th October " "	5	6	...
(6) Bisionia " " " Bajrangarh	22nd " " "	...	4	...
(7) Mowza Min " Fatagarh " "	20th January " "	1	2	1
(8) Kurai " Aron " Narwar	15th December " "	9	...	...
(9) Bhamsora " and " " "	25th November " "	10	...	...
(10) Ainwara " Kolaras " Isagarh	19th March " "	4	...	...
(11) Tukaria " Aino " Tawargarh	18th May 1897	1	...	...
(12) Kachnao Kalan Gbrmi " " "	22nd November 1897	...	6	...
(13) Remya " Barod " " "	29th July " "	22	2	...
(14) Thakaria " Mulkhera " Agar	28th " " "	...	...	Struck off the dakaiti register.
(15) Mulkhera " and " " "	21st " " "	Returned	as a burglary.	...
(16) Baragaon " Mulkhera " " "	2nd April " "	7	...	...
(17) Gesin, Tappa Runija Pargana Barod, Zilla Agar	29th July " "	16	...	...
(18) Bhansoda " Susner " " "	4th August " "	Returned	as an Agrarian riot.	...
(19) Chorpura " and " " Narwar	25th November " "	6	1	...
(20) Jhansi-Sipri Road near Barkholi " " "	13th February " "	5	1	...
(21) Pachkhera Jagir " Zilla Amjhera	17th April " "	7	...	...
(22) Deogarh Pargana and " " "	2nd May " "	Returned	as an Agrarian riot.	...
(23) Chambal Baroda, Pargana Piplia " " "	13th " " "	Altered into	" "	...
(24) Harsola " Bukaner " " "	8th April " "	4	...	...
(25) Shurrafpura " " " " "	14th " " "	Altered	into an Agrarian riot.	...
(26) Sarnulda " and " " " "	10th " " "	...	...	...
(27) Deoli " Shujawelpur " Shajapur	11th " " "	7	...	...
(28) Pipalkheri " Khurai " Bhilsa	13th May " "	16	...	...
(29) Sunari " Basoda " " "	11th February " "	4	3	...
(30) Ghosna " Khurai " " "	2th January " "	17	...	...
(31) Sarsod " Karera " Chanderi	17th October " "	19	...	...
(32) Buhravli " " " " "	7th December " "	2	5	...
(33) Pagra " and " " " "	23rd November " "	1	...	...
(34) Khirket " Pichor " " "	16th " " "	3	...	...
(35) Khyasoda " and " " " "	25th " " "	1	...	...
(36) Mumkuna " Karera " " "	30th August " "	1	...	...
(37) V. Bagroda " " " " "	23rd " " "	4	2	...
(38) Tila " " " " "	17th December " "	12	...	...
(39) Mungaoli " " " " "	12th August " "	...	10	2
(40) Karori " " " " "	27th " " "	1	4	...
(41) Semri " Pichor " " "	14th October " "	1	...	...
(42) Kainwaha " Karera " " "	1st November " "	5	...	...
(43) Kharichera " Ranod " Isagarh	Agan 1954 " "	3	...	...
(44) Ichonia " " " " "	April 1897	22	7	...
(45) Ramjidang, Taluka Atalpur, Pargana Kolaras Zilla Isagarh	9th June " "	6	...	...
(46) Bharatgarh Pargana and Zilla Isagarh	23rd March " "	1	1	1
(47) Puhari " Ranode " " "	5th May " "	9	...	...
(48) Between M. Dhimkna and Mundhe, Pargana Ranod, Zilla Isagarh	February " "	5	4	...
(49) Mandhakighati Pargana Ranod, Zilla Isagarh	" " " "	2	2	...
(50) Jailan " Kolaras " " "	13th December " "	1	...	...
(51) Jalensar " and " " " "	2nd June " "	4	1	...
(52) Kheria " " " " "	2nd October " "	2	1	...
(53) Udha i " Kolaras " " "	11th June " "	3	2	...
(54) Mohona " Khachrod " Ujjain	9th May " "	4 persons arrested, yet known.	...	result not
(55) Ishakpura " Panbehar " " "	18th April " "	1	2	...
(56) Jalwal " Khachrode " " "	3rd February " "	5	...	...
(57) Sapasarah " Panbehar " " "	27th January " "	1	2	...
(58) Sehora " and " " Mungaoli	15th June " "	Struck off the Register.	9	...
(59) Gopalpura " Karera " Pichore	30th May 1898	...	9	...

Place where dakaity occurred with Pargana and Zilla.	Date of occurrence.	No. of criminals convicted.	No. of criminals acquitted or released.	Remarks, shewing escaped or dead.
(60) Ringnode Pargana and Zilla Amjhera . . .	1st November 1898	5	...	...
(61) Amjhera . . .	3rd February "	4	...	...
(62) Mandasaur, Partabgarh Road Zilla Mandasaur . . .	16th " "	8	...	...
(63) Nagthou Pargana Jawad " Nimach . . .	" " "	...	6	...
(64) Akhai Krishna " Pachbar " Isagarh . . .	27th August " "	1	...	...
(65) Border of V. Jalpur and Barmahn, Pargana and Zilla Isagarh. . .	25th " "	6	1	...
(66) Thakurpura Pargana Pachhor, Zilla Isagarh . . .	10th January " "	3	1	...
(67) Surah " " Chanderi . . .	27th February " "	4	...	...
(68) Nayagaon " Pichor " " . . .	1st March " "	2	1	...
(69) Kijod " Soukach " Shajapur . . .	2nd " " "	4	...	1
(70) Bhamgerli " " " " . . .	27th February " "	18	8	2
(71) Rampur " Aron " Bajrangarh . . .	21st June " "	1	1	...
(72) Karode " and " " . . .	16th February " "	5	...	...
(73) Dagirwara " Khurai " Bhilsa . . .	20th " " "	...	24	...
TOTAL . . .		331	118	11

Appendix. Resident's Court.

Place where dakaity occurred.	Date of occurrence.	No. of criminals convicted.	No. of criminals acquitted or released.	Remarks, shewing escaped or dead.
Chandakheri in Dharnaoda . . .	29th March 1897 . . .	3	...	...
Chowki Barwai Indian Midland Railway . . .	17th " " . . .	3	...	...
Chopra in Raghugarh . . .	4th April 1898 . . .	8	...	...
TOTAL . . .		14	...	...

14. The following information has been supplied by the Moghia Motamid of the Gwalior Darbar at Basoda. His reports were forwarded to the General Superintendent and give details of the whereabouts of the persons concerned:—

- (1) Moghias and Baoris who absconded . (1) Lalu, (2) Kishna, (3) Munna, (4) Dayaram.
- (2) Moghias and Baoris, arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. { (a) Absence without permission. { (1) Munna son of Chatra, (2) Dayaram, (3) Munna son of Moti.
(b) Theft . . . { (1) Kama, (2) Parasram, (3) Ramchand, (4) Panna.
- (3) Moghias and Baoris, who came in and gave themselves up of their own accord. } None.
- (4) Moghias and Baoris absent with permission. } Tika.
- (5) Moghias and Baoris, arrested in Gwalior and sent to Foreign territory. { (1) Pokhar, (2) Ramchand, (3) Hira, (4) Gange, (5) Punia, (6) Bhura, (7) Samalia, (8) Mt. Sontri, (9) Mt. Pancho, (10) Chandan, (11) Mt. Janki.
All of these persons were sent to Karwai.
- (6) Moghias and Baoris, arrested in Foreign territory and sent to Gwalior. { (1) Durjaram, (2) Kishna, (3) Munna, (4) Popa, (5) Harnarayan, (6) Hargobind, (7) Bindu, (8) Umrao, (9) Ghisa, (10) Behari, (11) Dallu, (12) Ganpat, (13) Nathawa, (14) Ganga Singh, (15) Banwari, (16) Bijara, (17) Babcha, (18) Nanku, (19) Bhikam.
Of the above persons Nos. 1 to 4 were settled down at Gamokheri, Ghat Bamoria, Khan-khera, and Kulhar respectively.
- (7) Moghias and Baoris released from Jail. { (1) Dayaram, (2) Kana, (3) Parsarm, (4) Ramchand, (5) Manna son of Moti, (6) Bhikam son of Khushal Bagri.
- (8) New Settlers. { No new settlers are reported to have come to any of the States in the Gwalior Residency.

15. The Resident was unable to visit the Moghia settlement before February of this year when he did so accompanied by the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and the local officials. It may not be out of place to note that out of 126 registered Moghias only 27 were present, and that there were only four allotments of land. Successive years of bad harvest have had much to do with the abscondings and want of cultivation. The whole case has been represented to His Highness, who has promised to personally enquire into the questions of proper settlements and supervision.

16. The information supplied by the petty States around Guna with respect to their Moghias and Baoris is as below :—

Raghugarh.

Absconded (1) Jujhar, (2) Naola.
Arrested and settled . . (1) Jujhar (from Jhalawar), (2) Naola (from Kotah).

Garra.

Sent from Thagi and Dakaiti, Indore, and settled. } (1) Lachman, (2) Motid, (3) Sukhdeo.
Convicted of the offences under sections 144, 148 and 304. } (1) Kesar, (2) Zora, (3) Naola, (4) Ghi-a, (5) Bhima, (6) Ramchand, (7) Rupa.

17. No progress has been made in measures for the recognition of criminals.

18. Lists of proclaimed criminals have been received from the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana, and from the Political Agent in Bundelkhand. They have been forwarded to the Gwalior Darbar, and will doubtless receive every attention.

Some Kanjars were arrested in the petty States of Raghugarh and Dharnaoda. From enquiries it appeared they were not registered criminals but only ordinary wanderers.

19. The following was the Establishment :—

Inspector.—Muhammed Vilayatulla Khan.

Deputy Inspector.—Barakat Ali.

Dafadars.—(1) Kanbai.

(2) Yadav Rao.

(3) Riazud-din.

Najibs.—(1) Tulsiram.

(2) Subhan Ali.

(3) Krishna Rao.

The Inspector and his subordinates have worked well and been useful. There is not much work for them to do at Gwalior, but the outpost at Kaniadhana and the recent enquiries into dakaitis round Guna kept them well-employed towards the end of the year.

20. No frontier difficulties have arisen. Hearty co-operation has existed and ready help has been given throughout the year by the Gwalior Darbar and the officials of the neighbouring States and British districts.

21. The strength of the Department is so small and the Gwalior Darbar under His Highness's personal direction so competent to deal with dakaiti, that I cannot suggest any improvements, as long as the members of this Sub-Agency carefully carry out the directions of the Political Officer and try to keep in with the State officials.

No. 509, dated Nimach, the 10th April 1899.

From—CAPTAIN W. M. CUBITT, Political Agent, Malwa.

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

I have the honour to submit a short report as prescribed by Rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual on the working of the Departmental Agency attached to the Malwa Agency for the year 1898.

2. A return of the dakaitis with a description of each as reported by the various Darbars is attached. It shows ten cases as per margin, in some of which further reports from the States concerned are awaited. In the remainder the results of the enquiries are shown in the several columns of the return. A case of mail robbery occurred at Ninawad in the Indore Pargana of Tarana, in which a Gwalior State mail runner,

was shot dead. I have asked the Indore Vakil to draw the attention of the Darbar to this serious case. Enquiries are being made, but I have not as yet ascertained whether this was a dakaiti or a mail robbery case.

3. No cases have been brought to notice by the officials of the department attached to this Agency nor have any cases been inquired into by them, as none of the Darbars, although asked, desired their assistance. The guaranteed Thakur of Narwar has, however, expressed his inability to trace the Narwar dakaiti case by means of his police and has asked for the assistance of the Departmental Agency. I am therefore about to send my Inspector to investigate the case.

4. The number of the dakaitis convicted by the States is as follows :—

Gwalior convicted eight persons in four cases;

Jaora convicted one person in one case. No conviction was made through the instrumentality of the Department.

5. The number of persons charged with dakaiti and acquitted by the Darbar is as follows :—

Gwalior acquitted two persons in three cases;

Indore acquitted four persons in two cases;

Jaora acquitted two persons in one case.

6. The condition of the Moghias in the Malwa Agency may be said to be good. All the Moghias settled in this Agency were inspected by myself, excepting those settled in Ratlam and Sailana, who were seen by Mr. Waterfield. Arrangements for the settlement of the Moghias in the Mehidpore District of the Indore Darbar had not been completed, but steps were being taken by the Darbar to have this done. The Darbars on the whole have worked cordially in this direction, and on inquiry most of the complaints made by Moghias appeared to be groundless and where there seemed to be any justification for such complaints, the Darbars have been addressed and the complaints remedied. I also attach copy of a report from Mr. Waterfield on the settlement of the Moghias in the Ratlam and Sailana States which he made at my request.*

7. Nothing has been done with regard to recognition of criminals in the year under report.

8. No wandering criminals have been arrested, identified, or extradited to any States in the year.

9. I have much satisfaction in stating that I fully concur with Major Jennings' remarks upon the character and ability of the Inspector Muhammad Afzal Shah. He is well up in his work, and the same may be said of the other members of the departmental staff. I have not, however, had any opportunity of judging their ability in the detection of cases. Dafadar Duni Chand and Abbas Beg Najib are recommended for any increment to which they may be entitled.

10. No difficulties in regard to crime with Native States or British Districts have been experienced.

11. I have no suggestions to offer regarding the working of the Department. I was glad to learn that the annual preparation of No. 4 Register (Criminal Tribes) has been altered to its preparation every third year.

No. 510, dated Camp *via* Sehore, the 27th February 1899.

From—CAPTAIN L. S. NEWMARCH, Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

In accordance with paragraph 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and for transmission to the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the accompanying report by me on the operations of that Department in the Bhopal Agency during the year 1898.

Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder recorded from information received through the Darbars. 1. Seventy cases of dakaiti were recorded from information received through the several States. Details as under :—

NAME OF STATE.	Number of cases.	Value of property plundered.	Value of property recovered.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Bhopal	58	34,261 5 9	560 13 0
Gwalior (District)	5	3,592 0 0	233 11 9
Indore (District)	2	155 8 0	.....
Khilchipur	1	4,197 0 0	.....
Maksudangarh	1	2 8 0	.....
Seronj Pargana of the Tonk State	1	207 4 0	.....
Narsingharh	1	214 7 0	.....
Kurwai	1	97 8 0	.....
TOTAL	70	42,727 8 9	794 8 9
The figures of last year	81	50,481 4 6	1,904 10 3

* Not reprinted.

In all 1,090 persons were involved ; but of these only 219 were arrested, out of whom 19 were convicted, 50 were acquitted, 6 died while under trial, and 144 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

The greater number of dakaitis occurred in the Bhopal State in which 940 persons were concerned, 187 arrested, 17 convicted, 49 released, 3 died while under trial, and 118 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

No case of poisoning was reported during the year.

2. No case of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder was brought to notice during the year by the subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department ; but the Departmental Agency made enquiries in two dakaiti cases, *viz.*, one in Khilchipur (Guraria) and the other in Kurwai (Muradpur).

Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder brought to notice by the subordinates of the Departmental Agency, or which have been enquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

3. Seventeen dakaitis were convicted by the Bhopal Darbar, 1 by Gwalior, and 7 by the Political Agent in Bhopal. None of these convictions were obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Number of dakaitis or poisoners convicted by the Darbar, specifying the cases in which conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

There was no poisoning case.

4. Forty-nine persons charged with dakaitis were acquitted by the Bhopal Darbar, 3 by the Political Agent in Bhopal, and 1 by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, *viz.*, Churaman, son of Mahanand, who was sentenced on 7th April 1897 to ten years' rigorous imprisonment but released on 16th

July 1898, under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Number of persons charged with dakaiti or poisoning for plunder acquitted by the Darbar, the Political Officer or the Head of the Administration respectively.

There was no poisoning case.

The work done in settling criminal tribes and the results of personal enquiries into the subject made by the Political Officer in the course of his tour.

5. During the year and in the beginning of 1899 Mr. Waterfield inspected the Moghia Settlements of the following States :—

(1) Bhopal, (2) Gwalior District, (3) Rajgarh, (4) Narsinghgarh, (5) Khilchipur, (6) Maksudangarh, (7) Kurwai, and (8) Sironj.

Mr. Waterfield's report on Bhopal and Gwalior Moghias was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with my letter No. 1002, dated the 12th April 1898, and copies of his reports on Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, Khilchipur and Maksudangarh Moghias are herewith submitted.*

The reports on Kurwai and Sironj Moghias, which have not yet been received, will be submitted later on.

The defects pointed out by Mr. Waterfield were in each case brought to the notice of the Darbars concerned with a view to their remedy and in order to better the position of the Moghias.

The Moghias are the special charge of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department ; and, as the Agent to the Governor-General was on tour with me in the Bhopal, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh and Khilchipur States, I had no time to specially inspect the settlements of those States, but I have since inspected the settlement at Kurwai and am proceeding to inspect those at Maksudangarh and Korawar (of Narsinghgarh).

While at Narsinghgarh I discussed with Mr. Waterfield and the Superintendent of Narsinghgarh a set of rules framed by me—a copy of which is herewith submitted—by which village money-lenders will be superseded by the State which will keep the Moghias' money in a sort of banking account and will give interest for the amount in deposit. These rules, which for the present have been introduced into the Narsinghgarh and Kurwai States only, are experimental and their working will be watched. Mr. Waterfield, with whom I discussed the subject on tour, thinks that they will be successful, and it will be observed from paragraph 9 of his report on Narsinghgarh Moghias that on his explaining them to the Moghias they approved of them.

In the Kurwai State I have allotted some additional land for the Moghias, and have ordered provision to be made in the next Kurwai budget for sinking, in the Moghia colony, a new well at an estimated cost of Rs. 626, and for deepening and repairing two existing wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 847.

During the year 1898 I have given much time and attention to the Badakhs of Raisen in Bhopal. A large number of the members of this criminal tribe was found to have migrated to the Poona, Satara, and Nasik Districts of the Bombay Presidency where they committed numerous thefts and burglaries and sent large remittances and insured parcels, etc., to their homes.

A special Police officer from Satara was deputed to make enquiries into the matter, and several parcels containing stolen property were attached during transit, identified, and sent back to the place of despatch. Some 35 of these criminals, who were arrested in Satara and

* Not reprinted.

Nasik, have been brought back by the Bhopal Darbar and re-settled in Raisen. The Darbar has been urged by me to keep a strict watch over them, but the officials who do the watching are, I fear, careless or corrupt.

The progress of the measures adopted for the recognition of criminals.

The number of wandering criminals arrested, identified and extradited.

8. Habibu-r-Rahman Khan, the Inspector, has done well and deserves any yearly increment that may be due to him. He is quick, clever, and energetic, but he appears to dislike his Deputy Inspector Chajju Singh, and has, I fear, on more than one occasion interfered with and spoiled cases which Chajju Singh was prosecuting. Habibu-r-Rahman is, at times, a little too clever.

Chajju Singh has done excellently and thoroughly deserves promotion. He is physically not a strong man, but he is a first rate prosecutor, careful, attentive and very trustworthy. I bring him specially to the favourable notice of the General Superintendent.

Of Inayet Hussain's work I have not seen very much this year, but I am quite satisfied with his work, and, so far as I know it, his character is also satisfactory. I think he should receive any increment of pay that may be due to him.

The Najibs have done their duty in a satisfactory manner.

Frontier difficulties in regard to crime which may have arisen with neighbouring Native States or British districts.

9. There have been no frontier difficulties of special importance to note.

Owing to the appointment of a new Nazim in Sironj (of Tonk), improvements may be expected in that Pargana.

At the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, a system of mutual co-operation and friendly relations has been established between the Bhopal Police and the Police of the Hoshangabad and Saugor Districts for the detection of crimes and the dispersion of criminals on both sides of the borders. So far, this promises to be successful.

10. None. The Department is working very satisfactorily. The three Inspectors are of great service to me, and I should find it very hard to do without them.

No. 49-I., dated Nowgong, the 23rd March 1899.

From—CAPTAIN J. R. C. COLVIN, I.S.C., Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

To—The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

In accordance with paragraph 51 of the rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, I have the honour to submit a report of the working of the Department in the Bundelkhand Sub-Agency.

2. The following is a summary of the results obtained during the past year, 1898:—

	No.
Number of dakaitis	13
Persons concerned	139
„ arrested	46
	Rs. a. p.
Property looted	13,841 0 3
„ recovered	272 13 0

The 13 dakaitis were distributed amongst the various States of this Agency as follows:—

GARAULI.

One dakaiti was committed at Pachwara. This case was inquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. It was found that a gang of Gwalior dakaitis having crossed the Dhasau committed this dakaiti in Garauli territory, and then immediately returned from whence they had come, committing dakaitis in Hamirpur and Jhansi districts on their way. The gang consisted of 15 men armed with swords and guns, of whom none, so far as I am aware, have as yet been arrested.

ORCHHA.

Three dakaitis have been committed in Orchha territory during the past year as follows:—One at Bindeva, one at Morata, and one at Lidhaura.

In the Bindeva dakaiti ten men were concerned, of whom none have been arrested.

In the Morata dakaiti eight men were concerned, of whom all are at large.

In the Lidhaura dakaiti 6 men were concerned, of whom 3 have been arrested and 3 are still at large.

The two first mentioned dakaitis were the work of local *badmashes*. The third, namely, Lidhaura dakaiti, was worked out by the Department and was found to have been committed by a gang of Kanjars, led by one Bhagi Lal.

BIJAWAR.

There have been four dakaitis in this State during the year as follows:—

(1) *Budhor*, 11 concerned, 11 arrested.—These men were all Nats and Kanjars. Beyond the fact that the accused were members of a criminal tribe, and happened to be in the neighbourhood, there was no evidence to connect them with this particular case and all of them were discharged for want of evidence.

(2) *Angor*.—Six men were concerned and 4 were arrested. Against these men also there was no evidence except that they were members of a criminal tribe, and they were discharged for want of evidence by the Diwan of Bijawar.

(3) and (4) *Khadwan* and *Silawat*.—These were practically one dakaiti committed by the same gang within a short distance and within an hour of one another. Here again the gang consisted entirely of Kanjars led by Bhagi Lal, referred to above in the Lidhaura dakaiti. These cases I ordered to be transferred from Bijawar for trial in my court.

The number concerned in both dakaitis was 8 in Silawat and 5 in Khadwan, of whom 5 were arrested. The latter being concerned in both cases, all were sentenced by me to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from 5 years in the case of Bhagi Lal to 1 year in the case of Gilla. Three of the men concerned in the Silawat dakaiti and who did not take part in the Khadwan dakaiti are still at large.

PANNA.

One dakaiti at Chauki Dundwa—6 men were concerned, of whom 2 only have been arrested, both of whom were acquitted in Maharaja Lokpal Singh's time.

DATIA.

Three dakaitis have been committed in this State:—

(1) *Dhigwan*.—Where 30 persons were concerned, of whom 12 were arrested, all of whom are under trial. Still at large 18. In this dakaiti, which was committed by local *badmashes* belonging to Gwalior, Rs. 12,564-4-0 was taken, leaving only Rs. 1,276-12-3 worth of stolen property to be distributed amongst the other 12 dakaitis which have occurred in the Agency. Of the property stolen in these dakaitis only Rs. 246-8-0 was recovered.

(2) *Sikri* dakaiti in which 18 were concerned, none of whom have been arrested.

(3) *Lamarch* dakaiti in which 9 men were concerned, of whom 5 have been arrested. All the accused were convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. This dakaiti was worked out with the assistance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Sub-Agency.

CHHATARPUR.

Only 1 dakaiti occurred in *Chhatarpur territory* during the year. It was committed on the high road on the 25th May 1898, whilst the Salawat and Khadwan dakaitis were committed on the 27th May 1898—and it is almost certain that this dakaiti was committed by the same gang of Kanjars as committed the Salawat and Khadwan dakaitis—though, as the dakaiti was committed in the dark, the complainant, beyond saying that the dakaitis spoke as if they were Kanjars, failed to identify any of the men arrested in connection with the Salawat and Khadwan dakaitis.

3. Of the 13 dakaitis, 6 have been worked out by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. A seventh case—one of poisoning, reported by an informer of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Datia—is now being worked out by the Sub-Agency.

4. The following statement shows convictions and acquittals by the various Courts in Bundelkhand:—

Orchha.—Thirty accused, of whom—

6 have been sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment;

4 " " 5 " "

10 " " 3 " "

2 " " 6 months "

7 have been acquitted.

Datia.—Thirty-six accused, of whom—

2 have been sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment;

4 " " 7 " "

8 " " 5 " "

1 " " 4 " "

6 " " 2½ " "

15 have been acquitted.

Charkhari.—Twenty-one accused. These were all concerned in the one Pattapur dakaiti and all were acquitted.

Panna.—Thirteen accused—Of whom—

1 was sentenced to transportation for life;

4 were " 7 years' rigorous imprisonment;

8 " " 3 " "

Political Agent in Bundelkhand.—Five accused—Of whom

1 was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment;

1 " " 3 " "

2 " " 2 " "

1 " " 1 " "

5. There are no criminal tribes in the Bundelkhand States, though occasionally a gang of Kanjars commits offences on its way through elsewhere. Bhagi Lal, the head of the Kanjar gang, which has during the past year been responsible for various dakaitis, is also, in addition to the sentence of five years passed on him by me, under a sentence of two years for theft passed on him by the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong. He was previously with two of his brothers convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, for which he was sentenced, by Captain Ramsay in 1895, to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and it was at the expiration of this sentence that he re-collected his gang and recommenced operations. Beyond Bhagi Lal and his associates there are no other members of criminal tribes in this Agency.

6. Apart from convictions obtained for arrests made during the past year by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the following convictions were obtained in 1898, for arrests made in 1895 and 1896 by Dyal Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, and the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Sub-Agency.

Panna.—In the *Sunwani* dakaiti, convicted 5 men, of whom 1 was sentenced to transportation for life, and 4 were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Datia.—In the *Ghoraghat* dakaiti, convicted 8 men, of whom 8 men were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

7. No frontier difficulties in regard to crime have arisen during the year under review with neighbouring States or British Districts.

8. *Dyal Singh Gyani, Sirdar Bahadur.*—The working of the year under review enables me to endorse the high opinion which I expressed last year with regard to the merits and abilities of this officer, who seems to me to be in every way qualified for and deserving of promotion, though his continuance in his present appointment is of great assistance and value to the Bundelkhand States and to the Political Agent.

Narayan Singh, Deputy Inspector.—This officer has worked very fairly well throughout the year, and I have had no occasion to find fault with him till now when he has absented himself without leave by asking for an extension of 10 days' leave at a date which rendered it impossible for him to rejoin at the expiration of the original leave granted to him. He has been ordered to rejoin at once, but is, however, still absent. The matter has been reported to the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, Indore, for orders and such action as may be considered necessary. Narayan Singh is a man of between 40 and 50 years of age and has some 20 years' service.

Ram Narayan, Dafadar.—I have nothing to add to what I said last year about this man. He has worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

Daulat Khan, Najib, 1st grade, has been promoted during the past year from 2nd to 1st grade with effect from the 15th October 1898.

Mahabir Singh, Najib, 1st grade, and *Tilwa, Approver Najib, 3rd grade,* have both worked well during the past year.

Abdu-l-Ghani, Najib, 2nd grade, is a very good man, and is, I think, well qualified for promotion, and would make in my opinion an efficient Dafadar. He is well educated and a useful clerk, if necessary.

9. With reference to paragraph 1 (10) of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have no suggestion to offer.

No. 790, dated Sutna, the 8th April 1899.

From—CAPTAIN A. F. PINHEY, Political Agent, Baghelkhand,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on Thagi and Dakaiti within the States of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year ending 31st December 1898.

2. No cases of thagi were reported.
3. There was only one case of dakaiti in the Rewa State, the details of which are given in the enclosed return,* and in which 30 persons are supposed to have been concerned; 7 of these are believed to be under arrest in the Sirguja State. I have, however, received no reply from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur to my letter to him on this subject.
4. The Inspector of this Agency arrested during the year six persons who are accused of having committed a dakaiti in the Panna State under the Bundelkhand Agency. He has also arrested a few other Kanjars who used to commit minor offences on the borders of the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies.

No. 786, dated Camp Dhar, the 13th April 1899.

From—O. V. BOSANQUET, Esq., Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

I have the honour to submit the report prescribed by Rule 51 of the Thagi Manual, on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1898.

1. Intelligence was received during the year from the Native States in this Agency of 31 cases of dakaiti in which Rs. 15,724 worth of property was stolen. Details are given in the accompanying statement.
2. The Deputy Inspector Azim Ali enquired into two cases of dakaiti which occurred at Dattigara (Dhar) and Langur (Gwalior) respectively.
In the first case, with the help of a few Dhar and Indore sepoys, he surprised the gang at Jam Ghata in Indore territory. He captured nine dakaitis and their leader Jawahir, with a certain amount of stolen property. The prisoners were made over to the Dhar Darbar for trial. The hearing of the case was adjourned for the non-attendance of certain witnesses. The Superintendent has, however, recently ordered the trial to be proceeded with. The Langur dakaiti occurred in 1893. The Deputy Inspector arrested three persons concerned in it, and made them over to the Gwalior authorities.
3. The four persons arrested in the Bilwa dakaiti were sentenced by the Superintendent of Barwani to terms of imprisonment varying from two to three years.
4. The three persons arrested in the Nanaghathi case were Nimkhera subjects, and were arrested in Nimkhera limits. They were accordingly tried by the Political Agent, and he discharged them. Eleven prisoners in other cases were discharged by the Native States concerned.
5. Moghias are the only criminal tribe settled in this Agency. The Political Agent did not visit their colonies, but they were inspected in December by the Assistant to the General Superintendent accompanied by the Deputy Inspector. Mr. Waterfield brought to notice that the Thakur of Kachi Baroda had persistently failed to provide land for the Moghias in his State. This matter is being dealt with.
6. No special measures for the recognition of criminals have been adopted.
7. Seven wandering Moghias were sent back to their respective homes.
8. Inspector Abad Khan was deputed on special duty to Haidarabad in June 1898. So far as I can judge, the work done in his absence by Deputy Inspector Azim Ali and his party has been satisfactory, and they deserve the promotion to which they are entitled.
9. No frontier difficulties were experienced in regard to crime in the neighbouring Native States or British districts.
10. Proper accommodation should be provided as soon as possible for the departmental staff.

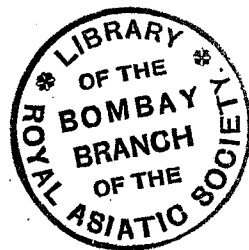
* Not reprinted.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLXXXII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 118

REPORT
ON THE
WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI
DEPARTMENT
FOR
1899.



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No. 977 of 1900.

FROM

D. E. McCracken, Esq.,
*Officiating General Superintendent of Operations for the
Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Foreign Department.

SIMLA, the 6th August 1900.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1899.

2. The Honourable Mr. C. S. Bayley, at present Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, held charge of the Department as General Superintendent from the 1st January to the 9th December 1899, on which date he availed himself of privilege leave and I took over charge from him as Officiating General Superintendent.

3. As I was only in charge of the Department for the three weeks at the end of the year under review, I propose to confine my report, as far as possible, to a simple statement of facts.

4. No changes were made in the Haidarabad and Central India Agencies during the year. In Rajputana, however, the re-arrangement sketched in paragraph 3 of the report for 1898 was carried out. The Agent to the Governor-General submitted a proposal to the Government of India, Foreign Department, in June 1899 that the Assistant General Superintendent should have his head-quarters at Mount Abu instead of at Ajmer so as to be in personal communication with that officer throughout the year and become his Assistant for departmental work. Mr. Martindale at the same time proposed that the status of the Assistant General Superintendent should be raised to correspond with that of the Assistants at Haidarabad and Indore. He also proposed that, with the exception of the Office Establishment that would accompany the Assistant General Superintendent to Mount Abu and the staff employed in the departmental agency in the Eastern Rajputana States, the whole of the remaining establishment should be concentrated at Ajmer so as to be available for immediate action in any State where its services might be required. It was suggested that it should be under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, who would be at liberty to utilise the services of the Najib Force when not required for departmental work elsewhere. These proposals were sanctioned, and by November 1899 the Agencies at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Udaipur were withdrawn to Ajmer.

5. During the year under review the following Agencies were inspected by Mr. Bayley :—Nowgong, Gwalior, Ajmer, Jaipur, and Haidarabad. He had arranged to inspect Indore, Nimach, and Sardarpur also in November, but was prevented by more pressing work which required his presence at Nagpur and at Gwalior in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's tour.

6. In Haidarabad Mr. W. A. Gayer was in charge throughout the year. He turned his attention principally to organised crime in the three Paigah estates of Sir Khurshid Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of the late Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E., and Sir Vikaru-l-Umara Bahadur, K.C.I.E., His Highness' Minister, and in the Kopbal Taluk of the Sir Salar Jung's Jagir estate. Mr. Gayer is

entitled to credit for the results obtained notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, as there has been an absence of friction except with the officials of Sir Khurshid Jah's Paigah, and this, I am glad to be able to state, is passing away. In Central India Mr. H. G. Waterfield, who was in charge throughout the year, fully maintained his reputation for energy and tact. In Rajputana, the following officers held charge during the year :—Mr. L. B. Goad, of the North-Western Provinces Police, from the 1st January to the 18th April 1899; Inspector Bhagat Singh from the 19th to the 27th April 1899; Mr. R. C. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, from the 28th April to the 24th June 1899 (in addition to his other duties); Inspector Bhagat Singh again from the 25th June to the 11th December 1899, when Mr. H. L. Kemball received charge and continued in charge to the end of the year. Bhagat Singh carried on the work of the Agency to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Bayley, and has been specially commended by Mr. Kemball for his work in connection with the Rasulpur dakaiti in the Agra District, the Chiksana dakaiti in the Bharatpur State, and the Saran dakaiti on the borders of Ajmer-Merwara and Marwar. His services have since been specially brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, the Resident at Jaipur, and the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and the personal distinction of "Sardar Bahadur" has been bestowed on him by His Excellency the Viceroy.

7. In accordance with the practice commenced in 1897, the report submitted to the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is appended to this report. The statistics given by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India differ slightly from those received in my office. The report of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana not having yet been received through the Foreign Department, I have not been able to compare the figures given therein with those in the statements attached to this report. In Central India the returns submitted by the Political Officers show 601 cases, while 643 are entered in this report. The discrepancy is due partly to the difference noticed last year in the methods of classification and partly to some cases not having been reported to Political Officers in time to be included in their annual reports. A detailed explanation will be found on pages 8 and 9 below.

*I.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899.

II.—Dakaitis reported in Native States during the decade 1890-99.

III.—Previously unreported dakaitis that have come to light during the year.

IV.—Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous drugs.

IV-A.—Previously unreported cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous drugs that have come to light during the year.

V.—Dakaitis arrested, received by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered.

V.—Najib Force.

8. The usual annual returns * are appended to this report, and are summarised in the following statements :—

STATEMENTS NOS. I AND II.

STATEMENT OF CASES REPORTED IN NATIVE STATES DURING THE YEARS 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, AND 1899.

Comparison of cases of the previous year with those of the year under report.

YEAR.	RAJPUTANA.			CENTRAL INDIA.			HAIDARABAD.			TOTAL.		
	Number of cases.	Aggregate value of property stolen.	Average value of property stolen in each case.	Number of cases.	Aggregate value of property stolen.	Average value of property stolen in each case.	Number of cases.	Aggregate value of property stolen.	Average value of property stolen in each case.	Number of cases.	Aggregate value of property stolen.	Average value of property stolen in each case.
1895	96	Rs. 52,729	Rs. 549	175	Rs. 68,241	Rs. 385	177	Rs. 96,888	Rs. 547	448	Rs. 2,17,858	Rs. 486
1896	120	82,380	681	242	1,32,421	546	321	1,99,512	621	684	4,14,813	605
1897	121	59,016	487	479	1,85,243	386	552	2,33,604	423	1,152	4,77,864	414
1898	81	74,845	924	194	1,46,887	757	324	2,10,186	648	599	4,31,868	721
1899	684	2,85,982	418	643	2,52,852	393	465	2,39,182	514	1,792	7,78,017	434
Difference between 1898 and 1899.	+603	+2,11,137	+506	+449	+1,05,965	—364	+141	+29,046	+134	+1,193	+3,46,149	—287

There has been a marked increase in the number of dakaitis, which has risen from 599 to 1,792, or by 19·91 per cent., the increase, which is common to each Agency, having risen in Rajputana from 81 to 684 or 744·4 per cent.; in Central India, from 194 to 643 (231·4 per cent.); and in Haidarabad from 324 to 465 (43·5 per cent.). A considerable increase in the number of dakaitis was to be expected owing to the prevalence of famine in the greater part of the three Agencies. A great many cases were only technically dakaitis, being in reality grain riots and attempts to loot grain by starving Bhils and others. It is a noticeable feature in the two Agencies of Central India and Haidarabad that up to about the end of the 3rd quarter the number of dakaitis was below normal, but from that time onwards the number rose by leaps and bounds, showing clearly that they were due to famine conditions. In Central India, however, Mr. Waterfield writes regarding Bhopawar :—"This excuse has been exploited by some of the gangs which became more or less organised after the committal of several cases. I am of opinion that some of the gangs (as for instance the Manpur Bhil gang just arrested) have taken advantage of the state of the country, for in many cases the men, when arrested, have shewn no signs of famine, and have evidently been able to live well continuously, while in very few cases has a sufficient amount of food-stuff been looted to provide for a gang's food for any considerable period." There is a noticeable diminution in the average value of property plundered, which is to be accounted for on the ground already referred to above.

The number of persons said to have been concerned in the 1,792 dakaitis committed in 1899 is 62,715, as compared with 8,208 in 599 cases in 1898, giving an average of 35 as against 13 criminals in each case. The numbers are probably exaggerated in both years, but, taken for what they are worth, they demonstrate the fact that the cases of the year 1899 were, as stated above, the looting of food by village mobs rather than real dakaitis by bands of professional criminals. The number of arrests effected was 5,121 as compared with 1,392 in 1898, giving a percentage of 12·2 as against 15·7.

One thousand one hundred and twelve persons were convicted of dakaiti as against 469 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 33·6 in 1898 and 21·7 in 1899. These figures are better than those for 1896, which showed a percentage of 17·6, but not so high as those for 1897, which gave a percentage of 27. The property recovered in 1899 is valued at Rs. 70,485 as against Rs. 30,858, being 9·05 per cent. of that stolen. In 1898 7·1 per cent. of the stolen property was recovered. In this respect both Central India and Haidarabad show an improvement, the respective percentages being 8·7 and 14·3, as compared with 2·2 and 10·32 in the previous year. In Rajputana the percentage fell from 6·58 to 4·9. As has been noticed in former reports, the returns of property stolen are believed to be altogether untrustworthy.

STATEMENT No. III.

UNREPORTED CASES OF DAKAITI WHICH HAVE COME TO LIGHT DURING 1899.

9. One hundred and five unreported cases were brought to light during the year as against 111 in the previous year, showing a decrease of six cases. Property to the value of Rs. 55,044 was said to have been plundered, of which property worth Rs. 9,810 was recovered. The figures for 1898 were Rs. 70,776 and Rs. 4,634, respectively. Sixty of these unreported cases were disclosed through the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, thus :—

In Rajputana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
„ Central India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
„ Haidarabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
TOTAL	.								60

The number of cases similarly brought to light by the Department in 1898 was 36. Two unreported cases were discovered in Rajputana, neither of them through the agency of the Department. In Central India and Haidarabad

the unreported cases numbered 11 and 92, respectively, of which 6 and 54 were disclosed through the action of the Department. Of the Rajputana cases one occurred in Jaipur and one in Alwar. Of the Central India cases Indore had 1, Gwalior 4, Bhopal 5, and Basoda 1.

The Haidarabad cases were thus distributed :—

Aurangabad	4
Bidar	2
Bir	3
Gulbarga	6
Indur	10
Jagir	20
Lingsagur	9
Mahbubnagar	4
Medak	6
Naldrug	3
Nalgunda	1
Nander	7
Parbhani	15
Warangal	2
TOTAL	92

As reporting improves, these cases will, it may reasonably be expected, decrease in number.

STATEMENT No. IV.

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS.

10. Five cases of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year as against the same number in 1898. Of these, three occurred in Rajputana and two in Central India. Property valued at Rs. 457 was plundered, of which Rs. 230 worth was recovered. Twelve persons were said to be concerned, of whom five were arrested, but none convicted during the year. Poison was administered to eleven persons in all, and proved fatal in one instance. The nature of the drugs employed was not discovered in any of the cases.

STATEMENT No. IV(A).

CASES OF THAGI BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS DRUGS COMMITTED PREVIOUS TO 1898, BUT REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

11. One case of poisoning for plunder was reported from Indore as having occurred previous to 1898. One person was drugged, and property valued at Rs. 6 was carried away. Three persons were said to have been concerned, all of whom were arrested. Of these two were convicted and one died.

STATEMENT No. V.

DAKAITS ARRESTED, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER, OR VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

12. Four hundred and eighty-nine persons accused of dakaiti were either arrested, received by transfer, or voluntarily surrendered themselves during 1899, as against 408 in the previous year. Besides these, 72 persons were under investigation at the beginning of the year, giving a total of 561 persons for disposal. Of these, three men were released on security and 38 without security, 1 escaped, 2 died, 201 were transferred to local or other authorities, and 192 were committed to the Sessions Court. The cases of 124 persons remained under investigation on the 31st December 1899. Two hundred and ten persons charged with dakaiti were dealt with by the Sessions Court with the following

results:—21 were transported for life, 113 were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment, 1 was released on security, 60 were released without security, 1 was sentenced to death, and 14 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The 489 dakaitis arrested during the year belonged principally to the following castes :—Kaikaris, 60 or 12·3 per cent. ; Thakurs or Rajput, 47 or 9·7 per cent.; Pathans, 39 or 7·9 per cent.; Kanjars, 24 or 4·9 per cent.; Bhils, 23 or 4·8 per cent.; Banjaras, 23 or 4·8 per cent.; Bedars, 22 or 4·5 per cent.; Gujars, 17 or 3·5 per cent.; Rawats, 17 or 3·5 per cent.; Brahmans, 13 or 2·6 per cent.; Mahrattas or Wanjari Mahrattas, 13 or 2·6 per cent.; Musalmans, 12 or 2·4 per cent.; Moghias or Baoris, 12 or 2·4 per cent.; and Multanis, 10 or 2 per cent. The balance of 32·1 per cent. was distributed among 47 other castes.

The fact that Multanis who headed the list last year now stand fourteenth on the list shows the good results of the successful operations undertaken in Haidarabad in the two previous years against the two large gangs headed by Kalia, Multani, and Hinna, Naik. Kaikaris, who stood 26th on the list in 1898, now head the list. This is doubtless due to the Department in Haidarabad turning their attention more to work on the Madras frontier and in Jagir estates than heretofore. A great number of the Kaikaris were arrested in the Lingsagur and Kopbal districts.

It is satisfactory to notice that the steps adopted to induce Moghias or Baoris to give up their predatory habits and take to agriculture continue to produce good results. In spite of famine being prevalent in Rajputana and Central India during the year of report, Moghias form only 2·4 per cent. of the persons arrested, only a fraction over the percentage of last year, which was 1·9 per cent. Most of the Darbars of Rajputana and Central India have devoted much attention to this most effective mode of reducing crime.

STATEMENT No. VI.

NAJIB FORCE.

13. The statement below gives the sanctioned scale of the Najib force and the casualties that occurred in it during the year under report :—

	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Dafadars.	Najibs.	TOTAL.
Sanctioned strength	17	26	31	66	140
<i>Casualties.</i>					
Died	...	...	1	3	...
Dismissed	...	1	...	1	...
Actual strength on 31st December 1899	14	21	31	64	130

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES.

HAIDARABAD.

14. Mr. Gayer held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Two hundred and fifty-eight cases of dakaiti were reported to have been committed in His Highness the Nizam's territory during 1899, as against 267 in 1898. The total value of the property said to have been plundered was Rs. 1,89,772, being an average of Rs. 735 in each case. In 1898, property to the value of Rs. 1,51,380 was reported as stolen, the average in each case being Rs. 567. The stolen property recovered was valued at Rs. 24,153, or about 12·7 per cent. of the whole, showing some improvement on Rs. 10,918, or 7·2 per cent. of the whole recovered in 1898.

The number of dakaitis reported from each district is as follows:—

Atraf-i-Balda	9
Aurangabad	37
Bidar	16
Bir	24
Elgandal	24
Gulbarga	10
Indur	36
Jagir	7
Lingsagur	12
Mahbubnagar	10
Medak	3
Naldrug	8
Nalgunda	11
Nander	7
Parbhani	23
Raichur	5
Sirpur Tandur	6
Warangal	10
TOTAL	258

The Haidarabad Assigned Districts show an increase in dakaitis, the total number of cases reported being 207, as compared with 56 in 1898. There were no cases of dakaiti within railway limits in Haidarabad territory.

It is pleasing to note that, though famine was generally prevalent in Haidarabad territory, there was no increase in crime, but, on the contrary, the number of dakaiti cases fell from 267 in 1898 to 258 in 1899.

An interesting feature in the history of this year's dakaitis is the series of cases which occurred in the Bir District during the month of April. They were committed by a large gang collected by a man styling himself "the Raja Sahib." Mr. Gayer writes that the movement was supposed to have had some political importance at the time. It was successfully dealt with by His Highness the Nizam's Police with the aid of the 1st Lancers, Haidarabad Contingent, and was absolutely crushed. The "Raja Sahib" disappeared early in the proceedings, and has not been found since. Mr. Gayer notices that this year not a single case of dakaiti has been committed by Multanis, which proves the value of last year's work, for which Inspectors Abad Khan and Abdu-r-Rahim Khan received swords of honour from Government.

That the record would have been much lower had not famine appeared is proved by the fact that out of the 258 cases of dakaiti which occurred during the year no less than 90 cases took place during the months of October and November. Of the 3,929 persons said to have been concerned in dakaitis in the Nizam's Dominions, 1,607 were arrested, of whom 455 were convicted, 257 were released, 4 escaped, and 5 died. The remainder were either under trial or under investigation at the end of the year. Eight cases of dakaiti which had occurred during the year and had not been reported by the Nizam's Police were brought to light by the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as against 21 in the previous year; only 6 of these were found in Khalsa territory. Mr. Gayer is of opinion that this speaks well for His Highness the Nizam's Police. Four of these cases were taken up by this Department, one ended in the conviction of 14 out of the 15 arrested, and the other three were still awaiting trial.

Two hundred and fourteen persons were arrested by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department during the year, and three were received by transfer, making with 66 persons whose cases were under investigation at the beginning of the year a total of 283 cases for disposal. Of these, 36 were arrested for the British or local police and handed over to them after capture, 13 were released and 1 received a pardon, 125 were sent up for trial, and the cases of the remaining 108 were still under investigation at the close of the year. One hundred and

twenty-five were committed for trial and 18 were under trial on the 1st January 1900, making a total of 143 persons prosecuted during the year. Of these, 17 were either transported or imprisoned for life, 79 were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment, 34 were released without security, and the cases of 13 were pending at the end of the year; the percentage of persons convicted to those actually tried being 67·1, an improvement on last year when the percentage was 56·8 of convictions.

Mr. Gayer brings to notice the obstruction caused by the officials of Sir Khurshid Jah's Paigah in the prosecution by this Department of dakaitis arrested in that jurisdiction. This formed the subject of correspondence with the Resident, and it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be made for enabling the Department to work freely in this Paigah estate. From Sir Asman Jah's and Sir Vikaru-l-Umara's Paigahs, on the other hand, Mr. Gayer always received ready assistance.

Mr. Gayer writes:—"The reason I am able to show so small a record of completed work is that I have, as I said I would in last annual report, directed my attention to Jagir and Paigah lands, and necessarily took some time to get work going under full way, the Department having to overcome a certain amount of friction, only to be expected in a new departure.

"Actual work therefore began late in the year, with the result that we are starting 1900 with a series of prosecutions, and have been left at the end of the year under report with a number of unfinished cases.

"At the same time, it is satisfactory that there has been no falling off. We have been working a great part of the time uphill, so to speak, and in some cases without the generous assistance I have always previously received from Mr. Hankin, as we were chiefly beyond the sphere of his direct control, but in spite of this we have kept the record of work, as far as arrests go, well up to the mark. We have secured a strong ally in Aziz Jang, the Sadr Motamid of the Paigah of Nawab Sir Vikaru-l-Umara Bahadur, K.C.I.E., His Highness' Minister, in whose Paigah I have received most cordial assistance."

In regard to the trial of dakaiti cases, Mr. Gayer writes:—"Before closing this portion of my report, I would like to place on record the great assistance given me by the Special Magistrate. It will be seen that

* i.e., prisoners tried during the year.

far the larger number of the prisoners* have been tried by him, and when it is understood that the majority of those tried were put up for more than one case, sometimes as many as 12 cases at a time, it will be clear that his work is not light, and that the speed with which he finishes it is most creditable. Beyond this, I have found him always most willing to save witnesses as much as possible by going himself, often at great inconvenience, to out-of-the-way places as near as possible to the scenes of the dakaitis he is trying. This is a very great boon to the Department, as it has made the securing the attendance of witnesses practically no trouble at all; whereas a year or two ago the difficulty in this matter used to be the great stumbling block to our work.

"I would also bring to your notice the assistance afforded by Mr. Mirza Azim Beg, the first Talukdar of Kupbal of Sir Salar Jang's Estate; he tried a gang of dakaitis for me, finished the trial in practically two days, but before giving his decision went himself to see the place where the dakaiti he had tried occurred and to hear the evidence of many villagers whom I had not cared to call in on account of the damage likely to be done to their crops if they left them just at that time. By doing this, the Talukdar put himself to much inconvenience, but at the same time was able greatly to improve the evidence against the gang, who were all convicted, except one, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment."

On the 10th February 1899, a Bhil named Gangia, son of Hasu, was shot by Dafadar Sheikh Miran, of the Barkandaz force, during an affray near village Turkabad Karari, Taluk Gangapur, in the Aurangabad District. An investigation of the circumstances under which the Bhil was shot went to show that the Dafadar was perfectly in his rights in shooting the Bhil, who was a dakait wanted by this Department.

An impostor calling himself Abdu-r-Rahim and representing himself to be a Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department from Central India made his appearance in Gulbarga in July 1899, and, defrauding several people of money, absconded as soon as enquiries began to be instituted.

An impostor of the same name and giving the same account of himself presented himself before the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmadnagar, and took an advance of Rs. 10 from him on the pretence that he had lost his purse when returning to Gwalior from Haidarabad. He was not identical with the man of the same name at Gulbarga.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

15. Mr. H. G. Waterfield held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Statement No. I, as submitted by the Assistant General Superintendent, shows 626 cases of dakaiti as having occurred in Central India during 1899, while statement No. I annexed to this report shows 643 cases. Of the excess 17 cases, 15 have been added from the Political Agent's reports, and the reports of two were furnished by the Assistant General Superintendent after he had submitted his report.

The following statement compares the prevalence of dakaiti in Central India in the years 1898 and 1899 :—

RESIDENCY OR POLITICAL AGENCY.	1898.		1899.		VARIATION.	
	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.	Dakaitis.	Value of property plundered.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Indore	29	12,169	195	87,766	+ 166	+ 75,597
Gwalior, including Guna .	88	75,116	140	76,843	+ 52	+ 1,727
Bhopal	48	39,900	61	23,483	+ 13	—12,417
Malwa, including Agar and Nimach	2	155	26	6,719	+ 24	+ 6,564
Bhopawar	13	9,400	211	54,986	+ 198	+ 45,586
Bundelkhand	13	13,930	10	3,055	—3	—10,875
Baghelkhand	1	217	Nil.	Nil.	—1	—217
TOTAL	194	1,46,887	643	2,52,852	+ 449	+ 1,05,965

The figures given in this statement differ considerably from those submitted to the Government of India by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General. The difference, as already explained, is partly due to the fact that in the statement prepared in my office dakaitis are arranged under the heads of the various States in which they occurred, while in the reports of the Political Officers they are shown according to divisions of political jurisdiction.

The following notes explain the discrepancies to some extent :—

The Resident at Gwalior returned 102 cases as having been committed in Gwalior and the petty States attached to the Residency. The returns submitted by the Assistant General Superintendent show that 38 cases were omitted from the Resident's list.

Eighty-nine cases are shown by the Political Agent in Bhopal as against 61 (including 23 cases in the minor States) under the Bhopal Agency. Of these, 16 belong to Indore, 11 to Gwalior, 4 to Dewas, which has been included under Indore, and 1 to Dhar. If these be excluded, the Political Agent has shown 4 cases short, which probably had not been reported to him at the time he submitted his report.

In Malwa 68 cases are shown by the Political Agent, while 26 only appear under Malwa in Statement No. I. Of the 42 cases omitted, 15 occurred in

Gwalior, 16 in Indore, 6 in Tonk, and 4 in Dewas, having occurred in the portions of those States lying in the Malwa Agency; one case in Sitamau was not reported by the Assistant General Superintendent.

Of the 332 cases shown by the Political Agent in Bhopawar, 20 belong to Gwalior, 103 to Indore, 4 to British territory, and of the two cases on the Bombay-Agra road one has been shown twice over. If these be deducted, the Political Agent shows only 204 cases, while 211 are shown in Statement No. I prepared by this office. The difference appears to be due to reports of some of the dakaitis not having reached the Political Agent at the time when his report was prepared.

The figures given for Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand by the Political Agent tally with those in the statements.

The number of dakaitis has increased in all the States except Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. In the former the cases fell from 13 to 10, in the latter no dakaitis took place. Mr. Waterfield writes in this connection:—"It is a remarkable fact that up to the end of September the total number of cases was below normal, and the great increase recorded took place in the last quarter of the year. Bhopawar heads the list, and the large increase is due to famine and the formation of some new gangs of Bhil dakaitis."

There were 127 cases of dakaiti in Gwalior in which 4,171 persons are said to have been concerned. Mr. Waterfield reports that the results of police enquiries are not supplied by the State unless specially called for.

His Highness the Maharaja during the year ordered the setting apart of the uninhabited portions of villages Malmakheri, Rathampur and the whole of village Mir-ka-bad and the grazing ground of village Barma for the Moghias and Baoris of the Isagarh Prant. Arrangements were made for the grant of advances for the erection of houses and takavi allowances to them. The arrangements appear to be thoroughly satisfactory in every way, and there is no doubt that the care and attention which His Highness has devoted to this important subject will be repaid by a decrease of crime and ultimately by the conversion of a criminal class into orderly cultivators.

The increase in crime is especially noticeable in Bhopawar, where the number of cases rose from 13 in 1898 to 211 in 1899, or an increase of 198 cases. The number of persons concerned is 12,507, of whom five were killed and 121 wounded. The total value of property plundered is Rs. 54,986. As already mentioned, the large increase is said to be due to famine and the formation of some new gangs of Bhil dakaitis. Steps are being taken for their suppression, and a large gang of 150 men has already been traced and 90 of its members arrested within this year. The dakaitis are said to be principally the work of three large gangs, one of which is said to have committed 13 dakaitis, of which 10 occurred in the year under report. In four of these the whole gang, consisting of 150 men, was concerned. These appear in the statistics as 600 men concerned in four cases. From this it will be understood that no reliance can be placed on the number of persons reported as concerned in cases. The dakaitis are said to have been almost all local Bhils.

In Bhopal there was only one dakaiti attended with murder which was committed by Gujars; 19 persons were wounded by the dakaitis.

There were three cases of murder in Malwa in which 4 persons were killed and 16 wounded.

The cases which occurred in Bundelkhand were attributed mainly to Kanjars.

One hundred and ninety-five cases were reported from Indore as against 29 in the previous year, or an increase of 166 cases. Bhils and some wandering tribes are said to be the chief offenders. Mr. Waterfield brings to notice that the Indore State leaves much to be desired in the matter of reporting crime.

The total value of property said to have been plundered in Central India amounted to Rs. 2,52,852, of which Rs. 22,127 were recovered. The figures for 1898 were Rs. 1,46,887 and Rs. 4,273, respectively. The dakaitis reported to be concerned, many of them in more than one case, amounted in the aggregate to 21,171; of whom 1,503 were arrested. Of these, 193 were convicted, 121 released, 2 died, and 3 were killed.

Eleven unreported cases of dakaiti were brought to light during 1899. Sixty-five dakaitis were arrested in connection with these cases, of whom 45 were convicted and one released.

Two cases of poisoning for plunder took place in the year under report, and one case committed previous to 1899 was brought to light during the year.

One hundred and thirty-four persons were arrested during the year, 28 were received by transfer, and the cases of 3 were under investigation at the beginning of the year. Of these, 3 were released with security, 16 without security, one died, 100 were transferred to local authorities, and the cases of 12 remained under investigation at the close of the year 1899. Of the 33 persons committed to the Sessions, one was transported for life and 10 for various periods, 21 were released without security and one was hanged.

I am glad to observe that the number of trans-frontier Pathans who have recently been taking part in dakaitis in Central India, more particularly, Gwalior, Bhopal, and the lesser Chiefships near Guna, drew the attention of the Agent to the Governor-General to the necessity for special measures for their suppression.

A circular was accordingly issued by him drawing the attention of Political Agents to the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department regarding the treatment of gangs of foreign Asiatic vagrants, and urging that measures should be promptly taken for the deportation of these vagrant bands.

As remarked by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, on the whole, notwithstanding the increase in the number of cases reported, the reports do not show that organised crime is prevalent in Central India to any serious extent, though robberies have been frequent in the tracts affected by famine. It may be fairly hoped that with the return of agricultural prosperity crime will sink to its normal dimensions.

Mr. Waterfield was engaged in two important enquiries during the year. The first was in connection with a large and organised gang of trans-frontier Pathan dakaitis who worked round Guna and with whom several troopers and regimental servants of the Central India Horse were implicated. This case was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Waterfield remarks:—"It was most fortunate that this dangerous gang was got rid of before the present famine commenced."

The second enquiry was in connection with the dakaiti on the Rajputana-Central India border between Nimbahera of Tonk and Magaon of Gwalior mentioned in Mr. Bayley's report for last year. Mr. Waterfield was at Nimbahera throughout July, and took out a party of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry to round up a large number of Kanjar and Sansi encampments, in which it was reported some of the men wanted were located. Many accused persons were arrested and considerable property recovered during these operations, but for a long time, owing to the failure of the Gwalior authorities to produce the complainants and any of their witnesses, no good resulted. The enquiry has, however, continued throughout the year, and is still going on. It is hoped that the right men have now been caught, and that the case will be worked to a successful conclusion.

During the year four impostors personated officers of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, *viz.*, Barkat Ali *alias* Roshan Ali, who personated a Deputy Inspector of the Department; he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Political Agent, Malwa. This man re-appeared at Bhopawar, and was again convicted by the Political Agent and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the 4th October 1899. Chatar Singh, who personated an informer of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, was convicted and sentenced by the Political Agent, Bhopawar, to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the 8th March 1899. Abdu-r-Rahim, who personated an Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, was convicted by the Political Agent, Malwa, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the 9th August 1899. Akbar Shah, who personated an Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti, was transferred to the Jabalpur Police.

In forwarding the reports of his subordinates to the Government of India, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General writes:—"The Political Officers have reported well of the departmental establishments employed in their respective jurisdictions, and credit is therefore due to Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant to the General Superintendent, for the energy and tact with which he has performed his duties. Once again there has been no friction between the Darbars and the Thagi and Dakaiti Department."

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

16. Statement No. I at pages 17 to 30 of this report shows that 684 cases of dakaiti were reported from the Agency during the year, of which 660 were from the Native States and 24 from the district of Ajmer-Merwara, the total being more by 603 than that for 1898. The value of property plundered is given at Rs. 2,85,982, being an increase of Rs. 2,07,137, as compared with Rs. 78,845, the figure for the previous year. Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventeen persons are said to have been concerned in the dakaitis reported, of whom 1,166 were arrested. Of the latter 238 were convicted, 182 were released, and 4 died. The result of the trial of the remainder had not been reported at the close of the year.

The following table shows the dakaitis reported and the value of the property said to have been stolen in Rajputana in each of the last two years:—

STATE.	1898.		1899.		VARIATION.	
	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.	Number of cases.	Value of property stolen.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bikaner . . .	8	4,185	11	3,858	+3	--327
Bharatpur . . .	3	737	5	17,490	+2	+13,753
Bundi . . .	2	5,557	4	4,900	+2	--657
Jaipur . . .	5	1,424	53	19,751	+48	+18,327
Marwar . . .	14	13,258	142	44,251	+128	+30,993
Kotah . . .	11	4,132	20	8,490	+9	+4,358
Mewar . . .	22	11,795	99	46,613	+77	+34,818
Dungarpur . . .	1	1,471	203	79,661	+202	+78,190
Banswara . . .	...	...	62	32,605	+62	+32,605
Partabgarh . . .	2	741	28	7,603	+26	+6,862
Khushalgarh . . .	...	...	4	4,491	+4	+4,491
Jhalawar . . .	...	...	7	1,894	+7	+1,894
Jaisalmer . . .	...	...	5	5,421	+5	+5,421
Shahpura . . .	...	...	2	730	+2	+730
Tonk . . .	1	30,000	3	2,009	+2	--27,991
Karauli . . .	...	...	3	795	+3	+795
Sirohi . . .	3	840	5	221	+2	--619
Kishangarh . . .	1	189	1	3,056	...	+2,867
Dholpur . . .	...	...	3	531	+3	+531
Alwar . . .	2	211	Nil.	Nil.	-2	--211
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	6	305	24	1,612	+18	+1,301
TOTAL . . .	81	74,845	684	2,85,982	+603	+2,11,137

The number of cases reported from Rajputana has increased 744 per cent. The increase is common to all the States except Kishangarh, in which the number of cases remained the same, and Alwar, which reports no cases this year. The increase is most marked in Jaipur, which reports 53 cases as against 5 in 1898, Jodhpur (142 as against 14), Mewar (99 as against 22), Dungarpur (203 as against 1), Banswara (62 as against none), and Partabgarh (28 as against 2).

Khushalgarh, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer, Shahpura, Karauli, and Dholpur, which had no cases in the previous year, now show 4, 7, 5, 2, 3, and 3 cases, respectively. Though the increase in crime has been general, the average value of

property stolen has fallen in some States. In Bikaner the average fell from Rs. 523 to Rs. 350; in Bundi from Rs. 2,778 to Rs. 1,225; in Marwar from Rs. 947 to Rs. 311; in Mewar from Rs. 536 to Rs. 470; in Dungarpur from Rs. 1,471 to Rs. 392; in Partabgarh from Rs. 370 to Rs. 271; in Tonk from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 669, and in Sirohi from Rs. 280 to Rs. 44.

With regard to the seriousness of crime in Rajputana, Mr. Kemball writes:—"Judging from the number of persons killed and wounded, 34* and 396* respectively, and the average value of stolen property per case, it may be said that many of the cases were of a serious nature. Considering the large number of persons arrested, the result of police work would appear to be far from good, as out of 1,875* persons reported to have been concerned, only 961* were arrested, of whom 195* have been convicted and 135* released. But it is probable that there were several convictions and releases of which no intimation was sent to this office, and in many cases the persons suspected must have been the same."

* These figures are exclusive of those from Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara, and Partabgarh.

Taking them State by State, the result of the police work of the Jaipur State, *viz.*, 208 arrests to 53 cases of dakaiti, shows the energy of the police, and, considering the great distress prevailing owing to famine, Thakur Hari Singh, the Superintendent of Police, is to be congratulated on the prevention of crime throughout the State. This is attributed to the maintenance of control over the criminal tribes and the increased patrolling on the border. The state of crime in Dungarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh, and Mewar is unprecedented, and was occasioned by the acute distress prevailing in those States.

In Bikaner, though the distress has been just as widespread, there has been an increase of three cases only. The generous relief given by His Highness the Maharaja to the people and the preventive action of the police is accountable for this absence of serious crime.

In Marwar the increase in crime is also attributed to famine. One of the 142 cases in this State occurred at Saran on the borders of Ajmer-Merwara on the 22nd September 1899, in which a large number of persons of the Ajmer-Merwara District were concerned. A departmental party consisting of two Deputy Inspectors, three Dafadars and five Najibs was at once deputed at the request of the Commissioner to work under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, and remained in Marwar territory till the middle of December 1899. Of the 25 Marwaris concerned, 15 were arrested by the Department in co-operation with the State Police, and are awaiting trial in the Marwar Courts. In this case 121 accused were sent for trial to the Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, who convicted 21, releasing the remainder. This is a typical case of famine dakaiti, and the prompt action taken by Mr. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, and the severe sentences passed on those convicted have had a deterrent effect.

The Resident, Jodhpur, had occasion during the year to draw the attention of the Darbar to the state of crime in Marwar and to the maladministration of the State Police as evidenced by the non-arrest of offenders and the non-recovery of plundered property. The Resident at the same time pointed out the measures necessary to remedy this defect, and stated that, unless effectual measures were adopted by the State for the speedy suppression of crime, it would be necessary to call in the aid of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The crime in the remaining States appears to call for no special mention beyond that the slight increase is due to famine.

With regard to the operations against the Gujars of the Chambal Valley noticed in the report for 1897, Mr. Kemball remarks:—"It is satisfactory to note that almost all the Gujar dakaitis of the Chambal Valley wanted by the Gwalior Darbar whose names were entered in our lists have now been arrested."

"Of the Gujar dakaitis arrested during the year, six were wanted for dakaitis committed in Gwalior and one for the Shahabad dakaiti (Kotah), in which Jaganath Singh, Girai officer, was killed. A few arrests are still to be effected for offences in Jhalawar, Agra, and Dholpur itself."

"Of those arrested for Gwalior dakaitis, two (Gopal and Harbans) were convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each by the

Gwalior Darbar, three are under trial in Gwalior, one pending extradition from Dholpur and one under trial in Kotah.

"A brief account of the arrest of four of the above-mentioned dakaitis is given below, as it calls for special notice. On the 19th August 1899 information was received that dakaitis Bhondu, Kesaria, Latur, and Rai Singh were present in Pura Balwant, Dholpur, and Deputy Inspector Mahbub Khan set out with a departmental party, accompanied by the Raj Thanadar and 10 sepoys. On the arrival of the party at Pura Balwant, it was divided into three sections, one under Deputy Inspector Mahbub Khan and the other under Thanadar Lachman Parshad, who were ordered to approach from either flank. The third section under Dafadar Balkaran Singh was to advance on the dakaitis who were said to be sleeping in the fields of Duria. Kesaria, on hearing the party, got up, and, waking up the other dakaitis who were asleep, offered a desperate resistance with a sword. He attacked informers Gobind Singh and Umrao Singh, slightly wounding them in the hands with his sword. Dafadar Balkaran Singh closed with Kesaria, and was dangerously wounded in attempting to seize him. Eventually Bhondu and Kesaria were arrested; the other two escaping. Dafadar Balkaran Singh displayed great gallantry in effecting the arrest of these dakaitis, and was promoted by the General Superintendent in acknowledgment of the good services rendered by him.

"Of the seven Gujars arrested, one was the notorious dakait leader, Harbhan, who had long been wanted for the Shahabad (Kotah) dakaiti of 1895, in which Jaganath Singh, Girai officer, was killed by dakaitis, and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 200 was offered by the Jhalawar Darbar. The arrest of Harbhan was cleverly effected by some informers of the Department acting under the instructions of Sardar Bhagat Singh, who, through the excellent co-operation of Thakur Hari Singh, Superintendent of the Jaipur Police, was able to trace the dakait to Ramdha Dhang in Dholpur territory. Had it not been for the ready assistance and information given by the Jaipur and Dholpur State officials, Harbhan would now be at large."

Five of the members of Ghiaram's gang noticed in the report for 1898 who were under trial at the close of this year, *viz.*, Kallu, Kamraj, Behari, Lallu, and Narayan, have been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Agra, for certain dakaitis in that district. Three of these, *viz.*, Kamraj, Behari, and Narayan, were awaiting sentence for the murder of Majidu-l-Husain, late Dafadar of this Department in Dholpur. They have since been sentenced by His Highness the Maharaj Rana as follows:—Kamraj to death (and executed), Behari and Narayan were held to be deserving of imprisonment for life, but as the life sentence, above noted, had already been passed on them by the Sessions Judge, Agra, they were returned to that place for its completion. Kallu, who was also concerned in the Dafadar's murder, died on the 31st August 1899.

The following members of the gang have been arrested during the year under report:—Ghiaram, Dayaram, Khuba and Patiram. No. 4 was sentenced to transportation for life, No. 3 to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 remained under trial at the close of the year. Ghiaram has since been sentenced to death by His Highness the Maharaj Rana, and hanged. Only four persons of this gang now remain at large, *viz.*, Mawasi, Surajpal, Dayaram, and Jahan Singh. Khan Bahadur Abdu-s-Salam, during his deputation to the North-Western Provinces in connection with the arrest of this gang in 1898, was instrumental in causing the arrest of five other persons who were reported to have joined Ghiaram's gang during its sojourn in these districts. They were found to have been concerned in a dakaiti committed at Sikandarabad in the Badaun District, in which case they were tried by the Badaun authorities, with the result that one was sentenced to transportation for life, one to ten years' imprisonment, two to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and one was discharged.

The assistance and co-operation of the Department were asked by the North-Western Provinces Police authorities in detecting a dakaiti which occurred in May at Rasulpur in the Agra District, in which the police outpost was overpowered and two Government carbines stolen. Regarding this, Mr. Kemball writes:—"Khan Bahadur Inspector Abdu-s-Salam was ordered to

report himself to the Assistant Superintendent of the Agra Police and render all possible assistance, and Inspector Sardar Bhagat Singh, who was in charge of the Agency, subsequently took up the enquiry in Dholpur at the request of Major Herbert, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana. The enquiries of the Agra Police led to the recovery of a carbine from the house of Kanwar Jariao Singh, who, together with his brother Kilol Singh, was prosecuted under section 412, Indian Penal Code, in the Dholpur Courts, and discharged, the Court expressing its opinion that the case against the accused had been fabricated by two of the Agra Police informers, one of whom had produced the second carbine before the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Subsequent enquiries showed that one of these informers had been previously prosecuted by the Agra Police in 1895 under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in which prosecution the two complainants in the Rasulpur dakaiti had given evidence against him. The evidence in this case described the informer as an habitual thief, a receiver of stolen property, an organiser of thefts, an associate of suspicious characters, who, under the guise of an informer, was in the habit of getting up false cases. The other informer had at the time of the Rasulpur dakaiti been arrested by the Agra Police for a similar offence, and was on bail. The exhaustive and painstaking enquiries of Inspector Sardar Bhagat Singh, who warned the Agra Police of the reputations and machinations of their informers, were discredited, and finding there was no prospect of co-operation, Major Herbert instructed the Department to withdraw from the investigation. Since the decision in the case of Kanwar Jariao Singh and Kilol Singh, one of the informers has been again prosecuted as a bad character by the Agra Police, and proceedings are being taken against both of them for fabricating the case. A copy of the report of Inspector Sardar Bhagat Singh, together with the judgment of the Diwan of Dholpur, has been forwarded to the Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, for such further action as he may consider necessary. It is my desire to call special attention to the efforts of Inspector Sardar Bhagat Singh in this case."

Gulab Khan, a Tahsil Chaprasi of the Dholpur State, was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Agra, in 1897, for a dakaiti committed in the Agra District. Enquiries instituted by Mr. Clogstoun, however, showed him to be innocent of the offence, and a memorial was submitted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on his behalf by Major Herbert, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, with the result that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting Mr. Bayley in the matter, ordered his release. The co-operation of the Department was asked for by the District Superintendent of Police, Muttra, North-Western Provinces, in detecting four dakaitis which were suspected to have been committed by bad characters of Bharatpur under the leadership of Sammi Meo, who was wanted for the Sonkh dakaiti of 1895. Several arrests were made, but in every case the accused persons were acquitted by the Sessions Court, Muttra.

A conference was called at Agra on the 14th July 1899 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner, at which Mr. Bayley and Major C. Herbert, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, were present and at which certain measures were agreed upon between the North-Western Provinces authorities and the Political Agent, Bharatpur, for the suppression of dakaiti on the Dholpur and Bharatpur border. The results of the measures then instituted do not properly belong to this report, but it may be mentioned that a series of most important dakaitis in the Agra, Muttra, and other British districts have been traced, a very large number of arrests have been made, and the dakaitis are now under trial at Agra. Most of the criminals have proved to be British subjects.

In concluding his report Mr. Kemball writes:—"The relations of this Department with the Native States leave nothing to be desired. By State officials generally every assistance has been rendered. The thanks of the Department are due to Major Herbert, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, for the ready assistance and advice he has always given."

SETTLEMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

17. The important work of settling criminal tribes and so inducing them to look to agriculture as a means of livelihood continued to make satisfactory

progress in Central India. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana not having yet furnished the reports of the Political Officers under his orders, I am unable to note as to the work done in this respect in Rajputana.

In Gwalior, the Agent to the Governor-General reports that the settlement of criminal tribes is a matter which has received considerable attention at His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia's hands, and arrangements were made to settle all the Moghias and Baoris of the Isagarh Prant in one large colony near Mangraoli.

During the year a list of Sanaurias (Chandarbhedis) was prepared by the Gwalior Darbar and arrangements for their settlement were made. The Moghia settlements were visited by Colonel Newill in February 1899 in company with Mr. Waterfield. The Resident states :—"I hope to inspect the new settlement in the rains when progress made in cultivation will be noted."

In Bhopal the Assistant General Superintendent remarks :—"The Political Agent gives a satisfactory account of the Moghia settlements in Maksudangarh and the other minor States of the Agency, but speaks unfavourably of the management of criminal classes in Bhopal itself. He strongly urges an addition to the Departmental Agency staff of one Deputy Inspector and at least four Najibs. The establishment thus increased would be useful in the minor States and Jagirs where ordinary Police, where they exist at all, are not strong enough to deal with organised crime."

In Bundelkhand the Chandarbhedis, a disreputable class of professional thieves, who have given a good deal of trouble in the past, have now been brought under supervision.

In Bhopawar, the Moghia settlements were not inspected during the year, but sufficient arrangements have been made for the supply of famine relief to Moghias.

As regards Kachi Baroda, the Political Agent reports that some progress has been made towards the settlement of Moghias by lending Dafadar Sardar Beg from the Departmental Sub-Agency, who has a special knowledge of criminal tribes to advise the Thakur in these matters. He adds :—"A scheme for the colonisation of the members of the tribe has the general approval of the Agent to the Governor-General, and I hope that it will be brought into force before the rains of 1900."

In the Malwa Agency Mr. Waterfield inspected the Moghias of Maksi and Tarana, of Gwalior and Indore, respectively, the Political Agent not having been able, owing to famine, to inspect any of the settlements. Relief is said to have been provided on an adequate scale for Moghias.

COMMENDATIONS.

18. The subordinate officers of the Department are generally well spoken of by the Political Officers and by the Assistants to the General Superintendent.

The following have received special commendations :—In Rajputana Inspector Bhagat Singh and Dafadar Balkaran Singh; in Central India Inspectors Vilayatulla Khan and Afzal Shah and Deputy Inspector Muhammad Husain; and in Haidarabad, Inspectors Abad Khan, Bhao Singh, and Habibu-r-Rahman Khan and Najib Chatu.

19. In conclusion, I have to express my regret that it has not been possible to submit this report at an earlier date. The report of the Central India Agency was not received here till the 12th June, the delay being due, as stated by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, to his having deputed Mr. Waterfield to look after a gang of dakaitis in the Manpur Pargana of the Bhopawar Agency just at the time when "the report should have been under preparation." Owing to the transfer of the head-quarters of the Assistant General Superintendent, Rajputana, from Ajmer to Mount Abu, the submission of the Rajputana Agency report was also considerably delayed. It did not reach me till the 21st June, and even at that date Mr. Kemball was unable to include in it the large number of dakaitis which occurred in the States of Dungarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh and Khushalgarh. On my

calling for them urgently, these were furnished in a supplementary statement which did not reach me till the 10th July 1900. The report of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana has not yet been received by the Foreign Department, and I am compelled to submit this report without it, as otherwise I should have to leave its preparation to my successor.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

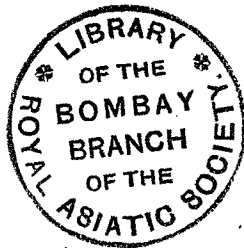
D. E. McCracken,

*Offg. General Superintendent of Operations for
the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.*

Enclosures:

Statements I to VI and A & B.

Appendices C & D.



No. I.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS,						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
1	RAJPUTANA.	Bikaner	11	3,857 10 0	1,674 12 0	5	22	81	33	12	4	...	4	One of the dakaiti cases was committed upon persons while working in the fields, another in the jungle while grazing camels, and the rest on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Sikhs, Musalmans and Hindus by caste. In six of these cases the criminals were mounted on camels. They had sticks with them in one case. On one occasion, the dakaitis burnt the complainant with torches and inflicted cuts with a hatchet on him and his nephew. They also tied and blind-folded the complainants in two instances.
		Bundi	4	4,900 0 0	...	...	11	113	20	...	...	...	...	These cases were committed upon houses and on the high road. In one of the cases, the dakaitis, who were armed with sticks, were Minas by caste.
		Bharatpur	5	17,490 6 0	4,278 7 6	...	5	178	62	35	14	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, sticks, swords, stones and hatchets, attacked travellers on the high road in one case and houses in the remaining cases. They were Thakurs by caste in one instance.
		Jaipur	53	19,750 13 0	1,429 14 6 and a piece of Dhanak.	4	33	2,347	208	51	5	...	...	Twenty cases were committed on travellers on the high road, thirteen on houses, one upon a person in the field, and in the remaining nineteen cases the dakaitis carried away grain. The culprits, who were Banjaras, Nats, Kanjars, Minas, Mewatis, Dholis, Naiks, Kirs, Thikanas, Rajputs, Gujars, Chamars, Sansis, Barbers, Daroghas, Dakat-Brahmans, Musalmans, Jats, Bagars, Thakurs, Moghias and Chipas by caste, had sticks and match-locks with them. Some of the criminals were on foot and some mounted on camels. They beat the complainants in three instances. One of these cases was brought to light by a Departmental Officer.
		Jodhpur	142	44,251 4 9	1,886 6 0	13	77	3,017	276	68	110	...	...	In thirty-four cases the dakaitis attacked travellers on the high road, houses, huts, and shops and lifted cattle, goats and sheep while grazing in the jungle. They took away grain in eight cases. The offenders were Rajputs, Bhatias, Bhils, Baoris, Sansis, Mers, Rawats, Musalmans, Sindhis, and Rebaris by caste and were on foot in some cases and mounted on camels and horses in others. They were armed with guns, swords, sticks, bows and arrows, and daggers. In four instances, the criminals beat the complainants, and bound the hands of one of the complainants in another case. On two occasions, the dakaitis wore masks, and came under the disguise of Raj officials.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
	Mewar Agency.	Kotah	20	8,490 3 3	299 1 9	1	24	517	23	5	...	...	...	Of these, eighteen cases were committed upon houses, one on a person while grazing cattle near a river and one on certain persons while travelling in the jungle. The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords, pistols, missiles and sticks, were Gujars, Minas, Mewatis, Chamars, Sondhias and Bhils by caste. They were all on foot. On one occasion, the offenders blind-folded the complainant and in another they burnt the brothers of the complainant with torches.
		Mewar	99	46,613 3 3	2,774 11 9	7	197	5,060	261	6	...	...	...	Forty-nine cases were committed upon houses, thirty-seven on travellers on the high road and nine on persons while in the jungle or sleeping in their fields and barns or grazing and watching their goats, sheep and cattle and in three other dakaitis the offenders carried away grain. The dakaitis, who were on foot and armed with guns, swords, pistols, knives, axes, kataris, daggers, clubs, bows and arrows, stones, and sticks, were Rawats, Mers, Minas, Bhils, Rajputs, Gujars, Kumbars, Kohirs, Malis, Lohars, Daroghas, Balais, Merats, Jats, Palri Moghias, Naiks, Baoris and Khatiks by caste. In one instance, they had two horses with them. The criminals had muffled up their faces on two occasions and in another they wore Dhotis.
		Dangarpur.	203	79,661 1 9	63 4 0	30	275	9,613	30	...	...	...	...	Of these cases, five were committed upon fields, seven on grain, thirty-nine on travellers on the high road, and in forty-five cattle and goats were looted; the rest were committed on villages. The dakaitis were a Khatri-Mina and Bhils by caste and were armed with cudgels, bows and arrows, swords, guns and stones.
		Banswara	62	32,605 2 0 and 65 head of cattle.	1,131 0 0	36	77	4,481	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders, who were armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows, perpetrated forty-three cases upon villages, three on fields and gardens, two on travellers on the high road, and one upon certain persons while fetching water from the river. In thirteen goats and cattle were carried away. They were Bhils by caste.
		Partabgarh.	28	7,602 13 6	...	5	32	959	38	...	...	...	...	Sixteen cases were committed upon villages, five on travellers on the high road and one on a Jowar field. In six cattle were carried away. The culprits were armed with guns, swords, cudgels and bows and arrows and were Bhils, Vilaitis and Rajputs by caste.
		Khushalgarh.	4	4,490 8 0	...	3	9	105	...	...	...	...	...	The criminals, who were armed, committed these dakaitis upon villages, cattle and travellers on the high road. They were Bhils by caste.
		Jhalawar	7	1,898 11 7	341 1 0	2	3	103	11	1	2	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Sondhias and Nats by caste, committed four cases on houses and three on travellers on the high road. They were on foot and armed with sticks, guns, and swords. A reward of Rs. 100 was offered for the arrest of the offenders concerned in one of these cases.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Jaisalmer .	5	5,421 6 0	...	1	...	60	2	...	...	...	...	These were house and road dakaitis. The offenders were Hindus and Musalmans by caste and were armed with guns, swords and sticks. On one occasion the dakaitis were mounted on four camels. They tied and beat the complainants in one instance.
		Shahpura .	2	730 0 0	...	...	4	65	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders, who perpetrated these village dakaitis, were armed with guns, swords and sticks. In one instance, they tied the complainants' hands and feet with a rope.
		Tonk .	8	2,009 7 6	...	...	4	89	86	...	...	...	...	Of these cases, two were committed upon houses and one on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis were Brahmans, Gujars, Thakurs, Sondhias, Musalmans, Bhils, Rajputs and Daroghas by caste. On one occasion they were armed with sticks.
		Karauli .	8	795 0 0	192 0 0	...	6	43	7	1	2	...	...	The criminals perpetrated one case on a house and two upon persons while grazing and returning with cattle from the Sagar Tank. They were armed with guns, and were on foot in one of these instances. In another instance, the dakaitis bound the hands of the goat-keepers.
		Sirohi .	5	220 15 9	52 0 0	1	2	102	21	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Bhils, sweepers, Minas and Gadarias by caste, committed four cases on travellers on the high road and one on persons while carrying their grain on camels. They were armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows and sticks and were on foot.
		Kishangarh	1	3,056 0 0	...	...	4	10	4	...	...	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon shops. Some of the offenders were mounted on horses and two camels and some were on foot. They were armed with guns.
		Dholpur .	3	531 0 0	...	...	6	48	6	...	...	...	...	These village cases were perpetrated by dakaitis who were Gujars, Brahmans and Gadarias by caste. In one case, they were armed with guns and sticks.
		Ajmer-Merwara .	24	1,611 7 9	...	1	6	126	126	59	45	...	...	These cases were committed upon certain persons.
		TOTAL RAJ-PUTANA.	684	2,85,982 1 4 and 65 head of cattle.	14,122 10 6 and a piece of Dhanak.	109	797	27,117	1,166	238	132	...	4	
		Indore .	168	80,476 10 3 and 225 head of cattle, 20 goats and one blanket.	1,923 1 6 and 225 head of cattle.	5	87	7,330	342	18	44	...	...	One hundred and twenty-six cases of dakaiti were committed upon houses and eleven on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis carried away cattle and goats in twenty-two cases and grain from houses, roads and fields in eleven cases. The criminals, who were armed with guns, swords, matchlocks, lohngis, clubs, axes, scythes, bows and arrows, stings and sticks, were Ratias, Bhilalas, Bhils, Banjaras, Multanis, Kanjars, Musalmans, Sondhias, Nihals, Bagris Gujars, Minas, Deswalis, Balais, Chamars, Bhats, Sirwis Pinjaris, Kolis, Brahmans, Naiks, Rerbias, and Mankars by caste. All were on foot in these cases except three who were mounted on horses in two instances. The offenders were dressed in white and black clothes on one occasion. Twenty-four of these cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.

RAJPUTANA—concluded.

2

CENTRAL INDIA.

Indore Agency.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CENTRAL INDIA—continued.														
Indore Agency—continued.														
		Dewas .	11	Rs. A. P. 4,414 10 6	Rs. A. P. 102 8 0	...	2	440	54	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Sondhias, Mewatis, Bhils, Chamars and Balais by caste, perpetrated nine cases on houses, one on travellers on the high road, and in the eleventh case they carried away cattle. The criminals were armed with guns, swords, clubs, slings and sticks and were on foot. Four of these cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Bagli .	6	551 4 3	...	...	...	125	7	...	...	...	...	Three cases were committed upon travellers on the high road, one on a house, one on a shop, and in one case the offenders carried away grain. They were armed with guns, swords and sticks and were Gujaras and Sondhias by caste.
		Tonk .	10	2,323 7 0 clothes and ornaments.	...	...	1	413	7	...	...	...	...	The offenders committed eight cases upon houses and two on travellers on the high road. They were Kanjars, Sondhias and Banjaras by caste and were armed with guns, swords, spears and clubs. In two instances, some of the dakaitis were on foot and some mounted on horses. One of these cases was reported by a Departmental Officer.
Gwalior Agency.														
		Gwalior	127	73,778 7 6 and Jowar.	1,418 8 3 one head of cattle and 9 goats.	15	55	4,171	538	132	45	...	2	The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords, axes, lolangis, clubs, bows and arrows and sticks, were Bhils, Bhilalas, Minas, Sondhias, Marwaris, Bagris, Bundelas, Deswaris, Saharias, Kanjars, Sansis, Musalmans, Banjaras, Moghias, Hindus, Gujaras, Rajputs, Kalals, Chamars, carpenters, a mali, Berias, Mankars and Jats by caste. Seventy-nine cases were perpetrated upon villages, sixteen on travellers on the high road, three on a mail cart, temple and persons watching their fields, respectively. In twenty cases they drove away cattle and goats while grazing, and in the remaining number carried away grain. On three occasions the criminals had sabri, white and black cloths on. They were on foot. In two instances the offenders had a camel and horses with them. Shots were exchanged with the Police in one of these cases. Eight cases were reported by a Departmental party.
		Raghu-garh.	5	1,895 0 0	25 head of cattle.	...	1	52	2	...	...	...	...	One case was committed upon a house and in the remaining cases the dakaitis drove away cattle while grazing. They were on foot and were armed with guns, swords and sticks. In one instance, the offenders, who were Gujaras or Ahirs by caste, wore safas, coats, coloured dhotis and shoes.
		Sirsi .	3	439 0 0	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	Two cases were committed upon cattle while grazing and one on a village. In one case, one of the dakaitis, who were Saharias by caste, had a stick with him.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
CENTRAL INDIA—continued.	Gwalior Agency—continued.	Gurah .	2	530 8 0	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	In these two cases, the dakaitis who were armed with swords and sticks, drove away cattle while grazing.
		Bhadaura .	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	The offenders carried away cattle in this case.
		Umri .	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	This house dakaiti was the work of criminals, who were armed with guns. They burnt the complainant's wife. All of them had their faces bound with Dhattas.
		Agra-Barkhera.	1	150 0 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	In this case, the dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords and sticks, drove away cattle while grazing.
		Ehopal .	38	18,323 7 0	3,271 2 9	1	15	559	68	9	4	...	...	Of these thirty-three cases were committed upon villages, four on travellers on the high road and in two carried away cattle while grazing. The dakaitis, who were on foot, were armed with guns, swords, lohngis, clubs, and sticks. They were Hindus, Kanjars, Sansis, Bairagis, Musalmans, Brahmans, Rajputs, Dhimars, Gonds, Kurmis, Dangis, Gujars, Sondhias, Lohars, Mewatis, Balais, Panjars, Lodhis, Pasors, Minas, Korkis, Thakurs, Chamars and Vilaitis by caste. On one occasion the offenders blind-folded and burnt the complainant. They wore black uniform and clothes like Sepoys in two instances. Of these thirty-two cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.
	Bhopal Agency.	Nar-singh-garh.	7	762 12 0	11 3 6	...	...	120	16	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Loharas, Sondhias, Lodhis and Bhils by caste, perpetrated four cases upon villages, and one on travellers on the high road. In one case cattle were carried away. In one case they carried away grain. All of these cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Khilchi-pur.	7	898 2 0	6 8 0	...	3	126	1	...	...	...	...	Six were village cases and in the other goats were driven away while they were grazing in the jungle. The dakaitis, who were Sondhias, Pairagis, Loharas and Bhils by caste, were armed with guns, swords, lohngis, clubs, slings and sticks. In two cases they had horses with them, and in the rest of the cases the criminals were on foot. All of these cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Rajgarh	6	1,906 15 6	117 5 0	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	These were village and road dakaitis committed by persons who appeared to be Gujars, Purbias, Banjars, Bhils, Sondhias and Moghias, by caste. They were on foot and were armed with guns, swords, clubs, lohngis, bows and arrows and sticks. All the cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Maksu-dangarh.	1	507 0 0	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	This case which, was reported by a Departmental Officer, was committed upon travellers on the high road. The offenders were Panjars by caste, armed with clubs.
		Muham-madgarh.	1	1,043 0 0	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	This house case was perpetrated by a band of dakaitis who were Sanwaris and Thakurs by caste. They were all on foot and were armed with guns, swords and clubs. The case was reported by a Departmental Officer.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CENTRAL INDIA—continued.														
		Bhopal Agency—contd.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Basoda	1	42 4 0	2 6 0	...	...	18	13	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were Kanjars, Ahirs, Dhobis, Rajputs and Darzis by caste, committed this case upon a village. All were on foot and armed with guns and swords. The offenders pinioned the complainant. The case was reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Ratlam	13	1,036 13 6 and bullocks.	...	1	6	337	...	...	...	...	...	Of these, three cases were committed upon travellers on the high road and the rest on houses. The dakaits were Bhils or Bhois by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows, stones and sticks. In one case the criminals who were on foot carried away the complainant's daughter with evil intention, and in another they maltreated two of the complainants.
		Malwa Agency.												
		Jaora	7	3,243 15 0 and 140 goats and sheep.	...	2	9	412	8	...	...	...	...	One case was committed upon travellers while encamped on the way, and the rest on villages. In two instances goats were driven away. The dakaits were Sondhias by caste, and were armed with guns. In one of these cases, they had two ponies with them.
		Sailana	4	2,300 6 0	...	1	..	75	...	...	...	...	...	Of these, two cases were perpetrated upon villages, one on travellers on the high road, and in the fourth the dakaits drove away cattle while grazing. They were Bhils and Vilaitis by caste and were armed with guns.
		Sitamau	2	137 12 0 and 416 sheep and goats.	...	...	2	150	...	...	...	...	...	In one case, the dakaits took away sheep and goats, and the other they committed upon houses.
		Dhar	73	25,207 1 9	1,980 7 3	3	47	7,471	242	19	7	...	2 killed.	Of these, three cases were committed upon two forest guards, and certain persons watching their Mnkka fields, two other cases upon cattle grazing in the jungle. In twenty cases, the dakaits carried away grain from houses, granaries, fields, carts and camels, and the remaining cases were perpetrated upon villages and travellers on the high road. The criminals were Banjaras, Bhils, Bhalalas, Jats, Sondhias, Sansis, Kanjars, Moghias, Mankars, Nihalas and Rajputs by caste, and were armed with guns, swords, pistols, bows and arrows, lohngis, stones, sticks, axes, lances, slings and clubs. They were on foot and had horses, ponies, buffaloes and donkeys with them in nine of these cases. Three cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Bhopawar Agency.												
		Jhabua	49	24,316 0 6	13,045 15 0	1	39	1,855	53	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who appeared to be Bhils and Kabilis by caste, committed thirty-five cases upon villages, and five on travellers on the high road; in the remaining cases they carried away cattle and grain from houses. The offenders were armed with guns, swords, axes, slings, clubs, shields, bows and arrows and sticks, and were on foot. In five instances, some of them had ponies and horses with them. The criminals maltreated the complainants on one occasion.

Statement of Dakagis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaits were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
	Bhopawar Agency—continued.	Jobat	33	995 1 7	10 13 6	1	15	817	15	...	...	...	1 killed.	In three cases, the dakaits carried away grain from houses. They committed twenty-one cases upon villages, five on travellers on the high road and in two cattle were carried away. The culprits, who were Bhils and Bhilalas by caste, were armed with guns, swords, clubs, bows and arrows and sticks. All were on foot. One of these cases was reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Alirajpur	26	1,511 7 0	15 9 6	...	10	1,037	24	...	...	...	...	Of these, twenty-three cases were perpetrated upon villages, two on travellers on the high road and in one goats were carried away. The dakaits were Bhils, Bhilalas, Naiks and Nihals by caste and were armed with swords, bows and arrows and sticks. All were on foot. Two of these cases were brought to light by a Departmental Officer.
		Barwani	12	720 10 3	118 7 3	...	3	208	74	14	201	...	...	These house cases were committed by Bhil dakaits. They were on foot and were armed with bows and arrows. On one occasion the offenders set fire to the complainant's house and so burnt his grain, clothes, etc., to the value of Rs. 146-4-0.
		Nimkhara.	10	716 14 6	9 1 0	...	7	632	5	...	...	...	...	The dakaits carried away grain in one case and perpetrated the rest upon houses. They were armed with swords, a gun, bows and arrows and sticks and were Bhils and Bhilalas by caste. They were on foot.
		Dotria or Bhaisola.	3	740 7 0	0 1 0	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	Two cases were perpetrated upon houses and in the third goats were driven away. The dakaits were Bhils by caste and were armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows and slings, all being on foot.
		Bombay-Agra Road.	2	371 8 0	...	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	...	These road cases were committed by a band of dakaits who appeared to be Bhils, Marwaris, and Pardesis by caste. They were armed with swords, clubs, sticks and knives and were on foot.
		Chotabarkhara.	1	845 0 0	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	The culprits were Bhils by caste and committed this case upon a house. They were armed with bows and arrows and were on foot.
		Jamnia	1	50 8 0	...	...	...	22	6	...	6	...	...	This house dakaity was the act of Bhils, Bhilalas and Mankars. The offenders were armed with sticks and were on foot.
		Rajgarh	1	11 4 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaits, who were Bhils by caste, perpetrated this case upon a village. One of them was armed with a sword and the rest with bows and arrows.
	Bundelkhand Agency.	Orcha	3	273 3 9	5 8 0	...	3	20	2	...	...	...	...	These were house and road cases committed by a gang of dakaits who were armed with guns, swords, spears and sticks. They were on foot.
		Dattia	3	2,192 12 0	88 4 0	1	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	All these dakaits were perpetrated upon villages by criminals who appeared to be Kanjars and Ahirs by caste. They were armed with guns, swords and sticks and were on foot except two of the offenders who were on horse-back in one instance.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CENTRAL INDIA—concluded.														
Bundelkhand—concluded.		Char-kheri.	1	Rs. A. P. 514 8 0	Rs. A. P. ...	...	13	16	14	...	14	...	...	The dakaitis, who appeared to be Bundelkhandis by caste, committed this case upon travellers on the high road. They had their heads tied up and were armed with clubs. All of them were on foot.
		Panna.	1	2 7 0	...	...	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	This road dakaiti was perpetrated by persons who appeared to be Kanjars by caste. The dakaitis were on foot, and were armed with sticks.
		Samthar	1	60 0 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who appeared to be Kanjars by caste, committed this case upon a village. They were armed with a pistol and sticks and were on foot.
		Bijawar.	1	12 0 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	In this case the offenders, who were Kanjars by caste, carried away goats while grazing in the field. One of the perpetrators was armed with an axe and the rest had sticks. All were on foot.
		TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA.	643	2,52,852 3 10 and 225 head of cattle, 576 goats and sheep, 1 blanket, clothes, ornaments, Jawar, grain, utensils, etc.	22,126 13 6 and 251 head of cattle and 9 goat.	31	277	27,171	1,503	193	121	...	5	
HAIDARABAD.														
		Atraf-i-Balda.	9	13,204 4 0	...	1	4	84	19	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords, daggers, slings and sticks, committed four cases upon villages, one on travellers while encamped in the jungle and the rest on the high road. They were Arabs, Muhammadans and Lambars by caste. In six instances, the offenders beat and pinioned the complainants, their servants, wives and children. They had lighted torches on one occasion. In one of these cases, the criminals spoke Urdu, and Telugu.
		Aurangabad.	37	9,870 14 6	714 7 0	2	21	676	274	23	23	...	...	Twenty-four cases were perpetrated upon villages, eight on travellers on the high road, two upon certain persons while watching their jowar and Makki fields and in three cases the criminals carried away grain from the houses, fields, and carts. They were Kanjars, Rohillas, Muhammadans, Bhils, Kurbis, Mahrattas, Mangs, Dhers, a Chamar and Wanjars by caste and were armed with guns, swords, axes, slings, sticks and stones. They had lighted torches in three instances and were on foot. In one case, the offenders wore Khaki clothes and spoke Urdu in another. On fourteen occasions they beat and pinioned the complainants and brothers and servants of two of the complainants. In one instance, the marauders caught hold of the complainant, carried her behind the Temple of Hanuman and cut off her nose with a sword. The complainants lost no property in four cases, as the villagers offered resistance and pursued, and beat and drove off the dakaitis. Two of these cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Bidar	16	13,154 9 6	3,415 9 0	1	11	221	87	35	12	...	1	The dakaitis, who were Arabs, Hajaws, Musalmans, Mangs, Mahars, Kaikaris, Hindus, Dhangars, Kolis, and Dhers by caste, committed twelve cases upon villages and four on certain persons while watching their fields. They were armed with guns, swords, axes, pistols, slings and sticks. In four of these cases the offenders beat and pinioned the complainants and their men. They had lighted torches in five instances. On one occasion, the culprits had their faces muffled up and spoke Urdu.
		Bir	24	46,087 12 9	9,122 2 10	...	3	565	371	143	24	...	2	Of these, two cases were committed upon travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords, slings and sticks, were Dhers, Mangs, Musalmans, Banjaras, Mahrattas, Garodis and Arabs by caste. In eight instances, the marauders beat the complainants, their relations and servants, and in another they cut off the ears of one of the complainants. On one occasion the criminals spoke Urdu and Mahratti, and in another they had torches with them.
		Elgandal	24	8,764 6 6	480 4 9	1	3	343	77	9	43	...	...	Of the twenty-four cases, twenty were committed upon villages, two on travellers on the high road, and in two cases the raiders carried away grain and goats. The dakaitis, who were Lambaras, Parka-yarkalas, Waddars, Hatkas, Hindus, Musalmans, a tailor, and Mahrattas by caste, were armed with guns, swords, slings, hatchets, daggers, spears and sticks. In four of these cases they spoke Banjari, Telugu, Mahratti and Urdu, and had lighted torches with them in four other cases. On one occasion, the offenders burnt a woman with torches and applied burning torches to the person of the complainants in two other cases. In one instance, they had their faces muffled up. The complainants were beaten on five occasions.
		Gulbarga	10	7,455 12 0	177 14 0	...	9	174	54	15	16	...	1	One case was perpetrated upon a field and the rest on villages. The dakaitis, who were Kaikaris, Dhers and Kolis by caste, were armed with guns, swords, slings, axes and sticks. In eight cases they had lighted torches with them. The culprits, who were on foot, applied burning torches to the person of the complainant in one instance and beat the complainant severely in another case. On one occasion, the offenders' faces were muffled up.

HAIDARABAD—continued.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Indur.	36	19,767 12 4	1,258 8 9 and some property.	2	9	386	164	65	12	1	..	Twenty-nine cases were committed upon villages, five on travellers on the high road or encamped in the jungle, in three cases the dakaitis carried away grain from a house, carts and road side, respectively. The dakaitis, who were Domars, Hindus, Muham-madans, Lambaras, Mahrattas, Kolis, Kunbis, Dhangars, Bakal Dhers and Telangas by caste, were armed with guns, swords, knives, axes, spears, slings and sticks. On twelve occasions the dakaitis beat the complainants, their wives and brothers and in three applied burning torches and fire to the persons and mouths of the complainants, their wives, sons and sisters, and in another they burnt one of the complainants. In one instance the offenders tied up the wife of the complainant and in another blind-folded him. The dakaitis were dressed in Khaki and white in two cases, and in seven had their faces muffled up. They spoke Waddar, Telugu, Arabic and Urdu in seven instances. In four of these cases they had lighted torches with them.
		Lingsagur.	12	16,836 14 0	2,899 6 8	2	17	236	79	15	41	...	1	The dakaitis were Dhers, Bedars, Korwas or Korsis, Musalmans and Banjaras by caste. They committed one case upon a temple three upon travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. In one instance a flock of sheep was carried away. They were armed with guns, pistols, axes, stones and sticks. In three cases the raiders who were on foot had torches with them. On one occasion, they applied burning torches to the persons of the complainants and in another the offenders stoned the complainant when the villagers pursued and arrested one and killed another of dakaitis outside the village. Of these cases were reported a Departmental Officer.
		Mahbubnagar.	10	10,681 8 0	949 0 0	1	4	87	19	9	10	...	...	The offenders, who were armed with guns, swords, slings, sticks and stones, perpetrated three cases upon travellers on the high road and seven on villages. They appeared to be Rohillas, Hindus, Lambaras and Arabs by caste. In two instances the dakaitis had lighted torches with them, and in one they beat the complainants.
		Medak	3	147 0 0	3 8 0	...	2	25	4	4	...	...	...	One case was committed upon travellers on the high road and two on villages. The dakaitis who were armed with swords, lances and sticks, appeared to be Telangas and Hindus by caste. In one case they had lighted torches with them and in another beat the complainants.

HAIDARABAD—continued.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Age.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Naldrug	8	8,245 0 6	2,442 1 3	1	10	102	35	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis, who were Mahrattas, Pardhis, Rohilas, Mangs and Muhammadans by caste, perpetrated one case upon a person while watching his field, one on travellers on the high road and the rest upon villages. They were armed with sticks and an axe. On three occasions, the offenders beat the complainants severely. They were mounted in one case and in another the culprits were on foot. In one instance the raiders used a ladder to enter the house by climbing over the wall.
		Nalgunda	11	7,443 0 6	114 3 6	...	...	86	6	5	...	...	...	Of these, ten cases were committed upon villages and one on travellers on the high road. The dakaitis, who were Hindus and Muhammadans by caste, were armed with guns, swords, slings, axes and sticks. In five cases they beat and pinioned the complainants, and in another the daughter and servant of the complainant. On two occasions the raiders had lighted torches with them. In one instance they applied torches to the person of the complainant to make him show his property. The criminals were on foot in one of these cases.
		Nander	7	697 14 0	237 15 0	1	...	116	69	11	1	...	...	Six cases were committed upon villages, and in the seventh the offenders carried away grain. They were armed with guns, swords and sticks, and were Banjaras, Pathrods, Dhers, Mahrattas, Kolis, Telangas and Mangs by caste. The offenders had lighted torches with them in three cases. In one instance, they had their faces muffled up and in the other the criminals spoke Telugu and Mahratti. On one occasion the dakaitis beat the complainant.
		Parbhani	23	8,200 9 0	764 3 0	4	1	316	212	76	57	3	...	Of the twenty-three cases of dakaiti, fifteen were perpetrated upon villages, two upon travellers on the high road, two on certain persons while watching their fields and grain and in four cases, the dakaitis looted grain from houses, carts and fields. The offenders, who were Pardhis, Musalmans, Mahrattas, Mangs Hindus, Dhers, Kolis and Brahmans by caste, were armed with guns, swords, slings, sticks and stones. In two instances they spoke Urdu and in one the culprits had their faces muffled up. They had lighted torches with them in four cases and set fire to the complainant's house in one case. On three occasions the raiders were on foot and in one they were syces of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry at Hingoli. In four instances the offenders beat and pinioned the complainants and in one beat the mother of one of the complainants. One of these cases was reported by a Departmental Officer.

HAIDARABAD—continued.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Sirpur-Tandur.	6	402 3 0	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis who appeared to be Hindus, Gonds and Waddars by caste, committed two cases upon travellers on the high road and in the jungle and the rest on villages. They were armed with guns, swords, slings and sticks. The criminals were on foot in one case and had their faces muffled up in another. In one instance, they had lighted torches with them, on four occasions the offenders beat the complainants, the sons and brothers of two of them and applied burning torches to the person of one complainant in one of these cases.
		Warangal.	10	2,250 15 6	669 4 0	1	3	123	60	14	5	...	...	One case was perpetrated upon certain persons while watching their fields, four on travellers on the high road and the remainder upon villages. The dakaitis, who were Telangas, Banjaras, Waddars, and Dhers by caste were armed with guns, swords, a knife, sticks and stones. On two occasions, they carried lighted torches with them. The offenders beat the complainants, the sons and wives of two of them in four instances and in another one of the complainants was beaten to death. In one case, they applied lighted torches to the persons of the complainant's relations and in another beat the complainant who struck a dakait with a stick.
		Raichur.	5	8,140 2 0	898 2 2	...	1	100	35	12	12	...	...	These village cases were perpetrated by dakaitis who were armed with swords, axes, slings and sticks. They appeared to be Musalmans, Bedars, Mangs and Korwis by caste. On one occasion, the raiders beat the complainants. One of these cases was reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Jagir.	7	8,421 12 0	96 13 0	...	3	229	42	14	1	...	...	All of these cases were committed upon villages. The dakaitis, who were Kaikaris, Dhers, Mangs, Hajams, Mabratas, Kunbis, Musalmans and Lambaras by caste, were armed with guns, swords, axes and sticks. In two instances, they had lighted torches with them. The offenders beat the complainant and applied burning torches to his person on one occasion. In one case, the criminals spoke Urdu and Canarese and in another the perpetrators were on foot. Two of these cases were brought to light by a Departmental Officer.
		TOTAL HAIDARABAD.	258	1,89,772 6 1	24,193 6 11 and some property.	17	101	3,929	1,607	455	257	4	5	
		Amraoti.	29	10,432 12 9	2,084 8 9	5	22	691	214	71	10	...	...	Thirteen cases were committed upon villages, eight in the jungles, seven on travellers on the high road and in one case the dakaitis carried away grain. The marauders, who were Gonds, Mahars, Banjaras, Hindus, Muhammadans, Pardesis, Rajputs, Rohillas, Kunbis, Gawnrias, Deshmukhs, Beldars, Pardhis, Pasis and Dhangars by caste, were armed with guns, swords, hatchets, slings, spears, sticks and stones. In one of these cases they had torches with them.

HAIDARABAD—continued.

HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICT.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in Native States during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Akola	68	15,098 15 2	...	3	35	1,928	171	35	46	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords, hatchets, slings, spears, stones and sticks, perpetrated forty-seven cases upon villages, one on a Tanda of Banjaras, one upon a standing crop of chillies and the field watchers, three on travellers on the high road, three upon jowari carts and stores and four on carts. In nine cases they carried away grain. The offenders where Bhils, Banjaras, Andhs, Lambanis, Mahars, Mangs, Muhammadans, Pardesis, Gowlis, Nihals, Takunkars, Kunbis, Kolis, Korkus, Pinjaras Rajputs and Bhanosas by caste. In five instances, they were driven away by the villagers and in two the criminals burnt a bullock-shed outside the village and a heap of cowdung cakes. On one occasion, they burnt the bodies of the complainant and his wife and in another the complainant's wife on her back in several places. In one case, the dakaitis beat the watchers and in another they burnt all account books and documents. In three of these cases, the marauders had lighted torches with them.
		Ba sim	62	9,797 14 4	2,551 1 2	1	31	1,060	239	73	87	...	...	Thirty-seven cases were perpetrated upon travellers while in carts on the high road and the remainder upon villages. The dakaitis who were armed with guns, swords, knives, hatchets, stones and sticks were Banjaras, Gopals, Gowlis, Muhammadans, Mahars, Andhs, a Gosain, Kunbis, Mahrattas, a Sutar, a Fakir, Dhangars, Mangs, Rohillas and Deswalis by caste. On one occasion, they had their faces muffled up.
		Buldana	18	4,276 11 9	22 12 0	2	3	263	88	6	24	2	...	The dakaitis, who were Mangs, Kunbis, Rohillas, Muhammadans, Pardhis, Kolatis, Loddhis, Kolis, Bhils, Mahars and Banjaras by caste committed three cases on travellers on the high road and the rest on villages. They were armed with guns, swords, matchlocks, axes, slings, stones, a hatchet and sticks. In two instances, the offenders had torches with them and in another they half strangled the complainant with a rope.
		Ellichpur	26	8,119 7 3	5,356 4 6	1	5	500	89	27	...	...	...	Of these, thirteen cases were perpetrated upon villages, nine on travellers on the high road and in four cases the raiders looted grain from houses. The dakaitis were Pardesis, Mahars, Hindus, Muhammadans, Kurkus, Nihals, Gonds, Banjaras and Rohillas by caste and were armed with guns, swords, knives, hatchets and sticks. In one case, they had khaki coats and puttis on and in another the criminals were believed to be Sepoys of the Haidarabad Infantry Contingent and had khaki coats, puttis and boots on.

HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICT—continued.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in the Native States during the year 1899—concluded.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were or were supposed to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICT—concluded.		Wun .	4	Rs. A. P. 1,689 4 0	Rs. A. P. 27 3 0	...	4	56	44	14	30	...	...	Three cases were committed upon villages and in one the culprits carried away grain from the house. The dakaitis, who were Fardesia, Banjaras, Gonds, Kunbis, Kosis, Mehars, Gurans and Muham-madans by caste, were armed with sticks.
		TOTAL HAI-DARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	207	49,410 1 3	10,041 13 5	12	100	4,498	845	226	197	2	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	1,792	7,78,017 0 0 and 290 head of cattle, 576 goats and sheep, 1 blan-ket, clothes, orna-ments, jawar, grain, utensils, etc.	70,485 0 0 and 251 head of cattle, 9, goats, some property and a piece of Dhanak.	169	1,275	62,715	5,121	1,112	757	6	14	
		TOTAL OF 1898.	599	4,31,868 0 0	30,358 0 0	41	287	8,208	1,332	469	291	1	12	
				Cotton seeds, etc., 27 head of cattle and 40 or 50 goats.	Cotton seeds, etc., and 25 head of cattle.									

SIMLA ;

The 6th August 1900.

D. E. McCracken,

Officiating General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. II.

Statement of Dakaitis reported in the Native States during the ten years 1890 to 1899.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	RAJPUTANA .	Jhalawar	3	5	4	4	2	2	2	4	...	7	
		Mewar	29	38	44	33	45	26	35	39	22	99	
		Kotah	12	7	8	6	6	10	20	12	11	20	
		Tonk (portion in Raj- putana).	5	5	1	5	1	1	...	...	1	8	
		Shahpura	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	
		Bundi	2	3	6	5	5	7	1	2	2	4	
		Jaipur	7	6	12	11	10	9	12	17	5	53	
		Alwar	...	1	...	...	...	7	10	4	2	...	
		Karauli	1	6	...	2	7	1	1	1	...	3	
		Dholpur	1	3	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	3	
		Bikaner	7	13	21	2	3	2	9	4	8	11	
		Marwar	17	21	10	15	4	14	14	15	14	142	
		Kishangarh	...	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	
		Ajmer	...	24	6	3	1	5	2	4	6	24	
		Sirohi	8	2	8	8	2	1	...	1	3	5	
		Patiala	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Bharatpur	5	...	...	3	3	1	7	8	3	5	
		Loharu	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nabha	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Banswara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
		Jind	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	2	28	
		Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	203	
		Khushalgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	
		Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	
		Indore	26	15	15	28	25	29	23	72	28	174	
		Gwalior	109	58	80	77	52	55	120	212	87	139	
		Bhopal	23	5	22	10	16	41	28	80	43	38	
		Dewas	1	1	5	1	3	1	3	8	1	11	
		Pathari	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rajgarh	7	...	5	4	2	2	3	...	...	6	
		Nawab Basoda	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Narsingarh	2	...	2	1	2	...	4	3	1	7	
		Tonk (portion of Central India).	3	6	...	2	1	...	4	5	1	10	
		Sailana	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	4	
		Jhabua	9	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	49	
		Jaora	6	6	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	7	
		Dhar	6	4	15	12	6	9	7	24	8	73	
		Maksudgarh	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		Muhammadsagar	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	CENTRAL INDIA	Barwani	1	3	4	...	...	1	3	13	1	12	
		Ratlam	2	1	1	...	2	2	3	3	1	13	
		Rewa	...	...	...	2	1	7	...	1	...	...	
		Kurwai	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	
		Jhobai	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	
		Sitamaui	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
		Bhopawar	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	18	
		Baghelkhand	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	
		Atirajpur	4	6	5	...	2	...	1	1	1	26	
		Bundelkhand	86	58	48	12	12	9	24	41	13	10	
		Guna Agency	5	13	17	24	18	6	8	...	...	...	
		Agar	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	
		Agra Barkhera	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	
		Bagod	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Khilchipur	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	
		Piploda	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
		Nagad	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
3	HAIDARABAD .	His Highness the Nizam's territory (including Berar).	206	206	210	178	150	177	321	552	324	465	
		TOTAL	599	539	564	468	389	448	684	1,150	599	1,792	7,232

SIMLA;
The 6th August 1900. }

D. E. McCracken,
Offg. General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. III.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1899 which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1899.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were, or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	RAJPUTANA.	Jaipur	1	Rs. A. P. 189 3 0	Rr. A. P. ...	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	This case was perpetrated upon travellers on the high road.
		Alwar	1	391 12 0	...	...	1	25	10	3	1	...	...	This dakaiti was committed upon a shepherd while grazing goats in the jungle.
		TOTAL	2	580 15 0	...	...	2	30	14	3	1	...	...	
	CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	1	498 6 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	The dakaitis who were armed with sticks committed this case upon travellers on the high road. All of them were on foot.
		Gwalior	4	1,435 11 0 and 9 head of cattle.	...	...	1	71	36	35	...	...	...	Two cases were perpetrated upon villages, one on travellers on the high road and one on cattle.
		Bhopal Agency.	5	88 7 0	57 3 0	...	...	43	29	10	1	...	...	Of these, one case was committed upon a person while he was in his rice field and the rest on villages. The dakaitis who were Gonds by caste were armed with guns and clubs. All were on foot. These cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Basoda	1	49 10 0	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	This case was perpetrated upon a person in the jungle. The dakaitis were armed and were on foot. It was reported by a Departmental Officer.
		TOTAL	11	2,071 12 0 and 9 head of cattle.	57 3 0	...	1	135	65	45	1	...	...	
	HAIDARABAD.	Aurangabad	4	557 5 0	47 9 0	...	...	37	28	7	13	...	...	One case was committed upon travellers on the high road and four on villages. The dakaitis were Bhils, Kunbis, Gonds and Dhangars by caste and were armed with swords, hatchets, sticks and stones. In one instance, they beat the complainant and his family. One of these cases was reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Bida	2	85 0 0	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	Both were village and road dakaitis. The dakaitis had guns with them in one case and in another the offenders beat the complainant severely. One of the cases was reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Bir	3	663 12 0	48 8 0	...	2	29	19	14	...	...	...	The offenders who were Multanis, Dhers and Mangs by caste committed one case upon a village, one on a goldsmith and one upon certain persons while watching their fields. They were armed with guns, axes and sticks. Two of the cases were reported by a Departmental Officer, the other was disclosed by a convict.
		Gulbarga	6	1,801 14 0	684 2 0	...	3	98	21	11	8	...	...	All of these cases were committed upon villages. The culprits were Lambaras, Kaikaris, Musalmans and Ghanichors by caste and were armed with guns, swords, slings, stones, sticks, and axes. They had lighted torches with them in two instances. Three of the cases were reported by a Departmental Officer and two confessed to by convicts.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1899 which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners, and other sources during the year 1899—continued.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were, or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
	HAIDARABAD—continued.	Indur	10	3,819 12 0	85 12 0	...	1	93	11	5	...	...	...	These village and road dakaitis were committed by Dhobis, Lambaras, Telangas, Yarkalas and Kolis armed with swords, daggers, spears and sticks. On two occasions, they beat and pinioned the complainants, and in another the offenders beat the complainant's wife and set fire to his house. They had lighted torches with them in two cases. Of these eight cases were reported by the Assistant General Superintendent and one confessed to by a convict.
		Naldrug	3	1,811 8 0	156 6 0	...	1	113	39	24	15	...	...	These were perpetrated upon villages. The dakaitis were Multanis and Banjaras by caste and were armed with guns and sticks. In one instance, they beat the complainant. These cases were confessed to by a Departmental Confessing Prisoner.
		Nalgunda	1	646 4 0	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	This house dakaiti was committed by culprits who were armed with guns, swords, and sticks. They had lighted torches with them, and beat the complainant's son.
		Parbhani	15	2,699 8 6	122 2 6	...	3	141	52	23	13	...	...	Thirteen cases were committed upon villages and two on fields. The dakaitis, who were Musalmans, Kaikaris, Banjaras, and Multanis by caste, were armed with guns, swords, slings and sticks. In two cases they had lighted torches with them. In four others, the culprits beat the complainants, their wives and brothers. Of these, 5 cases were discovered by the Assistant General Superintendent, two reported by a Departmental Dafadar, and five confessed to by convicts and a confessing prisoner.
		Mahbubnagar.	4	6991 2 0	...	...	...	41	6	6	...	...	...	All these dakaitis were perpetrated upon villages. The criminals were Telangas, Lambaras, Hindus and Musalmans by caste and were armed with guns, swords, axes and sticks. In three instances they beat the complainant's relations.
		Nander	7	3,344 6 0	2,538 13 6	1	5	59	41	29	12	...	...	The dakaitis, who were armed with guns, swords, bars of iron, and sticks, committed one case upon a person while in the jungle and the rest on villages. They were Lambaras, Musalmans, Marwaris, Rajputs and Kolis by caste. On three occasions, the perpetrators beat the complainants and in two instances they had lighted torches. In one case, they muffled up their faces. All of these cases were discovered by the Assistant General Superintendent.

Annual Statement of unreported Dakaitis committed in the Native States previous to 1899 which have come to light from the statements of approvers or confessing prisoners and other sources during the year 1899—concluded.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS.						Remarks showing of what caste the dakaitis were, or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
		Jagir	20	19,576 3 3	6,043 10 0	1	1	335	74	41	11	2	...	Nineteen cases were committed upon villages and one on a person while travelling on the high road. The dakaitis were Gandis, Kolis, Musalmans, Mangs, Mokheris, Mahrattas and Kaikaris by caste and were armed with guns, swords, slings, stones and sticks. They were on foot and had a pony in one instance. On one occasion, the culprits had their faces muffled up and in another they had lighted torches with them. In one case the criminals beat the complainant. Four of the 20 cases were discovered by the Assistant General Superintendent, one reported by a Departmental Officer and one confessed to by a Departmental Confessing Prisoner.
		Warangal	2	1,159 0 0	...	...	...	15	2	2	...	...	...	These road and house dakaitis were perpetrated by a band of offenders who were armed with guns, swords, knives, slings and sticks. In one case, they beat the complainants and tied them up to trees and in another the perpetrators who were Hindus and Musalmans by caste pinioned the complainant and beat his wife. One of the cases was confessed to by a convict.
		Medak	6	712 12 0	13 0 0	...	...	66	6	...	5	...	...	Of these, three cases were committed upon villages, one upon a person while watching his crops, and one on some women while travelling on the high road; in one the dakaitis carried away a leather bag containing letters from a runner. They were Hindus, Musalmans, Erkalas and Dhobis by caste and were armed with guns, swords and sticks. The culprits were on foot. Two cases were discovered by the Assistant General Superintendent, and the rest confessed to by a convict.
		Lingsagur	9	8,573 8 0	13 0 0	1	...	212	50	3	47	...	...	These village cases were the work of Brahmins, Kolis, Bedars, Mangs Kurmis and Musalmans, who were armed with guns, swords sticks and axes. On two occasions they had lighted torches with them.
		TOTAL	92	52,391 14 9	9,752 15 0	4	17	1,274	349	165	124	2	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	105	55,044 0 0 and 9 head of cattle.	9,810 0 0	4	20	1,439	428	213	126	2	...	
		TOTAL OF 1898	111	70,776 0 4	4,634 0 0	6	26	1,424	407	138	163	...	3	

SIMLA ;

The 6th August 1900.

D. E. McCRACKEN,

Offg. Genl. Supdt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. IV.
Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs reported during the year 1899.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.				Remarks showing whether the offenders appeared to be professional poisoners and the manner in which the poison was administered, etc.	
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effects of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.		Escaped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	{ RAJPU- TANA. }	Bharatpur	1	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Some "churma" was administered to a camelman who hired his camel to the poisoner. The complainant became senseless and had to go under medical treatment. It is not yet known what sort of poison was administered. While halting in a garden, a "bukla" (a little flour) was put by the wife of a Gour Brahman into the flour of the complainants who cooked their bread and ate it. Two of the complainants became insensible and the third one died of its effects. In the second case, "Churma" mixed with some intoxicating drug was given by two travellers who took the complainant's camel on hire from Amritsar to Jaipur. The complainant became insensible, and the poisoners robbed him of his camel, etc.
		Jaipur	2	123 10 0	...	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	
2	INDORE	TOTAL	3	223 10 0	...	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	Poison was administered by some offenders in the first case to the complainant, his wife, daughter, and mother-in-law and in the second to the complainant and his wife. Both cases were reported by a Departmental Officer.
		Bhopal	2	233 13 0	230 13 0	6	...	5	5	...	1	...	
3	HAIDARA- BAD.	TOTAL	2	233 13 0	230 13 0	6	...	5	5	...	1	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL TOTAL OF 1898	5	457 7 0	230 13 0	11	1	12	5	...	1	...	
			5	203 5 0	...	8	1	9	7	...	...	...	

D. E. McCracken,
Offg. Genl. Suptt., Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SIMLA;
The 6th August 1900.

No. IV (A).

Cases of Thagi by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs committed previous to 1899, but reported during the year 1899.

No.	Agency.	District or State.	Number of cases.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.					Remarks showing whether the offenders appeared to be professional poisoners and the manner in which the poison was administered, etc.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	To whom poison was administered.	Who died from the effects of poisoning.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	INDORE	Datia, Bundelkhand	1	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	1 died.	The culprits who were Ahirs and Kaiths by caste administered arsenic to the complainant. They were on foot.
		TOTAL	1	6 0 0	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	1 died.	

SIMLA; }
The 6th August 1900.

D. E. McCracken,
Offg. Genl. Suptt., Thagi and Dekaiti Department.

4107 v.

Dakaitis arrested or received by transfer, disposed and undispensed of during the year 1899.

Agency.		ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S COURT.										SESSIONS COURT.										REMARKS.			
No.		Remaining under investigation on 1st January 1899.	Arrested during the year.	Received by transfer from local or other authorities during the year.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Total.	Released with security.	Released without security.	Escaped.	Died or killed.	Transferred to local or other authorities.	Committed to the Sessions Court.	Remaining under investigation on 31st December 1899.	Total.	Transferred or imprisoned for life.	Transferred or imprisoned for limited periods.	Confined under regulation of security.	Released with security.	Released without security.	Escaped.	Died.		Transferred to local or other authorities.	Remaining under trial on the 31st December 1899.	Total.
1	RAJPUTANA.	3	81	29	..	113	..	8	1	1	(a) 65	34	4	113	34	3	24	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	34
2	CENTRAL INDIA.	3	134	28	..	165	3	16	..	1	(b) 100	33	12	165	33	1	10	..	..	21	..	hanged.	..	..	33
3	HAIDARABAD.	66	214	3	..	283	..	14	..	..	86	125	108	283	143	17	79	..	..	34	..	..	13	143	
TOTAL		72	429	60	..	561	3	38	1	2	201	192	124	561	210	21	113	..	1	60	..	hanged.	14	210	
TOTAL OF 1893.		56	390	16	2	464	10	6	2	2	159	213	72	464	256	7	169	..	4	56	..	2	18	256	

The following are the castes of persons arrested, received by transfer, and voluntarily surrendered:—

Caste.	Nos.	Caste.	Nos.
1. Karkaris	60	30. Churan	Lam.
2. Thakurs	47	31. Baras	5
3. Rajputs	39	32. Bamans	4
4. Pathans	24	33. Channas	4
5. Bhillas	23	34. Naks	3
6. Banjaras	23	35. Saharias	3
7. Wanjars	23	36. Lodhis	3
8. Bedars	17	37. Kanbis	3
9. Rawats	17	38. Balais	2
10. Brahmins	13	39. Kals	or
11. Mahatras	13	40. Goldsmiths	2
12. Wanjari Mahatras	13	41. Hajams	2
13. Sanyids	13	42. Lingayats	2
14. Musalmans	12	43. Golar or Gola	1
15. Moghias	12	44. Neo	1
16. Baoris	12	45. Nath	1
17. Mutanis	10	46. Bhut	1
18. Minas	9	47. Bhilala	1
19. Dhers	8	48. Bhurhunjia	1
20. Samsis	8	49. Bulak	1
21. Mankars	8	50. Temoli	1
22. Ahirs	8	51. Dhargi	1
23. Khargars	7	52. Darji	1
24. Kols	7	53. Gond	1
25. Bantars	7	54. Murai	1
26. Ghantichors	7	55. Rator	1
27. Desewar	6	56. Sikh	1
28. Mangs	6	57. Thopabaiji	1
29. Jats	5	58. Kahar or bhoi	1
30. Sweepers	5	59. Julai	1
31. Dhobis	5	60. Kupawadu	1
32. Yerkala	5	61. Badiger	1
33. Madigandus	5	TOTAL	439

(a) One was sentenced to transportation for life, and thirty-two to limited terms of imprisonment varying from one to ten years, four were released without security, three with security and one pardoned.
 (b) Fourteen were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment varying from seven to forty-two years and one acquitted.

SIMLA;

D. E. MCCRACKEN,

The 6th August 1900.

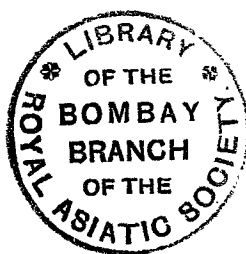
Offg. General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. VI.
Statement showing the strength of the Najib Force for the year 1899.

DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1899.						CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1899.					REMARKS.			
Rank.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired on gratuity.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by transfer from the police.	Transferred to other departments.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entertained.	Degraded.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.		Vacancies.	Total.	
2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1	Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades . .	17	6	8	1	2	17	1	...	...	N/A	1	...	3	...	...	14	6	7	1	3	17	On the 31st December 1899 the sanctioned scale of the Najib Force consisted of—	
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades . .	26	7	13	...	6	26	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	21	8	13	...	5	26		
3	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades . .	31	15	16	...	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	31	16	15	...	...	31	Inspectors . . . 17 Deputy Inspectors . . . 26 Dafadars . . . 31 Najibs . . . 66	
4	Najibs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades . .	66	37	26	...	3	66	...	3	...	...	1	1	8	7	...	64	34	30	...	2	66		
TOTAL		140	65	63	1	11	140	1	...	4	...	1	3	2	21	8	2	130	64	65	1	10	140	

SIMLA; }
The 6th August 1900. }
D. E. McCracken,
Offg. Genl. Supdt., Thagi and Dakaiti Dept.

Returns of criminal tribes settled in Central India and
Rajputana for the year ending 31st December 1899.



A.—Return of criminal tribes settled in Central India for the year ending 31st December 1899.

RESIDENCY OR AGENCY.	State, Pargana or Town where criminal tribes are settled.	Present on the 1st January 1899.	1899.		Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	1899.				Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Number present on 31st December 1899.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to the heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMI- NAL TRIBES.			REMARKS.	
			Newly registered.	Absconders or released prisoners returned.		Died.	Struck off the register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.						Bighas.	Biswas.	Biswanis.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
GWALIOR	Isagarh	37	18	14	69	1	...	13	...	...	*55	78	52	54	380	...	...	* Six of these are sportsmen and the rest cultiva- tors.	
	Sheopur Baroda	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	50	10	...		
	Kaniadhana	144	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	144	127	148	186	...	...	...		
	Agar (Gwalior)	3	1	4	11	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	75	...	...		
	Jannar (Garha)	7	1	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	10	14	5	10	300	10	4		
INDORE	Raghugarh	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...		
	Tarana	144	...	1	145	2	...	8	...	10	135	170	171	102	2,279	5	5		
	Jagoti	15	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	24	21	13	266	5	...	† Both the Paoris earn their liveli- hood by labour.	
	Nandwas	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2†	3	6	2	...	...	...		
	Mahidpur	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	22	...	...		
	Naraingarh	81	3	1	85	4	...	...	...	6	79	80	86	51	1,266	6	5		
	Sailana	34	...	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	42	26	16	779	13	...		
	Ratlam	137	5	9	151	5	...	...	...	15	136	117	107	73	3,382	3	...		
	Sitaman	†16	1	1	18	1	...	1	...	3	15	13	14	24	275	16	...	† One man was short shown in 1896.	

[illegible]

SIMLA;

D. E. McCracken,

Offg. General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The 6th August 1900.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE

B.—Return of criminal tribes settled in Rajputana for the year ending 31st December 1899.

AGENCY.	State, Pargana or town where criminal tribes are settled.	Present on 1st January 1899.	1899.		Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	1899.				Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Number present on 31st December 1899.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Unmarried boys and girls related to the heads of families.	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMINAL TRIBES.			REMARKS.
			Newly registered.	Absconders or released prisoners returned.		Died.	Struck off the Register.	Absconded.	Imprisoned.						Bighas.	Biswas.	Blwanis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
JODHPUR.	Merta	1,068	13	51	1,132	10	...	120	17	147	985 ^a	1,154	960	758	30,154	...	...	^a Of these 973 are Baoris, and the rest (12) Sansis by caste.
	Jaitaran	873	15	40	928	9	...	111	16	136	792	931	760	608	21,417	18	...	Of these 22 are Sansis and the remainder Baoris.
	Parbatsar	484	10	12	506	9	3	56	1	69	437	384	308	254	17,075	...	...	^b Out of this number 22 are Sansis and the remainder Baoris.
	Jodhpur	638	12	40	690	8	...	167	1	176	514 ^b	636	611	508	20,150	...	...	^c Of these 35 are Sansis.
	Sojat	765	29	5	799	16	...	17	3	86	763	736	652	469	31,506	15	...	^d Of these 20 are Sansis and 103 Baoris.
	Nagor	652	4	48	704	11	...	157	5	173	531	655	619	482	22,002	7	...	^e Of these 3 are Minas.
	Bilara	548	1	16	565	5	...	112	12	129	436 ^c	515	513	333	18,893	15	...	^f Out of these 43 are Minas and the rest (84) Bhils by caste.
	Pali	210	...	10	320	7	...	2	3	12	308	307	310	218	8,871	16	...	
	Maroth	197	...	11	208	2	...	24	1	27	181	209	169	147	8,854	19	...	
	Didwana	141	...	6	147	2	1	18	3	24	123 ^d	140	147	96	4,691	...	...	
	Nawa	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	47	43	52	39	1,338	13	...	
	Phalodi	28	...	...	28	3	...	1	...	4	24	21	20	10	181	10	...	
	Desuri	90	4	...	94	2	...	10	3	15	79 ^e	82	84	66	1,927	18	...	
	Jaswantpura	19	...	2	21	2	...	2	...	4	17	25	21	11	347	1	...	
	Bali	15	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	3	12	13	20	9	266	16	...	
	Jalor	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	6	7	3	4	60	...	...	
	Sanchor	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	150	...	...	
	Sirohi	129	...	1	130	2	...	...	1	3	127 ^f	109	151	234	1,426	7	...	

BIKANER.	Bikaner	809	14	22	845	10	3	834	32	379	466	850	813	581	31,959	5	...	Out of this number 51 are Minas and the remainder Baoris.
HARAOTI AND TONK.	Nimbahera (Tonk)	44	15	1	60	3	...	12	...	15	45	48	53	89	533	13	...	
	Shahpura	49	2	4	55	...	...	17	...	17	38	49	40	20	560	9	11	
	Mewar	402	3	10	415	10	...	26	2	38	377	399	363	256	4,850	18	6	
	Badswara	40	...	1	41	2	...	...	...	2	39	54	64	36	50	7	...	
	Partabgarh	52	...	1	53	2	...	1	...	3	50	60	58	57	2,307	...	...	
MEWAR.	Dholpur	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8 ^a	7	3	10	23	15	...	^a The Moghias settled in this State are bird-catchers.
																	...	ⁱ All the Moghias in this State are in the State service.
	Karauli	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26 ⁱ	23	22	15	132	2	...	^j Of these 55 are Kanjars, 107 Badaks and the rest Minas and Kanjars. Some of the Badaks earn their livelihood by cultivation while others are in the State service.
																	...	^k Reduction in the area of land under cultivation is due to the present scarcity.
	Bharatpur	139	1,393	...	1,532	32	...	47	16	95	1,437	2,412	100	112	569	8	10	
ALWAR.	Alwar	368	18	3	389	15	...	11	4	30	359	221	231	274	2,634 ^k	5	...	
	Jaipur	65	1	3	69	1	...	4	.1	6	63	68	61	61	2,567 ^k	...	...	
	Kishangarh	124	...	...	124	2	...	33	...	35	89	112	68	78	2,574	...	...	
	Kotah	15	19	4	38	1	...	30	...	31	7	9	18	9	234	9	11	
	TOTAL	8,154	1,553	291	9,998	167	7	1,314	122	1,610	8,388	10,329	7,300	5,845	238,811	7	18	

In nearly all the States in the Rajputana Agency arrangements have been made to afford relief to members of criminal tribes owing to the prevalence of famine, and a large number of them have been allowed to go to other States in Rajputana and Central India on account of the scarcity of fodder.

SIMLA; } D. E. McCRACKEN, }
The 6th August 1900. } Offg. General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

APPENDIX No. C.

No. 3237-G., dated Abu, the 1st August 1900.

From—The HON'BLE COLONEL W. H. C. WYLLIE, C.I.E., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. 2365—401, dated the 30th May

1. No. 506, dated the 12th February 1900, from the Political Agent, Alwar.
2. No. 874, dated the 14th " " " Eastern Rajputana States.
3. No. 577, dated the 26th " " " Kotah and Jhalawar.
4. No. 624, dated the 26th " " " Bikaner.
5. No. 152-G., dated the 30th March 1900, " " " Haraoti and Tonk.
6. Nos. 292 and 596,* dated the 10th April and 20th July 1900, from the Resident in Mewar.
7. No. 295-G., dated the 26th April 1900, from the Resident, Western Rajputana States.
8. No. 57-I. & D., dated the 11th May 1900, from the Resident, Jaipur.

* Note—Not printed.

progress of measures undertaken for the settlement of the criminal tribes in the Province and the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in those States in which its officers were employed during the year.

STATE.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Marwar	15	14	143
Sirohi	1	3	5
Jaisalmer	...	...	5
Mewar	39	21	105
Partabgarh	10	2	27
Banswara	...	...	61
Dungarpur	...	1	199
Khushalgarh	...	...	4
Jaipur	17	5	30
Kishangarh	1	1	1
Bikaner	3	8	11
Isharatpur	8	3	5
Dholpur	...	...	2
Karauli	1	...	3
Bundi	2	2	4
Tonk	...	...	3
Shahpura	...	...	2
Alwar	4	2	...
Kotah	12	11	21
Jhalawar	4	...	7
TOTAL	117	73	638

2. As shown in the comparative statement in the margin, the total number of dakaitis reported to have occurred in the year under review is 638 against 73 in 1898 and 117 in 1897. The large increase of 565 over the figures of the preceding year may be ascribed to the severe distress which prevailed throughout Rajputana during the year 1899. The States which are chiefly responsible for the increase are Marwar, Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and Jaipur.

3. The statistics relating to the value of property plundered or recovered and the number of persons concerned in 291 cases of dakaiti which occurred in the smaller States of Partabgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur and Khushalgarh have not yet been received, but will be submitted in due course.

4. The aggregate value of property plundered in the remaining 347 cases of dakaiti, which took place in the States other than those named in the preceding

† Exclusive of Rs. 2,212 stolen in the three dakaitis reported to have occurred in Partabgarh and Dungarpur in 1898.

paragraph, is returned as Rs. 1,44,518, against Rs. 41,362† in the year 1898, showing an increase of Rs. 1,03,156. In addition to the abovementioned amount, 14 camels and 235 head of cattle were lifted and one grain cart was carried off, as compared with 13 camels and 42 head of cattle stolen in the year 1898. The value of property recovered and restored to their owners during the year is estimated at Rs. 10,661 against Rs. 3,783 in 1898 and Rs. 2,104 in 1897. Six camels and 159 head of cattle

were recovered and restored to their owners, as compared with 8 camels and 38 head of cattle in the preceding year.

5. The number of persons concerned in the commission of these dakaitis is estimated at from 10,000 to 11,000 against 950 to 1,000 in 1898 and 1,400 to 1,500 in 1897. Of these, 982 persons were arrested and 225 convicted against 129 and 35 in 1898 and 197 and 72 in 1897.

6. Briefly reviewing the returns of the several States, separately, it will be seen that the number of dakaitis committed in Marwar was 143 against 14 in the preceding year and 15 in 1897. No case of poisoning for plunder is said to have occurred. Out of the 143 dakaitis, only 27 were of a serious nature. In these cases, 13 persons were killed and 59 wounded. Seven of the men killed were dakaitis.

Five cases of dakaiti were reported from Sirohi and the same number from Jaisalmer as compared with 3 and none in the preceding year. Too much reliance must not be placed on the returns from these States.

Nearly 3,000 persons are said to have been implicated in committing dakaitis in Marwar in 1899 as against 169 in the previous year. Of these, 307 men were arrested and 98 convicted. The value of property plundered is reported to be Rs. 43,466 as compared with Rs. 13,303 in 1898.

The number of persons concerned in the Sirohi and Jaisalmer dakaitis was 102 and 60, respectively. Of these, 23 persons were arrested in Sirohi and 4 in Jaisalmer. The value of property stolen in Jaisalmer amounted to Rs. 6,081, while in Sirohi it was worth Rs. 221 only.

The number of the members of criminal tribes registered in class A in Marwar and Sirohi fell from 6,105 and 131 on the 31st December 1898 to 5,063 and 129 on the 31st December 1899, respectively.

The total number of cattle belonging to the criminal tribes taken out of Marwar is reported to be 7,012. Of these, 1,200 cattle obtained pasturage in Kotah in Rajputana and in Narsingarh and Rajgarh in Central India under arrangements made by me as Resident, Western Rajputana States. Two thousand nine hundred and nine members of the criminal tribes were employed on the Famine Relief Works in Marwar.

MEWAR.

7. The number of dakaiti cases in Mewar rose from 21 in 1898 to 105 in 1899, and the value of property stolen from Rs. 12,744 in 1898 to Rs. 47,977 in 1899. Property valued at Rs. 2,734, or 5.70 per cent. only, was recovered by the Police. The total number of persons said to have been implicated in committing dakaitis was 5,035. Of these, 271 were arrested. Convictions were obtained against 6 persons only. The remaining 265 persons were awaiting their trial at the close of the year. The number of Moghias on the register fell from 408 on the 31st December 1898 to 382 on the 31st December 1899.

8. Twenty-seven cases of dakaiti were reported from Jaipur against 5 in 1898, and one dakaiti was reported from Kishangarh, in which State one case only occurred during the previous year.

In the year 1899 three cases of poisoning for plunder were reported from Jaipur against one in 1898.

The value of property plundered in the 30 cases of dakaiti and poisoning in Jaipur amounted to Rs. 5,817 and in the solitary case reported from Kishangarh to Rs. 3,056. In the Jaipur cases between 1,000 to 1,200 persons are said to have been concerned, of whom 114 persons were arrested. Of these latter, 59 were convicted, 12 released for want of sufficient evidence, and the remaining 43 were under trial at the close of the year. Ten persons were concerned in the Kishangarh case, of whom 4 were arrested. At the end of the year their trial had not been completed.

9. Eleven cases of dakaiti were reported from Bikaner, as compared with 8 in the preceding year, being a slight increase of 3. In one of the cases one man was killed and one wounded. Two notorious dakaitis, named Deo Singh

and Kishan Singh, also died of wounds received in resisting a party of camel corps sowars who had been sent out to capture them. The value of property plundered in the 11 cases is estimated at Rs. 3,288. Fourteen camels were also stolen. Property worth Rs. 1,033 and 6 camels were recovered. The number of dakaitis concerned in these crimes was 81, of whom 23 were arrested. All the persons captured were still under trial at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 53 and 19, respectively. Captain Bayley, the Political Agent, inspected the Baoris and Minas in some 54 villages. A memorandum giving the result of his inspection is attached. The minor defects Captain Bayley has drawn attention to will, it is hoped, be rectified during the current year.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

10. Five cases of dakaiti were reported from Bharatpur against three in the preceding year. Dholpur and Karauli reported two and three cases, respectively, against none in the year 1898.

Property estimated at Rs. 17,490 was stolen in the five Bharatpur cases. Of this amount property worth Rs. 4,397, or 25 per cent., was recovered. In the two Dholpur cases property valued at Rs. 90 and 86 head of cattle were stolen, of which property worth Rs. 12 and 63 head of cattle were recovered. The property stolen in the three Karauli cases is said to have been worth Rs. 597. No portion of this was recovered. One hundred and nine goats were also stolen, of which 96 were recovered and restored to their owners.

The total number of persons concerned in the 10 dakaitis committed in the three States under this Agency was about 200. Of these, 70 were arrested, of whom 13 were convicted, 11 were released for want of sufficient evidence, and the remaining 46 were under trial at the close of the year.

The chaukidar Minas in the Bharatpur State were brought under the working of the Criminal Tribes Rules during the year under review. The total number brought on to Registers A and B was 1,237. The Kanjar Settlement in Thikaria in this State, I am glad to notice, continues to flourish. The question of settling the Kanjars in the Dholpur State in one of the villages in the vicinity of the capital is engaging the Darbar's attention.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General notices with satisfaction the excellent work done in the Dholpur State by Sardar Bhagat Singh, of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, who has lately received from the Government of India the title of "Sardar Bahadur" in recognition of his services. Daffadar Balkaran Singh distinguished himself by capturing a notorious dakait named Kesaria, and in the encounter received two severe sword cuts.

HARAOTI AND TONK.

11. Four cases of dakaiti were reported from Bundi against two in the preceding year. Bearing in mind the acute distress which has prevailed in this State, these figures must not, however, be accepted as indicating an absence of crime. In Tonk and Shahpura three and two cases were, respectively, reported, against none in 1898. The accuracy of these returns is also questionable.

The value of property plundered in the four Bundi cases is reported to be Rs. 4,850, of which nothing was recovered. In the Tonk cases 40 goats, one grain cart and property worth Rs. 317 were stolen. Of this amount, property valued at Rs. 53 only was recovered. The value of the property plundered in the Shahpura cases is calculated at Rs. 720, of which nothing has been recovered.

The number of persons concerned in the Tonk, Bundi and Shahpura cases, respectively, was 113, 89 and 45. Of these, 23 were arrested in Bundi, 35 in Tonk and 24 in Shahpura. All the persons arrested in Shahpura were convicted and punished. Nine were convicted in Tonk. In Bundi there have been no convictions.

As noted last year, there are no criminal tribes in Bundi. The number of Moghias on the Tonk and Shahpura Registers at the close of the year,

including women and children, was 69 and 51 against 44 and 49 in the preceding year, respectively. The increase of 25 in the number of the members of criminal tribes in Tonk is due to the settlement of 17 Sansias and Kanjars in Islamnagar during the year under review.

Three additional thanas and two outposts were established, and a Police Superintendent appointed in Tonk with a view to check the increasing crime due to the famine and for the better management of border cases.

This measure appears to have been attended with some success.

12 It is satisfactory to notice that in a year of general distress no cases of dakaiti or professional poisoning should apparently have occurred in the Alwar State. There were 367 Baoris in this State at the close of the year, scattered over 78 villages in 10 tahsils against 347 at the end of 1898.

13. Twenty-one cases of dakaiti were reported from Kotah as compared with 11 in the previous year, showing an increase of 10. The value of property stolen is reported to be Rs. 8,579 against Rs. 3,724, or Rs. 4,855 more than in the year 1898. Property worth Rs. 346 was recovered and restored to the owners concerned. The number of persons implicated is estimated at about 500. Of these, 68 were arrested, 13 convicted, 3 acquitted and 52 (an unduly large proportion) remained under trial at the close of the year. Five offenders of the previous year were also arrested and punished.

The proposal to remove the Baori and Sansia Settlement from Arandkhara to Nanta within two miles of Kotah, of which mention was made in the last year's report, was carried into effect during the year 1899. The new settlement was inspected by Captain Stratton, the Political Agent, in January 1900. He found ten resident families comprising 34 members as compared with 106 persons in the preceding year.

The diminution in inhabitants is ascribed to the extradition of some of the Sansias by the Central India authorities, to the absconding of a Baori named Gulab with his family of 16, and to the imprisonment of several Baoris in the Kotah Jail.

Arrangements have lately been made to impart elementary education to the children of the Baoris in the Nanta Settlement.

JHALAWAR.

14 Seven cases of dakaiti are reported from this State against none in the preceding year. The value of stolen property is estimated at Rs. 1,959, of which articles to the value of about Rs. 343 were recovered and restored to the owners. Two of the cases were serious, involving the death of two persons and the wounding of two others. The number of persons concerned in the 7 cases was about 95. Of these, 15 were arrested, one was convicted and 14 were under trial at the end of the year.

15. As already remarked, the large increase in crime during the year under review is almost entirely due to the severe famine prevailing in the province. The Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Martindale, while on tour, ascertained from the local Political Officers that the Darbar regulations for watching and controlling the movements of criminal tribes in Rajputana were being more or less observed by all the States, and that it is through no relaxation of these measures that offences have been more numerous.

The majority of the cases have been committed by starving people, and have been of the nature of cattle-lifting and grain robberies—few strictly come under the head of organised crime.

16. During the year no special frontier difficulties occurred either in Native States or in connection with British districts.

17. The Departmental Agencies in Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner, and Alwar have been abolished, and the Agency in Jaipur, including Kotputli, has also been withdrawn, one Daffadar alone being retained for clerical work in the office of the Resident at Jaipur. The only States in which an Agency is still maintained are Bharatpur and Dholpur. The Agency consists of one Inspector, three Deputy Inspectors, one Daffadar and nine Najibs.

The head-quarters of the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, have, since the close of the year 1899, been removed from Ajmer to Mount Abu.

ALWAR STATE.

No. 506, dated Alwar, the 12th February 1900.

From—CAPTAIN L. IMPEY, Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward, in duplicate, the annual report of this office on the thagi and dakaiti operations within the Alwar State for the year ending 31st December 1899.

2. Returns Nos. I, II, and III are blank. No cases of dakaiti or profes-

I. Return of cases of dakaiti and professional poisoning for the year 1899.

II. Return of prisoners arrested or received by transfer, disposed of or undisposed of for the year 1899.

III. Return of establishment, approvers, etc., for 1899.

sional poisoning were reported to have been committed in the State during the past year. In accordance with the instructions contained in letter No. 3195, dated the 17th July 1899, from the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,

Rajputana, the Thagi and Dakaiti establishment, consisting of one Deputy Inspector and one Najib, was transferred from this Agency to Ajmer in July 1899.

3. In the six marginally noted cases of dakaiti and professional poisoning,

Place of occurrence.	Date of occurrence.
1. Kankioli.	7th February 1897.
2. Malakhera.	6th December 1897.
3. Palatin.	18th January 1898.
4. Tibara between Shamda and Bebairia.	20th January 1898.
5. Garden near Moti Dungri.	26th July 1898.
6. Sarhad Jodhpur.	29th September 1898.

17 persons have been arrested. Of these, 12 were convicted during the year under review and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. The remaining 5 men were discharged for want of proof. Two of the accused were implicated in two cases each.

4. *Criminal tribe.*—The Baoris are the only proclaimed criminal tribe in the State, and at the end of the year their number amounted to 367, 14 having died and 13 having absconded during the year. The Baoris are scattered over 78 villages in 10 tahsils.

5. *Crime and punishment.*—Eleven Baoris were convicted during the year under report of petty crimes such as absence without leave (5), petty theft (4), and criminal trespass (2), and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. One Baori was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for criminal trespass. Five Baoris were whipped—

2 received seven stripes, 1 for absconding and 1 for theft.

1 received twenty } stripes for absconding.
1 „ ten }

1 „ twelve stripes for criminal trespass.

No members of the tribe were convicted of or implicated in serious or organised crimes.

6. The total area of land possessed and cultivated by Baoris in the State during the year was 3,417 bighas. Fifty-eight Baoris were in possession of 20 bighas of land and two bullocks each. Two hundred and twenty-five had less than the prescribed amount, their holdings averaged 10 bighas each. Only 83 had no land or bullocks.

7. The number of cattle owned by the Baoris during the year under review was—

136 bullocks as against 200 in 1898.

16 buffaloes	„	60	„
262 cows	„	260	„
516 goats	„	680	„

A comparison of the figures under this head with those for the preceding year shows a decrease under each item which is mainly attributable to the prevailing scarcity of fodder.

8. From the 1st January 1900, the thumb impressions of convicts have been entered on the descriptive rolls in the State Jail.

9. No frontier difficulties in regard to crime with neighbouring Native States or British districts arose in the year under report. At the commencement of the existing famine steps were taken in communication with Resident, Jaipur, the Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, and the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, to appoint special Police Officers to tour along the borders of the State. These officers were instructed to keep in touch with similar officers deputed by the adjoining States, to work together and help each other in the prevention of crime and supervising known bad characters living near the border. So far the arrangement has worked well. No border crime or crimes traceable to the prevailing famine have yet been reported.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

No. 874, dated Bharatpur Agency, the 14th February 1900.

From—MAJOR C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

As required by Rule 51 of the Manual containing the rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, I have the honour to submit the annual report of the working of the Department in the Eastern Rajputana States during the year ending 31st December 1899.

(1) Five cases of dakaiti occurred in the Bharatpur State during the year, two in Dholpur and three in Karauli.

*Return No. I, showing the description of these cases, is herewith forwarded in duplicate.

The result of the investigation in the first case on the Bharatpur list was far from satisfactory. The complainants rendered no assistance to the Police in investigating the affair, being anxious to continue their journey to Soron on the Ganges.

The record of the Chicksana case, No. 2, on the other hand, is very satisfactory. Owing to the quick and intelligent imparting of information by the Sub-Inspector of Achnera, and the prompt and ready help afforded by Thagi Inspector Khan Bahadur Abdus Salam and his subordinates and by the officials of the Dholpur State, a large amount of property was recovered and many arrests effected.

Case No. 3 was rather an agrarian affray than an organised dakaiti.

In case No. 9 (Karauli) 96 goats were recovered by the prompt action of Deputy Inspector Mahbub Khan, of the Thagi Department, though the criminals who are known are still at large.

(2) No cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder were brought to notice by the subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department during the year. But it appears from the return received from the Karauli Darbar that the case No. 8 was brought to notice by one Harbhan Gujar, who was arrested in the Dholpur State by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department Agency, and who is concerned in the Shahabad dakaiti of the Jhalawar State.

(3) The number of dakaitis or prisoners convicted by the Darbars during the year 1899 was 13.

(4) Number of persons charged with dakaiti and acquitted by the Darbars during the year 1899 was in Bharatpur one and in Karauli and Dholpur *nil*.

(5) During the year the chowkidar Minas of the State have been brought under the working of the Criminal Tribes Rules. They have been registered in two classes, A and B. Those of good character being in class A.

and numbering 1,171, while in class B persons previously convicted are registered and number 166. These chowkidar Minas being, as a rule, well-to-do people do not stand in need of takavi advances from the State.

The Kanjar Settlement at Thikaria in Bharatpur continues to flourish. Owing to the extension past this village of a duct from the Bareta Band, canal water is available for the Kanjars' crops, which promise an excellent harvest. Of some 20 Kanjars lately released from jail and settled down at Thikaria with their families, some have deserted, but endeavours are being made to induce them to return. Another settlement will have to be started, as all available land in Thikaria has been used up.

The Dholpur Darbar has under consideration the question of settling the Kanjars living in the State in some village in the vicinity of Dholpur to facilitate their supervision.

(6) Finger impressions have been obtained by Sardar Bhagat Singh of certain Kanjars arrested in Karauli, who had fled from Dholpur.

(7) Thirty-five criminals were arrested in the Bharatpur State, of whom 5 were extradited to Agra, 21 to Muttra, 7 to Gurgaon, 1 to Lalitpur and 1 to Mainpuri districts.

Twenty-four criminals were arrested in the Karauli State, all of whom were extradited to Gwalior and Dholpur States.

(8) The officials of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department attached to this Agency have done excellent work during the past year, especially Sardar Bhagat Singh, who for some time held charge of the duties of Assistant General Superintendent. He in particular afforded me great assistance, especially in connection with Dholpur. Daffadar Balkaran Singh distinguished himself in the capture of dakaites Kesaria and Bhondu, arresting Kesaria with his own hand despite two severe sword-cuts which he sustained in the encounter.

(9) There were no insuperable frontier difficulties in regard to crime.

(10) I have no suggestions to offer for improving the working of the Department.

KOTAH AND JHALAWAR STATES.

No. 577, dated Kotah, the 26th February 1900.

From—MAJOR C. G. F. FAGAN, Political Agent Kotah,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

In accordance with Rule 51 of the Rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, I have the honour to submit, in duplicate, the statements of dakaitis* committed in Kotah and Jhalawar territories and brought to notice during the year 1899.

KOTAH STATE.

(1) From the statement No. 1, herewith enclosed,* it will be observed that 21 cases are reported during the year, as compared with 11 in last year.

The increase is attributable solely to the prevailing famine.

It will be noted that out of 21, 17 dakaitis took place within the last three months (October to December), when the pinch of starvation began to be felt.

Of the 21 dakaitis, one was a case of cattle-lifting, a second was committed on travellers on the high road, and the rest were on villages or houses. Only one of the dakaitis was of a serious nature and attended with loss of life, one man being killed, 13 head of cattle valued at Rs. 245 were lifted, and property to the value of Rs. 8,333-8-6 was carried off.

All the cattle and Rs. 102-9-3 worth of property were recovered.

Of the 68 persons arrested, 13 were convicted, 3 acquitted and discharged and 52 were under trial at the close of the year. Five offenders of previous cases were also arrested by the Police and convicted.

* Not printed.

No cases of poisoning for plunder occurred during the year.

(2) No case of dakaiti was brought to notice, nor enquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Two persons were, however, arrested through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and were under trial on 31st December 1899.

(3) Thirteen persons were convicted by the Darbar.

(4) Three persons charged with dakaiti were acquitted and discharged by the Darbar.

(5) *Criminal Tribes.*—In last year's report mention was made of the unsatisfactory behaviour of the Baoris in the Arandkhera settlement, and of a proposal to remove them to a site nearer Kotah, where better supervision could be exercised over them. During the year under report this proposal was carried into effect, the Darbar having selected a site near the village of Nanta within about 2 miles of Kotah. The move was made in August last, and the Baoris are now settled by themselves on an open plot of ground where a rough enclosure and huts have been built for them. Here they are not in immediate contact with the people of any village, and the arrangements for looking after them are more complete than they were at Arandkhera. Unfortunately, being a famine year, it is impossible to estimate how the settlement will prosper in agriculture, as cultivation is practically at a standstill for want of rain, and the Baoris are being gratuitously supported by the Darbar.

Captain Stratton visited the new settlement in January 1900 and found ten families residing there, giving a total number of 34 persons. This is not much more than half the number reported last year, but it will be remembered that several men last year were convicted of various crimes and sent to jail, and the falling off in numbers is further accounted for by the absconding of a man named Gulab Singh with about 16 others in his family.

During Captain Stratton's last visit to Arandkhera he noted that some attempt had been made to educate the boys. This year he observed that not a little progress had been made in this direction. Some of the boys were intelligent enough to read and write Hindi, repeat the multiplication table and answer simple questions correctly. No regular school has been established, and the boys have learnt what they know from the Police Jemadar in charge.

Credit is due to the Motamid Babu Durga Parshad and those under him for his efforts to impart some slight education to these boys. Raj Bijey Singh, of Kunari, has now kindly consented to allow the boys to attend school in his village at Kunari.

The Darbar are spending from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 a month in the free maintenance of the Baoris during this time of scarcity; and the huts they occupy were constructed at a cost of about Rs. 800.

There are no members of other criminal tribes settled in the Kotah State.

In last year's report mention was made of a few Sansias settled at Khandi and Antana.

These men originally were imported from Tonk by the contractor of a certain village to till land, etc., and were said to be Multanis. On its being discovered that they were really Sansias, they were brought on the register of criminal tribes. Afterwards some of these Sansias were extradited to the Central India authorities, and the others followed of their own accord. The women and children remained till their crops were gathered, when they also left.

During the year under report, another Sansia family, consisting of 11 persons and some 16 Kanjars, were settled at Nanta near Kotah. Owing, however, to the failure of the monsoon, these people all absconded. Some of the Kanjars actually obtained permission to go away and bring their families, but they did not return. The Darbar had provided these persons with land, bullocks, agricultural implements and advances of food grain and spent some Rs. 200 on the above account.

The Motamid states that in Jaipur Sansias are not regarded as a criminal tribe, and hence the people of this caste, who find themselves under supervision at Kotah, generally prefer to escape and live in Jaipur territory.

- (6) No measures have been adopted for the recognition of criminals.
- (7) No wandering criminals have been arrested, identified, or extradited.
- (8) I have nothing to report under this head, as there are no subordinates of the Department attached to this Agency.
- (9) No special frontier difficulties, either with any Native State or with British districts, have been met with during the year.
- (10) I have nothing to report under this head as far as this Agency is concerned.

JHALAWAR.

(1) The number and description of cases of dakaiti are entered in Return No. 1, herewith forwarded.* From this, it will be seen that seven cases of dakaiti occurred during the year, and property to the value of Rs. 1,958-12-0, including one mare, 11 buffaloes and 75 goats were stolen, of which property to the value of Rs. 342-9-7 was recovered, including all buffaloes and goats lost.

In these cases two persons were killed and three wounded. Of the 15 persons arrested, one was convicted and the rest were under trial at the close of the year. No cases of poisoning for plunder occurred during the year.

(2) No case of dakaiti was brought to notice, nor any enquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(3) Only one person was convicted by the Darbar during the year.

(4) No persons charged with dakaiti were acquitted during the year under report.

(5) There are no members of any proclaimed criminal tribe settled in the Jhalawar State.

(6), (7), (8), (9) and (10). I have nothing to report under these heads.

BIKANER AGENCY.

No. 624, dated Bikaner, the 26th February 1900.

From—CAPTAIN S. F. BAYLEY, Political Agent, Bikaner,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, in duplicate, the annual report on the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bikaner State for the year 1899.

Report on the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bikaner State during the year 1899.

Deputy Inspector Talib Ali, who was attached to this Agency to carry on the clerical work of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and who also performed the duties of Motamid of criminal tribes in the Bikaner State, was withdrawn in September under the revised arrangements sanctioned by Government for the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Rajputana, and with the consent of the Bikaner Darbar. Since his departure, all clerical work, such as the preparation of returns, etc., has been done in this office, while the duties of Motamid of Baoris have been carried on by the Darbar officials under the supervision and guidance of the State Superintendent of Police.

2. During my recent visit to the famine works in the outlying districts of the State I was able to inspect the Baoris and Minas of some 54 villages. A memorandum giving the result of my inspection is attached.

3. The usual return* giving the number of dakaitis committed during the year is also enclosed. It will be observed that 11 cases were reported during

* Not printed.

the year against 8 in the previous year. The most serious of these was No. 2, in which one man was killed and one wounded on the complainant's side. The dakaitis numbered 81 persons in all, of whom 23 were arrested. Property consisting of cash, ornaments and camels valued at Rs. 3,648-11-6 was carried off during the year, and a portion of it worth Rs. 1,390-13-6 was recovered. Two notorious dakaitis, named Deo Singh and Kishan Singh, who were concerned in cases I and V of the return, died of wounds received while resisting a party of Camel Corps Sowars sent out to capture them on the 18th September 1899.

4. No wandering criminals were arrested with the aid of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, nor were any cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder reported by the Department during the year.

5. No frontier difficulties were experienced with the neighbouring States or British districts in regard to crime.

NOTE.

Inspection of the members of criminal tribes by the Political Agent during the year 1899-1900.

Owing to scarcity, I could not visit this year all the places where the members of criminal tribes are settled. My tour was a very short one and confined to those places only where famine works were in progress. I managed, however, to inspect the members of the criminal tribes of 54 villages, which were situated on or near the line of my march.

2. These villages, according to the General Register kept in the Agency Office, contain 216 adult male Baoris and Minas, to which may be added 11 more who were produced before me by the Tahsildars, but were not registered. This addition brings the total number to 227. Of these I could find only 68 men present. My personal enquiries on the spot and a reference to the register show that 109 men deserted and 12 died during the year, leaving a balance of 38. Of these 14 are in prison, 12 employed on Hanumangarh and Kasauli famine works, and 11 are away, but not shown as deserters or on leave in the register. The remaining one settled during the year at Usmankhara in the Ferozepur district.

3. As I had to finish my inspection of the famine works within a limited number of days, and in consequence had to make long marches, I could do no more than take the muster of the Baoris and Minas and make summary enquiries at each place. The results of my enquiries were as follows:—

- I. The numbers given to the Baoris and Minas in my General Register do not in many cases agree with those given by the Tahsildars in their registers. The general number, as a rule, should agree throughout, and the Motamid is responsible for the discrepancy, as it is his duty to supply yearly registers to the Tahsildars and to the offices of the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, and the Political Agent, Bikaner.
- II. Reports of deaths and desertions among the Baoris and Minas have been considerably delayed, and in some instances, as my inspection showed, they have been altogether omitted.
- III. In some of the Thana Registers the members of criminal tribes, who are working on famine works, have been shown as deserters, and in others as present at their homes. Both these entries are misleading. Where the Baoris or Minas left their homes under permission, a remark as to their having joined the famine camps should have been made in the register. No such entry could of course be made in cases where they left their homes to join famine camps without the knowledge of the Thanadars, but this difficulty could be met if the Darbar were to depute a responsible officer at each of the famine camps, to take down

the names, parentage and the place of residence of all Baoris or Minas who join the camps, and to send prompt intimation of their movements to the Police concerned.

IV. In some cases Baoris, who died so far back as 1898, have not been struck off the register.

1. Kheta Mina of Bai.
2. Jhimta of Jharsa.
3. Dhulia Mina
4. Hira "
5. Kusla "
6. Kumama "
7. Kheta "
8. Ladia " of Reni.
9. Parsa "
10. Todia "

V. Ten members of criminal tribes were produced before me for inspection by the Tahsildars, whose names are not in the register.

VI. Baoris Nos. 704—709 actually reside in Talwara Kalan, whereas in the Thana Register, Fattehgarh is entered as place of their residence. Had roll-call been taken daily, this mistake should have been discovered long ago.

VII. From the Motamid's report and the correspondence that passed through this office, it appears that Mota Baori, No. 927, settled during the year at Usmankhara in the Ferozepur District, but he has been shown as dead in the Thana Register. As the Baori has left Bikaner territory for good, the above entry in the register makes no difference in the number residing in the State, but the mistake apparently shows negligence on the part of the officials concerned.

VIII. Many of the names given in the General Register of Baoris and Minas were found to be incorrect. This is generally due to careless writing of names.

4. While on tour, I was informed that the "Raths" in the Northern Tahsils are more dangerous criminals than either Baoris and Minas, but I am not in a position to express any personal opinion as to the truth of this statement. A reference to the registers of jails might throw some light in the matter, and it is for the Darbar to consider whether special steps should be taken for the control and supervision of "Raths."

5. *Conclusion.*—The general impression caused by the result of my enquiries is that sufficient attention has not been given to the control and supervision of the members of criminal tribes, and that the defects pointed out by

Forwarded to the Darbar, with this office No. 437, dated the 17th February 1898.

Colonel Vincent, in his Note for 1897-98, remain to a great extent unremedied.

The excessive desertion among Minas and Baoris is attributed to the famine, and this is no doubt the case, but there is nothing to show that any efforts were made by the local officials to draft these persons to the various famine works which have been opened by the Darbar throughout the Bikaner State. Nor does it appear that any attention has been paid to those sections of the Thagi Department Rules which provide that members of criminal tribes shall, in times of scarcity, be concentrated on famine works under the supervision of a special guard. During my inspections I have found no special measures for supervising Baoris and Minas in force on any works.

Many of the Baoris shown to me were said by the Thanadars to be supporting themselves by "cultivation" or "labour". At a time like the present, this amounts to saying that they had no visible means of support and were very possibly living by theft. In all such cases I advised the Thanadars to be careful that such Baoris should not leave their homes except for the purpose of resorting to famine works. It would, I think, be well if all members of criminal tribes not employed as chowkidars could be drafted to famine works forthwith.

HARAOTI AND TONK STATES.

No. 152-G., dated Deoli, the 30th March 1900.

From—The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the accompanying report, in duplicate, for the year 1899, prescribed in Rule 51 of the Manual, containing the rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Annual Report of the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Tonk, Bundi and Shahpura States under the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, for the year ending 31st December 1899 (vide Rule 51 of the Thagi Manual).

1. Tonk reported three cases of dakaiti for plunder, Bundi four, and Shahpura two. A statement giving particulars of the cases is given below. No cases of poisoning for plunder were reported as having occurred during the year :—

Statement of dakaitis reported to have been committed during the year 1899.

Serial No.	Date.	State.	Locality.	Description.
1	26th Aug. 1899 .	Shahpura .	In the village of Dabla Kachra.	About 25 dakaitis armed with guns, swords and lathis attacked the villagers at 10 o'clock in the night and wounded three, but they were not able to carry off any property. Twenty-four were arrested, of whom four have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment— (1) Rigorous imprisonment for 1½ years with a fine of Rs. 30. (2) Rigorous imprisonment for 1 year with a fine of Rs. 30. (3) Rigorous imprisonment for 10 months with a fine of Rs. 20. (4) Rigorous imprisonment for 6 months with a fine of Rs. 12. The remaining 20 were let off with the punishment of whipping.
2	27th Aug. 1899 .	Bundi .	In Balagarh tahsil .	One Ramchandrar Mahajan, while carrying 14 cartloads of grain from Balonda (in Jaipur) to Tonk, was attacked by about 33 robbers armed with lathis, but they were repulsed with the aid of cartmen without any loss of property. Twenty-three persons have been arrested, and the case is under investigation.
3	2nd Sept. 1899 .	Tonk .	In the village of Piaori.	About 14 persons armed with lathis attacked Amra and Girdhari Jats who were found sleeping outside their house, and carried off property worth Rs. 81-7, of which property to the value of Rs. 53-7 was recovered. Fourteen persons were arrested, of whom nine were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.
4	10th Sept. 1899 .	Shahpura .	In Pargana Naya Talau	About 20 persons entered the house of one Lachmandass, and after having tied his hands and feet carried off property consisting of jewelry, clothes, etc., to the value of Rs. 730.
5	17th Sept. 1899 .	Tonk .	Bisalwas in Nimbarahera pargana.	About 35 robbers plundered the house of one Bheron Patel while he was away in the fields. On receiving information of the occurrence, he, accompanied by Chowkidar Kesri Singh and others, went to the spot. The dakaitis fired at them and wounded Kesri Singh. About ten robbers are said to have been arrested in Gwalior territory; the case was transferred to the Mewar Residency for investigation.

Serial No.	Date.	State.	Locality.	Description.
6	22nd Oct. 1899 .	Bundi .	Between the villages of Mandawar and Ratonda.	One Chipa was attacked by five robbers on his way to Kapran (in Bundi). He had with him for sale a few pieces of cloth worth Rs. 50, which the robbers carried off.
7	29th Nov. 1899 .	Tonk .	In the village of Ranolia.	Hazari Lal and Sukhlal were importing to Tonk barley in carts from Jaipur; when they reached the limits of Ranoli in Tonk, they met with a gang of 40 robbers, who carried off one cartload of barley and other property worth Rs. 236-8. Eleven dakaitis have been arrested, and the case is under investigation.
8	8th Dec. 1899 .	Bundi .	In the village of Bhileria.	One Sri Ram Mina was robbed of 40 goats. Garia Mina of Bundi was arrested, who deposed that 14 men of Mewar took part in this case, which is under investigation.
9	31st Dec. 1899 .	Do. .	In the village of Kotah.	About 60 robbers entered the house of Dhanna Lal and Chagan Lal and carried off property worth Rs. 4,800. The offenders absconded.

In all, nine cases were reported during the year under review against two in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly attributable to the prevailing scarcity throughout the States, as will be rightly observed from the above statement that no case of serious outrage was reported as having occurred before the end of August last.

2. No cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder were prosecuted through the medium of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department during the year.

3 and 4. The Bisalwas dakaiti case (5) was transferred to the Mewar Residency.

In Dabla Kachra dakaiti case (1) four persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment as described in the above statement.

In case No. 3 at Piavri nine persons were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. In this dakaiti property worth Rs. 81-7 was plundered, of which property to the value of Rs. 53-7 was recovered.

Steps are taken by the respective Darbars to trace the offenders of other cases.

5. The Bundi State has so far not reported any members of proclaimed criminal tribe as found in Bundi.

The Shahpura Moghias numbered 51 against 49 in the preceding year, of which 13 have left; one having attained majority was added to the list, and one was extradited from Udaipur. They had in their possession the same amount of land and cattle as reported previously, *viz.*, 409 bighas of land and 68 head of cattle. Rupees 300 were advanced to them as takavi. No satisfactory arrangements have yet been made for the settlement of Moghias in the Jagir villages. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by the Shahpura Chief to be spent on deepening such tanks, wells, etc., as may be useful to the Moghias for watering their fields.

The two Moghias in Aligarh, as shown in the last year's report, have left the pargana. In Islamnagar, a piece of land measuring 212 bighas has been set apart for the settlement of Sansias and Kanjars. Seventeen Kanjars were settled down during the year, of whom 14 have absconded. The total number including women and children now left is 29. Rupees 200 were given them for digging their wells, etc., and seeds worth Rs. 11 were also given as takavi.

In Nimbahera, out of the total of 47 Moghias in preceding year, 5 died and 2 absconded. Relief works have been opened by the State for deepening tanks, wells, etc. Forty-one are employed on tank at Ooncha, 6 on digging well at Morwan, and 10 at Pind. Takavi was given to 70 for deepening their wells, etc. Twenty-four were given takavi by Istimrari Jagirdars, and 5 being old and infirm were admitted to poor-house. Out of the cattle they had in their possession in 1898, 71 head died during the year under report.

6. With a view to checking the increased number of crimes due to the prevailing scarcity and for better management of border cases, the Tonk Darbar have appointed Muhammad Irfan Khan as Police Superintendent over the pargana police of Tonk and Aligarh. Also one thana and one outpost in the pargana of Tonk, and two thanas and one outpost in the Aligarh pargana have been newly established.

7. The two Kanjars shown in previous report as under trial were settled down in Islamnagar.

8. No Departmental Agency has been established in any of the three States under this Agency.

9 and 10. I have nothing to report under these heads.

MEWAR STATE.

No. 292, dated Udaipur, the 10th April 1900.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. THORNTON, Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, in duplicate, the annual return* of dakaitis reported by the Mewar Darbar during the year 1899.

2. I have not thought it necessary to give particulars of each dakaiti in this return, as detailed reports of the several cases have been already furnished both to your office and the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

3. As stated in previous reports, cases of dakaiti occurring in the hilly tracts of Mewar are not included in these statements.

4. No officer of the Thagi Department visited Mewar, nor were any arrests made, or stolen property recovered during the year through the agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

5. Up to the date of this report, 103 cases have been reported as having occurred in Mewar during the year 1899, exclusive of two unreported cases in 1898, as compared with 22 in 1898. Of these, 49 were committed in Khalsa territory, 36 in Jagir and 18 in Muafi lands.

1. Within the limits of the village of Kharji.
Date of occurrence, 13th October 1899.

2. In the village of Basi, Pattah Deogarh, 14th November 1899.

3. Chenpura, Pattah Bednor, 19th October 1899.

4. Kevra-ki-Nal, about 14 miles from Udaipur.
September-October 1899.

Besides the above 103 cases of 1899 reported by the Darbar, the four cases noted in the margin were brought to light by the Marwar Darbar, the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and the Thagi Department, through information furnished by the complainants.

6. The abnormal increase in the number of dakaitis committed during the year is chiefly attributable directly or indirectly to the famine. This view is supported by the fact that of the 103 cases reported no less than 92 took place between the beginning of August and the end of December 1899, that is to say, during the period commencing with the failure of the last monsoon up to the time that famine had become fully developed. Fifty-one of the 103 reported cases were committed on houses, 39 on the road, 8 in fields and 5 in the jungle, and in 78 cases ornaments, utensils and other property were stolen, in 15 cattle and property, 4 were cattle-lifting cases, and 6 grain robberies.

7. The number of persons supposed to have been concerned in the dakaitis was 4,989. Two hundred and seventy-one persons were arrested in 34 cases; of these 6 have been convicted and 265 are under trial. In the remaining 69 cases no clue to the offenders, or the stolen property, has been found.

8. The aggregate value of the property plundered is stated to be Rs. 47,708-11-0, of which property worth Rs. 2,734-7-3 was recovered.

9. The number of casualties which occurred in the dakaitis was 6 killed and 198 wounded.

10. In the two cases of 1898 reported in 1899, and not included in the report for 1898, Rs. 268-12-6 worth of property was stolen, and 46 criminals were concerned, of whom none have been arrested.

11. The Raj Girai Department is still in charge of Ranawat Man Singh. Judging from the comparatively small number of cases in which arrests have been made and convictions obtained, the State Police and Criminal Administration would appear to have made no improvement during the year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

12. The annual statements showing the number of Moghias registered, etc., have been forwarded to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department. Of the 408 Moghias on the register at the close of 1898, 27 absconded and 10 died, while 6 returned and 5 were newly registered, thus leaving 382 on the register at the close of the year. Though Moghias are reported to have been implicated in cases of dakaitis, none were arrested.

13. In accordance with the revised arrangements for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Rajputana, the Thagi and Dakaiti Department clerk attached to this office was withdrawn to Ajmer on the 25th of October 1899.

The returns for the States under the political control of the Assistant Resident in Mewar are still awaited, and will be submitted on receipt from the Assistant Resident, who has been requested to expedite their submission.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

No. 295-G., dated Abu, the 26th April 1900.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. C. WYLLIE, Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

In accordance with Rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit, in duplicate, the Annual Report on the working of the Departmental Agency under the Western Rajputana States Residency for the year ending on the 31st December 1899.

2. On the 1st November last, under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General, the Departmental Agency was transferred from Jodhpur to Ajmer, a change which was in every way desirable. Since then the clerical work has devolved on the Residency office, which has had some difficulty in coping with it, as the famine has added considerably to the labours of everybody.

3. The distress caused by the famine has naturally led to an increase in crime.

In October 1899, the Palanpur authorities complained of the appearance of a mixed gang of 50 or 60 Marwar and Jaisalmer outlaws on the Palanpur border headed by a well known Rahtor Thakur, named Daulji of Osian.

To put a stop to their depredations, the Jodhpur Darbar detached ten parties of their Imperial Service Troops to patrol the Palanpur and Jaisalmer borders with very satisfactory results.

The District Police in Marwar were also strengthened by the addition of 463 footmen and 589 camel sowars.

4. The accompanying statement* shows that in Marwar the number of reported dakaitis has risen in the past year from 14 to 143. Of these only 27 cases were of a serious nature, in which 13 men were killed and 59 wounded. Seven of the men killed were dakaitis who were concerned in the Saran dakaiti.

* Not printed.

Saran is a village in the Sojat Pargana of Marwar, and at about 8 P.M. on the 22nd September 1899 was attacked by a band of 500 or 600 Rawats from the Ajmer District, who succeeded in carrying off property valued at Rs. 4,981, of which articles to the value of Rs. 263 were afterwards recovered.

The number of persons said to have been concerned in dakaiti cases is 3,026, as compared with 169 last year, while the value of the property stolen aggregated Rs. 43,465-10-4 against Rs. 13,302-14 in the previous year.

The amount of property stolen sounds large, but it must be remembered that the figures are given by the complainants, who are prone to exaggerate their losses.

A large number of these cases, although technically coming under the Penal Code definition of dakaiti, were really of the nature of grain robberies committed by starving Minas and Bhils, who thought they saw no other means of saving their lives.

The fact that in a year of famine life and property has been generally secure in the outlying districts of Marwar, and that heinous offences have not been of more frequent occurrence, is, in my opinion, creditable to the Darbar's administration.

In Sirohi only five cases of dakaiti are recorded, in which 91 persons were concerned and the value of the property stolen is estimated at the small sum of Rs. 220-15-9.

In Jaisalmer, five cases of dakaiti occurred, in which 54 persons are said to have taken part, the value of property plundered being given at Rs. 6,081-6-0.

Taking the Western Rajputana States as a whole, of 3,004 persons suspected of being implicated in 153 cases, only 334 were arrested, and out of Rs. 49,768 worth of property stolen the small proportion of Rs. 1,672 was recovered.

It is satisfactory to notice that, in spite of the famine, only 22 members of criminal tribes under class A were concerned in seven cases of dakaiti in Marwar. Of the 22 members arrested, 15 have been discharged, 6 convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to five years, and one is awaiting trial by the Marwar Appellate Court.

SETTLEMENT OF MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL TRIBES IN MARWAR.

5. As reported last year, 6,105 members of the criminal tribes registered under class A were present in the State on the 31st December 1898, holding at that time 172,373 bighas of cultivable land.

Of these, 1,278 persons, as shown in the margin, had at one time disappeared, leaving on the register 4,827, to whom may be added 133 absconders lately returned and 103 new members, making a total of 5,063* present on the 31st December 1899, holding 175,468⁷/₁₀ † bighas of land.

Absconded	1,158
Died	99
Struck off the register	23
Male adults { Present in Marwar	4,060
only. { On leave tickets	1,003
Total	5,063
† Formerly held	172,373
Newly granted	3,095-7
	175,468 ⁷ / ₁₀

The want of water and difficulty in obtaining supplies prevented my undertaking any tour in the districts this cold weather; the chief settlements of the criminal tribes remained therefore unvisited.

In accordance with Rule 348 of the Thagi Manual, at the request of the Marwar Darbar, I inquired of the neighbouring States whether they were able to give relief to members of the criminal tribes by granting them permission to graze cattle in their territories.

The only States which responded favourably were Kotah in Rajputana and Narsinghgarh and Rajgarh in Central India, where 1,200 cattle were accordingly sent for pasture.

More cattle might have gone, but for the apathy and carelessness of the Marwar District officials, who can be taught no interest in such matters.

Passes were granted to 1,372 persons to emigrate to the abovenamed States, and to other places where they had relatives on whose assistance they could depend. Of these, I regret to say that 401 were compelled to return, because they could find no pasture for their cattle. To the Baoris, who remained in Kotah and Rajgarh, the Darbars were good enough to grant favourable concessions.

The total number of the cattle belonging to the criminal tribes taken out of Marwar is given as 7,012.

The number of persons belonging to the criminal tribes in class A on the principal relief works at the end of December 1899 is shown as under:—

No.	Name of Relief Works.	Males.	Females.	Children.	TOTAL.	
1	Railway extension from Marwar Junction . . .	59	48	71	178	
2	Kharda Band	83	62	101	246	
3	Chandalia	173	122	222	517	
4	Dholera	617	389	546	1,552	
5	Nagore (Gobardhan Sagar)	111	135	170	416	Transferred to Bankli band.
	TOTAL	1,043	756	1,110	2,909	

A printed report* on the working of the settlement and reclamation of the criminal tribes of Marwar for the year 1899 compiled by the State Superintendent of Criminal Tribes, is submitted in duplicate.

SIROHI.

On the 31st December 1898, there were 131 members of the criminal tribes in class A possessing 1,422 $\frac{1}{2}$ bighas of land.

Of these two died during the year under report, leaving 129 on the register on the 31st December 1899, holding land as below:—

No.	Caste.	Quantity of land.	
		Bigha	Biswa.
41	Minas	685	1
1	Bagri	18	...
84	Bhils	719	18
129	Total	1,422	19

Fortunately the distress from famine in Sirahi has not been so severe as in Marwar. In proportion to their number, the people have more wells, and the poorer classes have a far larger area of forest land upon which to sustain themselves by gathering fruits, and collecting wood and grass.

There has been no recognised emigration of the criminal tribes, and no reports of members absconding have reached me.

Statements Nos. 2 and 3 are blank.

JAIPUR STATE.

No. 57-T. & D., dated Jaipur, the 11th May 1900.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Mount Abu.

As desired in your letter No. 1674-G., dated 23rd April 1900, I have the

* Not reprinted.

honour to submit, in duplicate, the report required under Rule 51 of the Rules for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

2. Return No. 1 herewith attached* shows that 27 dakaitis were recorded in the departmental register during 1899, upon report received from the Jaipur Darbar, and that 59 persons were convicted of participation in these crimes. From Kishangarh only one dakaiti was reported; in this case four dakaitis were arrested.

3. The number of poisoning cases reported in Jaipur was three; two of the criminals were arrested and four escaped. In Kishangarh there were no poisoning cases.

4. The Department had no hand in reporting, detecting or prosecuting any dakaiti or poisoning cases.

5. The Department had no active connection with the settlement of criminal tribes, and I regret that, owing to pressure of other work, I was unable to make any particular inquiries on the subject during my tours.

6. The Departmental Agency having been abolished, I have nothing to record under the remaining five heads enumerated in rule 51, except as regards Daffadar Abdul Ghafur Khan, who has been left here to do clerical work. He has given me general satisfaction, and is entitled to his next annual increment.

APPENDIX No. D.

No. 6356-G., dated Indore, the 13th June 1900.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, C.S., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Reports, prescribed by Rule 51 of the Manual for the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, received from the Agencies in Central India.

2. Reviewing the reports of the several Agencies I note as follows:—

GWALIOR.

The total number of dakaitis, including the districts under the supervision of other Agencies, has increased from 75 to 102. Of these only 37 occurred in the portions of Gwalior under the direct political control of the Resident against 55 in 1898. The value of the property reported to be stolen in 1898 was Rs. 48,538, and in 1899 Rs. 25,386, the average being Rs. 861 in each case in the former and Rs. 686 in the latter years. Both years show considerable improvement as compared with 1897, in which 141 cases occurred. The remaining 65 cases, in which Rs. 40,856 worth of property was stolen, took place in the outlying districts of Gwalior situated in Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar Agencies. These figures show a considerable increase as might have been expected, as famine was prevalent during the latter portion of the year in all these Agencies, while the eastern portions of the States which were affected in 1897 for the most part escaped.

The small States within the Resident's jurisdiction show an increase from 7 to 16 cases, of which 6 occurred in Raghugarh and 4 in Sirsi where the administration was unsatisfactory.

* Not printed.

The extent to which the famine affected the return of crime is clearly brought out in a statement given by Lieutenant-Colonel Pears, which shows that only 42 cases of dakaiti were reported in the first eight months of the year. On the whole, the cases were not serious, and many of the so-called dakaitis were little more than grain riots.

Owing to the exertions of the Darbar, organised dakaiti has practically ceased to exist in Gwalior. The settlement of criminal tribes is a matter which has received considerable attention at Maharaja Sindhia's hands, and arrangements were made to settle all the Moghias and Baoris of the Isagarh Prant in one large colony near Mangraoli. This arrangement was reported to and approved by me as General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

No mail robberies or cases of poisoning for plunder are reported.

The number (121) of dakaitis reported by the Assistant to the General Superintendent in his annual report to the General Superintendent does not tally with that mentioned by the Resident. The difference of 19 is probably due to cases having occurred in outlying districts of Gwalior under other Agencies which were reported to the Assistant General Superintendent by Political Agents, but did not reach the Resident in time to be included in his report.

The cases in which certain men of the Central India Horse and wandering Vilayatis had been concerned in dakaitis, which were mentioned in Colonel Wyllie's report of last year, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

BHOPAL.

The total number of dakaitis reported in the Bhopal Agency was 89 as against 70 in 1898, but the majority of them were petty cases, the average value of property stolen being Rs. 350 as against Rs. 610 in the previous year. The increase was practically confined to the portions of Indore and Gwalior situated in the Agency, and the Bhopal State shows a remarkable improvement, cases having fallen from 58 to 38. The amount of property recovered, though still small, is decidedly better, being a little over 6 per cent. as against 1 per cent. in 1898. The Political Agent hopes that the introduction of Arms Rules in the State will lead to a decrease in the more serious form of crime.

The Political Agent gives a satisfactory account of the Moghia settlements in Maksudangarh and the other minor States of the Agency, but speaks unfavourably of the management of criminal classes in Bhopal itself. He strongly urges an addition to the Departmental Agency Staff of one Deputy Inspector and at least four Najibs. The establishment thus increased would be useful in the minor States and Jagirs where ordinary Police, where they exist at all, are not strong enough to deal with organised crime. The question of employing the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as the nucleus of an inter-statal police in the small States of Central India formed the subject of a communication from the General Superintendent a short time ago, and is still under consideration.

The subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department are well reported on.

The Assistant to the General Superintendent, in his report on Bhopal for 1899, gives the number of cases as 59, excluding Gwalior cases. The difference between this and the number given by the Political Agent is partly due to the Political Agent having included a number of cases in parts of Indore territory within his Agency, which are shown separately by the Assistant to the General Superintendent, and partly to the latter not having received reports of some of the cases shown by the Political Agent.

BUNDELKHAND.

The number of cases in this Agency, which was only 13 in 1898 as against 41 in 1897, shows a still further decrease to 10 in the year under report, and these were for the most part unimportant, the average value of the property stolen being under Rs. 200. The experience of the last five years

shows that organised dakaiti has entirely ceased to exist in Bundelkhand. The only unsatisfactory feature of the report is that, though all the cases are said to have been the work of local bad characters, only three of them were successfully worked out.

It is gratifying to learn that the Chandarbhedis, a disreputable class of professional thieves who have given a good deal of trouble in the past, have now been brought under supervision both in Bundelkhand and Gwalior.

BAGHELKHAND.

From Baghelkhand, as usual, no cases of dakaiti were reported.

BHOPAWAR.

Mr. Bosanquet, the Political Agent, has written an interesting report on the dakaitis reported from his Agency, which shows a remarkable increase. The cases, as he explains, were chiefly grain riots, and the most serious of them were committed by foreigners. The extent to which the increase of crime was due to famine is clearly indicated by the figures which show that the average value of the property stolen in each case fell from Rs. 506 to Rs. 201, and that of the total number of dakaitis committed in the Agency, 103, or nearly one-third, were reported from Indore territory, where there was great delay in starting famine relief. The number of cases in which theft was accompanied by violence was small, and frequently the only thing plundered was grain. With the exception of one gang of about ten men, the only organised dakaitis were committed by persons living in neighbouring territory. Chief among these were some Bhils led by Vilayatis and Makranis from Khushalgarh, who, after committing a number of robberies, were defeated by a small body of Jhabua Sowars led by Lieutenant Holden of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. The Political Agent notices the good work done by the Malwa Bhil Corps in suppressing dakaiti.

The Moghia settlements were not inspected during the year, but sufficient arrangements were made for the supply of famine relief to Moghias.

The Political Agent reports well on the work of the departmental officials.

The Assistant to the General Superintendent in his report gives only 203 cases of dakaiti in Bhopawar. The discrepancy is chiefly due to his having excluded from this heading the dakaitis in Indore districts and in the Manpur Pargana.

MALWA.

The prevalence of famine throughout this Agency led to an increase from 10 to 68 cases in the number of dakaitis reported. Of these, 15 occurred in Gwalior territory, 16 in Indore territory, and 13 in Ratlam. The majority of the cases were unimportant, but in one, in the Mandsaur Pargana of Gwalior, between 400 and 500 Bhils are said to have been concerned, and four persons were killed. In another, in the Mahidpur district of Indore, 50 to 60 men of unknown caste killed six persons and plundered property valued at Rs. 6,066.

One case of mail robbery was reported from Begun in Indore territory.

The information given regarding Moghias is scanty, the Political Agent not having been able, owing to famine, to inspect any of the settlements. In two districts inspections were made by the Assistant to the General Superintendent. Relief is said to have been provided on an adequate scale for Moghias.

No cases were inquired into departmentally, the Darbars having dealt with them without assistance. The Political Agent deprecates the proposal to remove the Sub-Agency from Nimach for the present, and anticipates that there may be considerable work after the famine in dealing with the Moghias, who will have lost their cattle.

The Assistant to the General Superintendent reports only 34 cases in Malwa. The difference of 19 is due to his having excluded those cases which occurred in the Indore and Dewas districts.

GENERAL REMARKS.

3. On the whole, notwithstanding the increase in the number of cases reported, the reports do not show that organised crime is prevalent in Central India to any serious extent, though robberies have been frequent in the tracts affected by famine. It may fairly be hoped that with the return of agricultural prosperity crime will sink to its normal dimensions, which, as shown by the State of Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and, up to August, of Gwalior, are small.

4. Anthropometry has not been introduced in Central India, and there is, therefore, nothing to report regarding the recognition of criminals.

5. The Political Officers have reported well of the departmental establishments employed in their respective jurisdictions, and credit is as heretofore due to Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant to the General Superintendent, for the energy and tact with which he has performed his duties.

6. Once again there has been no friction between the Darbars and the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

GWALIOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 2490, dated Gwalior Residency, the 28th April 1900.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. C. PEARSON, Officiating Resident at Gwalior,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Department in the States under the Gwalior Residency for the year 1899.

2. Statement No. I is attached.* Numbers II and III are blank.

Statement No. I has been compiled from the monthly Returns received from the Gwalior Darbar and the petty States. It shows that 102 dakaitis were committed in Gwalior territory in 1899 against 75 in 1898. Of these 37 dakaitis, in which the property plundered amounts to Rs. 25,385-13, were committed in the Gwalior districts directly under the Resident, as detailed below :—

DISTRICT.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Gird Gwalior	12	2	5
Bhind	1	1	3
Bhander	7	...	...
Towarghar	6	...	1
Sikarwari	1	1	...
Narwar	11	1	6
Sabalgarh and Sheopur	4	1	1
Isagarh	31	15	2
Bajrangarh	10	12	10
Bhelsa	8	8	6
Mungaoli	4	3	...
Pihor (Chanderi)	46	11	2
TOTAL	141	55	37

3. The remaining 65 cases, showing Rs. 40,856-12-3 of plundered property, occurred in the Darbar districts, under the political supervision of the Political Agents in Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar. They stand as under:—

Districts.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Shajapur	5	9	17
Nimach	4	1	14
Ujjain	4	4	2
Mandsaur	...	1	2
Agar	9	1	11
Amjhera	12	4	19
TOTAL	34	20	65

4. The following statement shows the number of dakaitis committed in each month:—

Months.	1897.	1898.	1899.
January	16	8	...
February	23	11	7
March	17	15	8
April	18	7	6
May	21	7	1
June	17	12	8
July	8	1	5
August	18	4	7
September	5	6	24
October	11	1	19
November	11	2	10
December	10	1	7
TOTAL	175	75	102

5. No mail robberies were reported during the year under report, nor were any cases of poisoning for plunder brought to notice.

6. It will be observed that there has been a marked decrease in the dakaitis committed within the scope of the Gwalior Residency, notably in the Isagarh and Pihor districts, in which crime was rife during the year 1898.

The destruction of the Kararkhera gang accounts for the abatement of the crime.

7. The minor States under this Residency have reported the occurrence of the following dakaitis in their respective areas:—

Estate.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Raghogarh	2	2	6
Paron	...	...	...
Garrah	3	...	2
Bamri	6	2	1
Bhadora	1	1	...
Dharnaoda	3	...	1
Sirsi	3	...	4
Kaniadhana	...	1	...
Agra-Barkhera	3	1	...
Chabra (Tonk)	3	...	2
	24	7	16

The increase in crime in Raghogarh is due to the unsatisfactory administration of the estate.

The four dakaitis, reported from Sirsi, are the outcome of mismanagement. The notorious Todi Budon gang headed by Kamoda and Deojua found shelter in the Sirsi estate.

The one dakaiti, which has occurred in the Umri estate, was also committed by the Todi gang. On receiving the report of this dakaiti, Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant General Superintendent, Indore, with a party of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and a detachment of Central India Horse, proceeded to the spot, but was too late to arrest the dakaitis.

8. No cases of poisoning for plunder were brought to notice, but the subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, under Inspector Muhammad Villayatulla-Khan, most successfully worked out the cases of dakaiti committed at Barkhera, Pagara, Piproda, and Piparia, in the Bajrangarh, Isagarh districts of the Gwalior territory, in which several notorious dakaitis were arrested, and the following convictions obtained in the Court of the Resident at Gwalior against two Sowars and two sweepers of the Central India Horse at Goona:—

- (1) Sowar Jamadad Khan—Transportation for life.
- (2) Sowar Saadulla Khan—10 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- (3) Sweeper Nanak—10 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- (4) Sweeper Jawahir—10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Deputy Inspector Ram Singh with a party was deputed to Kaniadhana to help the Gwalior Police in the arrest of certain offenders concerned in the Patkhera dakaiti, eight persons were arrested and made over to the Gwalior Darbar.

9. The statement annexed* gives the number of criminals concerned in cases of dakaiti, convicted or acquitted by the Gwalior Darbar during the year under report.

Inspector Villayatulla Khan and his subordinates, in addition to the Sowars and followers of the Central India Horse tried by the Resident, produced 21 accused persons before the Special Judge appointed by the Gwalior Darbar to try the dakaitis committed near Goona. Of these, 16 persons were convicted. They also produced two men before the District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad, for dakaitis committed in that district, and of these two, one was convicted.

10. The Gwalior Darbar Motamid has furnished the following information. His reports, which were forwarded to the General Superintendent, give details of the whereabouts of the persons concerned:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Moghias and Baoris who absconded. | { (1) Ghisa, (2) Teka, (3) Bhikko, (4) Lollu, (5) Umra, (6) Gunne, (7) Nanda, (8) Banwari, (9) Koda, (10) Harnarain, (11) Nathu, (12) Maniram, (13) Birbhan, (14) Khuman, (15) Nanda II, (16) Kishna, (17) Kanhia, (18) Nawal, (19) Debia, (20) Rama, (21) Hargobind, (22) Bhikam. |
| (2) Moghias and Baoris arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. | { (a) Theft (1) Kanhai. |
| (3) Moghias and Baoris who came in and gave themselves up of their own accord. | { None. |
| (4) Moghias and Baoris absent with permission. | { (1) Harnarain, (2) Pancha, (3) Munna. |
| (5) Moghias and Baoris arrested in Gwalior and sent to foreign territory. | { (1) Lachman. (2) Puana. |
| (*) Moghias and Baoris arrested in foreign territory and sent to Gwalior. | { (1) Papa, (2) Koda, (3) Sukhdeo, (4) Gopal, (5) Nand Lal, (6) Chatara, (7) Meherbar, (8) Mahadeo, (9) Gulab, (10) Pitam, (11) Dehra, (12) Ratna, (13) Girwar, (14) Pancham, (15) Zalim, (16) Puran, son of Mohan Singh, (17) Puran, son of Indarjit, (18) Madho, (19) Kallu, (20) Kesho, (21) Chhidu, (22) Mulchand. |
| (7) Moghias and Baoris released from jail. | (1) Kanhai. |
| (8) New Settlers. | (1) None. |

11. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia visited the Moghia Settlements in April 1899. As the result of this inspection, orders were issued for all the Moghias and Bagris of the Isagarh Prant to be settled down near the Mangaoali Railway Station. They have thus been made to live in one place and give up their former homes, which were scattered over several parganas. The new settlement will, it is hoped, result in better supervision of these criminal tribes and better arrangements for supplying them with seed, grain, etc. A copy of the memorandum containing these orders was sent to the General Superintendent, and he has, in acknowledging it, remarked that the arrangements appeared to him to be thoroughly satisfactory, and that the care and attention, which His Highness has devoted to this important subject, would be repaid by a decrease of crime and ultimately by the conversion of a criminal class into orderly cultivators.

12. During the year, a list of Sanaurias (Chandarbhadies) was prepared by the Gwalior Darbar, and arrangements for their settlement were made.

13. The Moghia Settlements were last visited by Colonel Newill in February 1899 in company with the Assistant General Superintendent, Indore, an account of which will be found in the last year's report. I hope to inspect the new settlement in the rains, when the progress made in cultivation will be noted.

14. No progress was made in measures for recognition of criminals.

15. During the year, a gang of wandering dakaits, chiefly Wilayatis, which had been committing depredations in Bhopal, Central Provinces, Haidarabad, Tonk, Kotah and the Gwalior districts around Goona, was arrested by the Thagi Inspector and his subordinates.

Lists of absconded offenders of the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants were furnished to the Assistant General Superintendent, Rajputana, who asked for them with a view to assist the Darbar in the arrest of such persons should they be traced in the Rajputana Agency.

A gang of about 200 Bhils was reported to have been at Bharota (Dewas Junior Branch) and in the Pathari jungles between the 18th and 20th August 1899. The Gwalior Darbar and the petty States were duly informed of the advent of the gang.

The Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia brought to notice the presence of 300 Bhils in Jhalawar, and the Political Agent, Kotah, was asked to take steps to prevent them from entering Gwalior territory. The Darbar, however, in a subsequent communication intimated that the gang having come from Holkar's territory, contemplated a rush into Gwalior through Jhalawar, but the strict watch kept by the Gwalior and Jhalawar Police did not allow them to carry out their plans.

16.—*Establishment.*

Inspector.—Muhammad Valayatulla Khan, 4th grade.

Deputy Inspector.—(1) Barkat Ali, 1st grade.

(2) Ram Singh, 4th do.

Daffadars.—(1) Yadu Raoji, 2nd grade.

(2) Riazuddin, 4th do.

Najibs.—(1) Subhan Ali, 2nd grade.

(2) Krishna Rao, 2nd do.

(3) Mahipal Singh, 3rd do.

(4) Tulsi Ram, 3rd do.

Inspector Muhammad Valayatulla Khan—Has worked well during the year, and deserves credit for the successful manner in which the large gang of dakaits, chiefly Pathans, who were concerned in the dakaitis near Goona and in other parts of Central India, was apprehended, and brought to justice.

Deputy Inspector Barkat Ali.—This officer has, as a rule, worked well, except on one occasion when he showed remissness in obeying an order to return to head-quarters.

Deputy Inspector Ram Singh—Joined this Residency on the 6th September 1899. I have been satisfied with his work. The Daffadars and Najibs are favourably reported on by the Inspector. Approver Najib Tulsi Ram

was settled down on 31st December 1899 at Mundiagarh in the minor State of Garrah, and informer Jagannath was taken on as a Najib in Tulsi Ram's place.

17. No difficulties have arisen. The Gwalior Darbar rendered every assistance to the officials of the adjoining Native States and British districts.

BHOPAL AGENCY REPORT.

No. 632, dated Sehore, the 8th February 1900.

From—MAJOR L. S. NEWMARCH, Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

In accordance with paragraph 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and for transmission to the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the accompanying report by me on the operations of that Department in the Bhopal Agency during the year 1899.

BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY.

Thagi and Dakaiti Report for 1899.

(1) Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder recorded from information received through the Darbars.

89 cases of dakaiti were recorded from information received through the several States. Details as under :—

Name of State.	No. of cases.	Value of property plundered.			Value of property recovered.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bhopal	38	18,185	3	6	1,693	13	9
Indore (District)	16	4,598	8	8	31	6	6
Gwalior "	11	2,209	1	0	4	0	0
Rajgarh	6	1,906	15	6	116	5	0
Narsingarh	5	614	6	0	11	3	6
Khilchipur	4	479	10	0	...		
Sarangpur (Dewas)	4	1,642	4	0	...		
Basoda	1	42	0	0	2	4	0
Muhammadgarh	1	1,043	0	0	29	4	0
Piplianagar	1	50	0	0	...		
Maksudangarh	1	507	0	0	...		
Sundarsi	1	25	0	0	...		
TOTAL	89	31,303	0	8	1,888	4	9
The figures of last year . .	70	42,727	8	9	794	8	9

The number of dakaiti cases this year was greater than last year, but there was a considerable decrease in the aggregate value of property plundered and an increase in that recovered, so that on the whole there may be said to have been an improvement during the year 1899. It is hoped that the Arms Rules of 1898 which have been adopted by all the States of this Agency will gradually tend to suppress armed dakaiti, whether organised or casual.

In these 89 cases of dakaiti 1,944 persons were returned as having been involved. Of these, 219 were arrested, out of whom 24 were convicted, 34 were discharged, 2 died in the course of trial and 159 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

The greater number of dakaitis occurred in the Bhopal State, in which 546 persons were concerned, 110 arrested, 23 convicted, 20 acquitted, 2 died while under trial, and 65 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Thagi and Dakaiti Report for 1899.

	Two cases of poisoning for plunder occurred in the Bhopal State, in which Rs. 236-13-0 worth of property was robbed, out of which Rs. 233-13-0 worth was recovered. In these cases 5 persons were involved, all of whom were arrested, 1 was acquitted and 4 were undisposed of at the end of the year. The number of dakaitis in the Indore and Gwalior districts of this Agency was unusually large.
(2) Number and description of the cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder brought to notice by the subordinates of the departmental agency, or which have been enquired into by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.	No cases of dakaiti or poisoning for plunder were brought to notice during the year by the subordinates of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, but the Departmental Agency enquired into the following 5 cases of dakaiti:— 1. Kuakhera in Khilchipur. 2. Arnia in Rajgarh. 3. Gulaota in Sarangpur (Dewas). 4. Loharra in Basoda. 5. Jharponia in Muhammadgarh.
(3) Number of dakaitis or poisoners convicted by the Darbar specifying the cases in which conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.	23 Dakaitis were convicted by the Bhopal Darbar, 1 by Indore and 2 by the Political Agent, Bhopal. The Thagi and Dakaiti Department was not instrumental in obtaining any of these convictions.
(4) Number of persons charged with dakaiti or poisoning for plunder acquitted by the Darbar, the Political Officer or the Head of the Administration respectively.	Twenty persons charged with dakaiti and 1 with poisoning for plunder were acquitted by the Bhopal Darbar, and 18 persons charged with dakaiti were acquitted by the Political Agent, Bhopal.
(5) The work done in settling criminal tribes and the results of personal enquiries into the subject made by the Political Officer in the course of his tour.	Some of the work done in 1899 was included in the report for the year 1898. I now submit a note* by me, dated 5th March 1899, and report* by Mr. Waterfield, dated 9th March 1899, on the Seronj Moghias and the Kurwai Moghias; also a report by him, dated 28th January 1900, on the Moghias in the Sonkach Parganah of Gwalior and the Eastern Nizamut of Bhopal. I attach herewith a copy of a note I recorded on the Maksudangarh Moghias in March 1899 towards the end of my tour. The supervision and management of the criminal tribes in the Bhopal State is, I fear, unsatisfactory, but in nearly all the other States fair progress has been made. Mr. Waterfield has lately inspected in company with me the Moghias of Pathari Kurwai, Sironj and Maksudangarh, so that it is superfluous for me to report regarding those settlements. The defects that have come to light in the course of inspections by Mr. Waterfield and myself have been duly brought to the notice of the Darbars concerned, and in the States which are under management by the Political Agent, they will be remedied as far as possible. The Bhopal State has been advised to locate all its Moghias of the Eastern districts in one or two villages to be given exclusively to them, because this will ensure better supervision and control.
(6) The progress of the measures adopted for the recognition of criminals.	Nil, i.e., if this refers to anthropometry or finger impressions.
(7) The number of wandering criminals arrested identified and extradited.	None reported. A number of wanderers belonging to criminal tribes, e. g., Moghias, have, however, been arrested, identified and extradited.

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| <p>(8) The work and character of each subordinate of the Department, with an opinion as to whether such subordinate is entitled to any yearly increment that may otherwise be due to him.</p> <p>(9) Frontier difficulties in regard to crime which may have arisen with neighbouring Native States or British Districts.</p> <p>(10) Suggestions for improving the working of the Department.</p> | <p>Inspector Habibu-r-Rahman Khan was transferred to Haidarabad in March 1899. I have in previous reports recorded my opinion of this officer, and nothing has occurred in 1899 to make me change that opinion. Inspector Makbul Shah Ahmad relieved Habibu-r-Rahman Khan and was promoted to 1st grade Inspector on Rs. 175 per mensem with effect from 26th March 1899. I am much pleased with what I have seen of this officer's work. He is cautious, careful and painstaking. I think he is deserving of any yearly increment of pay that may be due to him.</p> <p>Deputy Inspector Chajju Singh continued to do good work until he was transferred to the Narsingarh State in July 1899 as Muntazim of Police. He is quiet, intelligent and trustworthy. I recommend him for promotion.</p> <p>Deputy Inspector Inayat Husain was promoted to be a 2nd grade Deputy Inspector with effect from 2nd August 1899. His work has been satisfactory, and with more experience I think he will be a good officer. I think he is deserving of any yearly increment of pay that may be due to him.</p> <p>Daffadar Mahabir Singh arrived from the Bundelkhand Agency on 1st December 1899. He is chiefly employed in preparing returns and the like. I have not seen enough of him to form any opinion about his qualifications.</p> <p>None of any consequence.</p>
<p>The Agency is so large and so much of it is for criminal purposes directly under the Political Agent that an additional Deputy Inspector and at least four more Najibs are much wanted. The Police of the smaller States and Estates in which the Political Agent has criminal jurisdiction, are either inefficient or non-existent, and there are many inconveniences and difficulties in the Police of one State tracking criminals (dakaits or thags) into or through the territories of another. Again if a case of dakaiti or thagi occurs in the lands of a guaranteed Thakur or Jagir, there are no local Police to conduct an inquiry, make a search or track the criminals. The suzerain Darbars would, no doubt, undertake to police these districts if they were asked to do so, but there are in many cases political objections to such a procedure.</p> <p>In respect of the crimes of thagi and dakaiti, the Political Agent is both the chief police as well as the chief judicial authority in all the States of this Agency except Bhopal. The local police are, with a few exceptions, untrained and inferior, and they cannot act outside their respective States except after delay and inconvenience. All this would be to a large extent remedied if the Political Agent had more men of the departmental Agency whom he could depute to guide and assist the local police in their inquiries.</p> <p>The men of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department are already employed as interstatal Police in cases of thagi and dakaiti, but there are not enough of them, and I think the minimum necessary for this Agency is 1 Inspector, 2 Deputy Inspectors and 8 Najibs.</p> |
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BUNDELKHAND AGENCY REPORT.

No. 210-I., dated Nowgong, the 4th April 1900.

From—CAPTAIN C. H. PRITCHARD, I.S.C., Political Agent in Bundelkhand,

To—The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department (Through the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore).

I have the honour to submit a Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1899-1900.

2. A comparison of figures for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 is given below:—

	No. of dakaitis.	Persons con- cerned.	Arrested.	Property looted.	Recovered.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1898 . . .	13	139	46	13,841 0 3	272 13 0
1899 . . .	10	107 or 109	21	1,984 5 9	81 12 0

The ten dakaitis committed during 1899-1900 were distributed between the States of the Agency as shown below:—

Char khari.—One dakaiti was committed in the jungle in neighbourhood of the Khakra and Riwai villages on 30th April 1899. The case was worked out by the Darbar Police. Sixteen men were concerned in the dakaiti and 14 were arrested and tried, but were all acquitted by the Darbar. Two of the accused are still at large. The dakaiti was apparently committed by local badmashes.

Orchha.—Three dakaitis were committed in Orcha State as follows:—

1. Rawatpura, committed on the 4th May 1899.
2. Jura Buzurg, committed on the 15th November 1899.
3. On the boundary of Mouza Barora Khel, committed on the 28th November 1899.

There were 18 dakaits concerned in the three dakaitis. Six dakaits have been arrested and 12 are still at large. The Rawatpura dakaiti was worked out by the Darbar Police, and the dakaitis committed at Jura Buzurg and Barora Khel have not as yet been worked out. The three dakaitis were apparently committed by local badmashes.

Panna.—One dakaiti was committed near Malgana Chauki near the village of Sarwa on the 17th of May 1899. The Darbar Police worked out the case. There were seven men concerned in this dakaiti. One was arrested and sentenced to seven years by the Political Agent in Bundelkhand on the 6th of August 1899, and six others have been named by Madhwa, the dakait who has been convicted and sentenced in the case. The six other dakaits are still at large. The dakaiti is the work of Kanjars, a criminal tribe.

Samthar.—One dakaiti was committed at Bhogund on the 14th of June 1899. The case has not been worked out as yet. There were 10 or 12 dakaits concerned in this case, and all are still at large. The dakaiti seems to have been the work of local badmashes.

Bijawar.—One dakaiti was committed in the jungle in the neighbourhood of Mouza Nayagaon on the 19th of August 1899. There were eight dakaits concerned in this dakaiti, and all are still at large. The dakaits are all Kanjars by caste and their names are known.

Datia.—Three dakaitis were committed in this State, as follows:—

1. On the boundary of Mouza Basai, committed on the 26th of August 1899.
2. Rajapur *alias* Bunda Kakwa, on the 9th November 1899.
3. Dungarpur, committed on the 16th November 1899.

There were 48 or 49 dakaits concerned in these three dakaitis, and all are still at large. Not a single one of these dakaitis has been worked out as yet. The Political Agent in Bundelkhand suggested to the Darbar that the State should apply for the services of Inspector Sardar Bahadur Dayal Singh Gyani, of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, to assist the State Police in discovering the offenders, but the Darbar seems to be jealous of outside interference, and protested that the State Police could work out the case.

3. It will be seen from the foregoing that there was a decrease in the number of dakaitis during 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99.

Of the 10 dakaitis reported, 3 only have been worked out, which is not a good average.

The States in which there has been a marked failure in working out the cases will be addressed with a view to exertions being made to trace out the undetected cases, and to secure good work in the working out of cases in future.

But it is, at the same time, satisfactory to note that there is now in the Bundelkhand Agency no organised gang dakaiti, the dakaitis committed being the work of local badmashes.

List of cases of dakaitis or poisoning for plunder brought to notice by the subordinates of the Departmental Agency or which have been enquired by Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

4. No case of dakaiti has been enquired by the Thagi and Dakaiti staff of this Sub-Agency during the year under report.

5. One case of poisoning was brought to notice by the Thagi and Dakaiti Inspector. In this case Lalla Chote, accused No. 1, died in jail before the delivery of judgment. The accused No. 2, Mohan, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused No. 3, Gajraj, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. The return of this poisoning case is submitted herewith. The offence was committed at Datia on 5th October 1897, but the case was not reported until June 1899 when the Political Agent in Bundelkhand was informed of the case by the Thagi and Dakaiti Inspector, and called on the Darbar for a report.

(i) Number of dakaitis or prisoners convicted by the Darbars, specifying the cases in which conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

(ii) Number of dakaitis or prisoners acquitted by the Darbars or by the Political Agent in Bundelkhand or by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

6. *Charkhari*.—The Charkhari Darbar acquitted 14 men in the dakaiti committed on the 30th April 1899 in the jungle in the neighbourhood of Mauza Khukhoi and Rewai.

Orchha.—The Orchha Darbar convicted one Behari to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the 13th August 1899 in the Rawatpura Dakaiti, which was committed on the 4th May 1899.

Panna.—The Panna Darbar convicted and sentenced one Madhawa Kanjar, accused, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on the 6th August 1899 in the dakaiti committed on the 17th May 1899 near the Malganna Chauki near the village of Sarwa.

Datia.—In the Sukwa dakaiti, which was committed on the 3rd July 1897, the Datia Darbar convicted and sentenced the following accused on 24th July 1899. In this case the conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi Inspector :—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bhura Ahir. | 4. Bijai Singh. |
| 2. Mazbut Singh. | 5. Nirpat Ahir. |
| 3. Gajwa Lodhi. | 6. Chukhra Lodhi. |

Accused No. 1 was pardoned under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, and the rest were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each on the 24th July 1899.

In the Digwan dakaiti committed on the 22nd February 1898, the Datia Darbar convicted and sentenced the following accused on the 8th February 1900. The conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi Inspector :—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lalli, Sweeper. | 4. Isara, Sweeper. |
| 2. Kushali, „ | 5. Patta, „ |
| 3. Mallu, „ | 6. Mohan, „ |
| 7. Dhana, Sweeper. | |

The Datia Darbar convicted and sentenced the first five accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each on the 8th February 1900.

Accused Nos. 6 and 7 were acquitted by the Datia Darbar on 8th February 1900.

In Talakhta dakaiti committed on the 8th January 1897, the Datia Darbar convicted and sentenced the following accused on the 1st June 1899. The conviction was obtained through the instrumentality of the Thagi Department:—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Badal Singh. | 7. Gopi Choube. |
| 2. Arjan Singh. | 8. Ganpat. |
| 3. Hamir Singh. | 9. Khube. |
| 4. Jugraj Singh. | 10. Sanu. |
| 5. Raghubar Singh. | 11. Sukhwa. |
| 6. Randhor Singh. | 12. Manak Chamar. |

These 12 dakaitis were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Datia Darbar on the 1st June 1899.

(i) Criminal Tribes.

(ii) The progress of measures adopted for the recognition of criminals.

7. From reports received from the States it would appear that there are no criminal tribes in the Bundelkhand Agency.

Gangs of Kanjars are now and again reported as passing through Bundelkhand States from Gwalior to Rewa and from Rewa to Gwalior.

There are Chandarbhedis in Orcha, Datia, and Alampur.

Captain Colvin, when Political Agent in Bundelkhand in 1898, drew up rules to secure the surveillance of Chandarbhedis in these States.

Quarterly returns are submitted by these States showing the Chandarbhedis present and absent. No Chandarbhedis are allowed to leave the State without a pass. These rules have been found to work satisfactorily in securing a more thorough surveillance over the doings and whereabouts of these professional petty thieves. During 1899-1900 the Political Agent has endeavoured to secure the active working of the rules by the States concerned, and in the case of absence without leave measures have been taken to attach the property of the absentees until their whereabouts are ascertained.

8. No wandering criminals have been arrested, identified or extradited from the Agency during the year under report.

Wandering criminals.

Dyal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Inspector.—I can fully endorse the very favourable opinion expressed by Captain Colvin in his report of 1898-99 on the work, character, and abilities of Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh.

Work and character of Thagi and Dakaiti staff.

Bahadur Dyal Singh.

He has made most painstaking and excellent investigations in two serious murder cases which occurred during the year in the Nowgong Cantonment. He has twice during the year been sent to assist the Jhansi Police in the investigation of dakaitis, and he has received the thanks of the Collector and Magistrate for the excellent services he has rendered.

He is, I consider, a capable and reliable officer, and possesses tact which enables him to investigate cases in Native States without ruffling the feelings of the State officials.

He is, I consider, well deserving of promotion.

Inspector Afzal Beg.—Inspector Afzal Beg was in charge of the office of Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti, from the 15th July 1899 to the 29th July 1899.

Narain Singh.—I have not seen much of Deputy Inspector Narain Singh's work.

The Inspector reports that Narain Singh is hard-working and intelligent, and is making rapid progress in learning office work.

Dafadar Ram Narain.—The Inspector reports that Dafadar Ram Narain is hard-working, intelligent, and careful in carrying out orders.

Dafadar Mahabir Singh.—Dafadar Mahabir Singh was transferred to the Bhopal Agency on the 30th November 1899.

The Inspector reports on his work as satisfactory.

Najib, 1st grade, Daulat Khan.—The Inspector reports that Daulat Khan is hard-working and amenable to discipline.

Najib, 2nd grade, Abdul Ghani.—Captain Colvin reported well on Abdul Ghani in his report of 1898. I have not seen much of Abdul Ghani's work.

The Inspector reports that his work has been uniformly good and useful during the year under report.

Thilwa, Najib, 2nd grade.—Thilwa approver Najib has worked well during the year under report.

10. No frontier difficulties in regard to crime have arisen with neighbouring States or British districts during the year under report.

Frontier difficulties.

11. The Political Agent has no suggestions to make for the improvement of the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Suggestions for improvement in working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

12. Target practice was successfully carried out during the year under report by the staff of the Bundelkhand Thagi and Dakaiti Sub-Agency. This is the first time it has been carried out.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY REPORT.

No. 150, dated Sutna, the 17th January 1900.

From—CAPTAIN A. F. PINNEY, Political Agent, Baghelkhand,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to report that no cases of thagi or dakaiti occurred during the year 1899 in any of the States under this Agency.

2. In connection with the arrest of certain persons for a dakaiti in the Panna State, referred to in paragraph 4 of my report No. 790, dated 8th April 1899, the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, considers, and I fully agree with him, that Yakub Ali, Inspector of the Baghelkhand Agency Police, did creditable work in connection with the tracing of the dakaitis and the working out of the case. A reward of Rs. 100 has been given to the Inspector by the Panna Darbar in this case.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 1122, dated Camp *vid* Sardarpur, the 24th April 1900.

From—O. V. BOSANQUET, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Bhopawar Sardarpur, Central India,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the report prescribed by Rule 51 of the Thagi Manual on the working of the Department in the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1899.

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1899.

Intelligence was received during the year from the Native States in the Agency of 332 cases of dakaiti in which property worth Rs. 68,375 was stolen. Seven cases resulting in a loss of Rs. 545 occurred also in British jurisdiction, namely, 4 in the Manpur Pargana and 3 on the Agra-Bombay road. Particulars are given in the accompanying statement. These figures compare very unfavourably with the results of 1898 when 31 dakaitis involving property worth Rs. 15,724 were reported: and it is to a certain extent a matter for congratulation that no attempt has been made to palliate the facts. The returns, however, taken by themselves give an exaggerated idea of the position of affairs from the standpoint of organised crime, and they do not correctly indicate the degree of lawlessness in the various States.

2. The majority of cases reported, though technically dakaitis, were grain thefts committed by Bhils under pressure of want on the houses of their richer neighbours. As a rule, there was no violence of any kind, and in many instances there was no interference with property other than grain. Often, too, the numbers of the assailants have obviously been exaggerated; such figures as 40, and so on up to 400, which occur in the reports are clearly only approximations on the part of the witnesses, and it is impossible to base on them any reliable statistics for the column in the returns headed "Dakaitis at large." Organised bands of dakaitis under trained leaders, such as have appeared in other parts of Central India, fortunately do not exist in the Bhopawar Agency. The nearest approach during the year to anything of the kind was a small gang of Mankars about 10 in number, who in April last, on their return from Nimar, where they had committed some dakaitis, were dispersed by a party of the Malwa Bhil Corps on the borders of Nimkhera. From outside the Agency has to complain of organised depredations at the hands of Bhils led by Vilaitis and Mekranis from Kushalgarh territory. They are responsible for most of the crime in the border districts of the Jhabua State, including the dakaiti at Hanumangarh on the 7th November, when one man was killed and four wounded, and the dakaiti at Bhadurpura on the 10th December, when property worth Rs. 1,950 was stolen and two men were wounded. Their last exploit occurred after the close of the year under report, namely, in January last, when, as they were driving off a thousand head of cattle from Amargarh, they were intercepted by Lieutenant H. N. Holden, 5th Bengal Cavalry (Famine Relief Officer), at the head of a few Jhabua sowars. The dakaitis were well armed, and a fight ensued, in which one man was killed and one was wounded on the Jhabua side; but the dakaitis were beaten off, and the following day their ringleader and two other Mekranis were captured.

3. As further instances, where crime reported from a particular case was committed by outsiders, I may cite the case of Dhar State. Out of 74 cases reported, 31 occurred in the Badnawar Pargana, and are supposed to have been the work of the Mahi River Bhils from across the Gwalior border. In the case of the Alirajpur and Barwani States there is no doubt as to the naiks from Dassana (in Indore territory) having been responsible for practically the whole of the crime committed. These Naiks are notoriously turbulent, and in the year under report, being deprived of the slender means of honest livelihood which they usually possess and the Indore Darbar not coming to their assistance in time, they levied contributions from the whole of the surrounding territory, including Dahi and Dharamrai, Alirajpur, Barwani, and the Chikalda pargana of Indore. Eventually their valley was occupied by a strong force of Indore Police, whereupon the worst characters took refuge in the Pachim Pahar of Barwani. Most of them have since been captured, and their ringleader Somaria was recently shot while trying to escape from his pursuers.

4. The Indore record of 103 dakaitis during the year is the worst in the Agency, and this result is, in my opinion, entirely due to the tardiness with which relief work was started. Next to Chikalda, with Dahi above alluded to, the parganas of Pittawad and Lawani figure as often as any in the list. Pittawad is a Bhil tract, and the great necessity which existed there for relief work is now a recognised fact. The same is the case with Lawani, where Bhils constitute the whole population along the foot of the Vindhias. The condition of the Satpura Bhils was equally bad, and as the result of my tour in that direction, I feel certain that, in spite of the emigration which took place into British territory, dakaiti was more prevalent in those districts than the returns indicate. The tract is so sparsely inhabited, however, that it must be difficult for the local officials themselves to collect full information.

5. The Malwa Bhil Corps have rendered valuable assistance in maintaining order in the Agency. In addition to their permanent detachments in the Barwani, Ali Rajpur and Jhabua States, the Regiment has furnished eleven separate parties to patrol localities where disturbances were most to be apprehended.

6. The Deputy Inspector in charge of the Sub-Agency has enquired into four cases of dakaiti and three miscellaneous cases during the year. In one case of dakaiti committed on the high road from Dhar to Mhow, no clue was obtained: in the other three (which included the detection of the Mankar gang at

Ledgaon alluded to in paragraph 2 of this report) 30 persons were arrested and handed over to the States concerned, together with Rs. 320 worth of stolen property recovered. The three miscellaneous cases consisted of two cases of impersonation of Government officials, and a theft of rifles belonging to the Malwa Bhil Corps. In the first two, the accused were convicted; in the third case the arms were recovered.

7. The famine prevented both the Assistant to the General Superintendent and myself inspecting the settlements of Moghias in the Agency. When the scarcity declared itself, the Moghias from Dhar, Bakhatgarh and Multhan were drafted on to special relief works, where they can be kept under special supervision. They were subsequently joined there by Moghias from Kachi Baroda. The attitude of the Thakur of Kachi Baroda towards the Moghias on his estate continues to be unsatisfactory. Some progress has, however, been made by my lending Dafadar Sardar Beg, from the Departmental Sub-Agency, who has a special knowledge of criminal tribes to advise the Thakur in these matters. A scheme for the colonisation of the members of the tribe has received the general approval of the Agent to the Governor-General, and I hope that it will be brought into force before the rains of 1900.

8. No special measures for the recognition of criminals have been adopted. A proposal was made to depute a Police official from Dhar to Calcutta to learn the system of finger prints. The Agent to the Governor-General decided, however, to await the receipt of certain proposals, which the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department had undertaken to formulate for the introduction of the system into Native States.

9. The work of the members of the Department attached to the Sub-Agency has been satisfactory, and I recommend them all for the promotion to which they may be entitled. Deputy Inspector Azam Ali combines zeal with tact, and has exhibited detective ability in the investigations entrusted to him. Dafadar Sardar Beg, at present stationed at Kachi Baroda, has done well in a difficult position. The others do not call for individual mention. I have already commended them collectively.

10. No frontier difficulties in regard to crime have arisen with neighbouring Native States or British Districts. There was some hesitation on the part of Kushalgarh officials as to handing over the ringleader in the dakaiti referred to in paragraph 3 of this report, but the matter was adjusted. There seem to be fewer references than formerly regarding interstatal extradition under the rules.

MALWA AGENCY REPORT.

No. 1069, dated Nimach, the 18th April 1900.

From—CAPTAIN W. M. CUBITT, Political Agent in Malwa, Nimach, Central India,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore.

In accordance with Rule 51 of the Thagi and Dakaiti Manual, I have the honour to submit a brief report on the working of the Department during the year 1899.

2. No cases of poisoning for plunder have been reported.

3. The accompanying statement* will show the number and description of the dakaiti cases committed in the States under this Agency. Many of these cases are reported by the State concerned to be due to famine.

A case of mail robbery occurred near Begun in Indore territory. The State Police are reported to have made every endeavour to trace the offenders, but no clue has been obtained.

4. No previously unreported cases have been brought to notice by the officials of the Department; nor have they enquired into any cases, as none of the Darbars have desired their assistance.

* Not printed.

5. The number of dakaitis convicted by the States is as under:—

Gwalior 9 persons in	15 cases.
Indore <i>Nil</i>	16 „
Jaora	7 „
Ratlam	13 „
Sailana	4 „
Sitamau	3 „
Pirawa (Tonk)	6 „
Dewas Parganas	4 „

No conviction was made through the instrumentality of the Department.

6. The number of persons charged with dakaiti and acquitted by the Darbars is as follows:—

Gwalior 7 persons in	15 cases.
Indore <i>Nil</i>	16 „
Jaora	7 „
Ratlam	13 „
Sailana	4 „
Sitamau	3 „
Pirawa (Tonk)	6 „
Dewas (Pargana)	4 „

7. Owing to the prevalence of famine throughout the Agency, I did not make any regular tour: nor have I inspected the Moghia settlements. Mr. Waterfield, however, inspected the Moghias in the districts of Maksi and Tarana of Gwalior and Indore, respectively. The Moghias have been affected equally with the rest of the people by famine. Relief works on an adequate scale have been opened to all, and many have sought employment there.

8. No criminals have been recognised during the year by means of anthropometry.

9. No wandering criminals have been arrested, identified, or extradited to any Native States in the year under report. Inspector Muhammad Afzal Shah, however, arrested one impostor Abdur Rahim, who was passing himself off as an official of the Department and asked the Inspector for some money. The culprit was tried, convicted, and sentenced by my predecessor to six months' imprisonment.

The conduct of the members of the Department has been uniformly good during the time I have held charge of this Agency, while in the discharge of their duties they have given me entire satisfaction.

11. With reference to my remarks in the 4th paragraph, I should perhaps add that the Sailana Darbar did ask for the assistance of the Department in a case of dakaiti which occurred at Kheriarundi. Owing, however, to the strength of the Department at the time, Major Stewart was unable to lend the Darbar their services. Moreover, it was scarcely a case in which they could have been usefully employed. It was more in the nature of a Bhil raid than a case of dakaiti, and I am satisfied that these disputes are better disposed of by mutual settlement. This is now being done.

12. Finally, I beg to express a hope that the Sub-Agency may be left at Nimach at all events for another year. I am sure that, when this famine is over, there will be a lot of work in connection with the Moghias, who have probably lost their cattle and will have to be carefully watched for some time.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLXXXVII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SERIAL NO. 123.

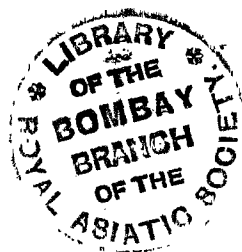
REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT

FOR

1900.



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FROM

G. R. IRWIN, ESQ., C.S.I., I.C.S.,

*General Superintendent of Operations for the
Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti,*

TO

H. S. BARNES, ESQ., C.S.I., I.C.S.,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

Dated Simla, the 2nd August 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a report on the working of this Department during the year 1900.

2. Mr. D. E. McCracken held officiating charge of the appointment of General Superintendent from the 1st January to the afternoon of the 7th August 1900, on which date I relieved him. I continued to act as General Superintendent for the remainder of the year.

3. In the course of my cold weather tour I inspected the sub-agencies at Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, Nimach and Sardarpur in Central India, and the office of my Assistant at Haidarabad. The results of my inspections were on the whole satisfactory. I need not trouble the Government of India with details.

4. The statement attached shows the strength of the force.

5. You will observe that I am not submitting this year the reports of Political Officers, or the Dakaiti statements which have for some time past formed appendices to the General Superintendent's report. There is much in them that is useful to this Department without being likely to interest the Government of India, and I have, I believe, embodied in my own report all the information that the Governor General in Council will care to have.

6. Reviews of our operations in the three Agencies of Central India, Rajputana and Haidarabad will be found below. In the meantime I may make the following preliminary remarks.

7. The conditions of our work, as you are aware, differ widely locally. In Rajputana, where the States are mostly large and the police administration organised, we do not, except in Dholpur and Bharatpur where the circumstances are for the time special, work directly on our own account unless called upon to assist in any case of particular difficulty or importance. Our operations are ordinarily conducted through, and with, the States' own police. In Central India in the large States of Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore the conditions are much the same, while in the petty States, so numerous in that Agency, the local police in cases of importance work to a certain extent in subordination to, and under the superintendence of, this Department. In Haidarabad again our work is by arrangement side by side with that of His Highness the Nizam's police.

8. Owing to the famine which during a great part of 1900, as in 1899, prevailed through all three agencies the criminal records of the year under report are exceptional, and no general conclusions as to the progress, or otherwise, made by the Department or the Native States in the suppression of violent or

organised crime can be drawn from the statistics. There are, however, certain local characteristics which I may note here. Thus I find that in the northern and western part of Rajputana as far south as Sirohi highway robbery was the favourite form of dakaiti. In Mewar and the small States under the Udaipur Residency, in Kotah and Bundi, and throughout Central India dakaitis preferred attacking houses, though, in Central India, they also indulged largely in cattle-lifting. In Haidarabad again it was houses and villages that suffered more especially. Torchlight dakaitis were rare in Rajputana, comparatively rare in Central India and very common in Haidarabad, where the criminals generally seem to be more reckless and cruel than in Upper India.

9. Very few cases of poisoning for plunder are reported, but I am by no means satisfied that a great many more do not occur. I hope to be able to devote more attention to this subject now that the stress of famine is over.

RAJPUTANA.

10. The head-quarters of the Agency are now at Abu where the Assistant General Superintendent and his office are located. A Sub-agency is maintained in the Eastern States of Rajputana, part of the establishment being posted at Bharatpur and part at Dholpur. The remainder of the Najib force is concentrated at Ajmer, whence parties can be detached as occasion arises for their services in other parts of Rajputana. Mr. H. L. Kemball has been in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

11. The table below and my remarks thereon will give a general idea of the prevalence of dakaiti in Rajputana during the year under report :—

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
1	1898	Dungarpur	1	1,471 0 0	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
	1899		203	79,661 0 0	63 0 0	30	275	9,613	30	...	...	...	
	1900		451	4,83,265 0 0	3,687 0 0	198	475	39,122	315	302	13	...	
2	1898	Marwar	14	13,258 0 0	473 0 0	...	3	169	...	...	...	...	...
	1899		142	44,251 0 0	1,886 0 0	13	77	3,017	276	68	110	...	
	1900		149	28,087 0 0	554 0 0	12	41	3,530	170	121	27	...	
3	1898	Mewar	22	11,795 0 0	3,252 0 0	1	33	368	16	4	10	...	...
	1899		99	46,613 0 0	2,775 0 0	7	197	5,060	261	6	...	...	
	1900		117	30,404 0 0	532 0 0	20	196	3,511	51	...	...	...	
4	1898	Banswara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899		62	32,605 0 0	1,131 0 0	36	77	4,481	...	...	...	...	
	1900		116	1,13,375 0 0	92 0 0	33	99	8,827	45	...	...	...	
5	1898	Partabgarh	2	741 0 0	...	...	...	33	4	...	...	...	...
	1899		28	7,603 0 0	...	5	32	959	38	...	...	...	
	1900		47	51,522 0 0	...	21	61	2,457	23	...	...	...	
6	1898	Sirohi	3	840 0 0	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
	1899		5	221 0 0	52 0 0	1	2	102	21	...	...	...	
	1900		39	12,353 0 0	54 0 0	12	32	2,326	31	26	...	1	

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
7	1898	Kotah	11	4,132 0 0	419 0 0	...	22	146	19	4	1	...	
	1899		20	8,490 0 0	299 0 0	1	24	517	23	5	...		
	1900		37	6,215 0 0	1,336 0 0	2	11	731	239	30	15	...	
8	1898	Bundi	2	5,557 0 0	...	...	7	30	2	...	...	...	
	1899		4	4,900 0 0	...	...	11	113	20	...	...	...	
	1900		17	11,431 0 0	58 0 0	1	10	475	18	...	...	...	
9	1898	Khushalgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1899		4	4,491 0 0	...	3	9	105	...	...	...	...	
	1900		16	25,983 0 0	75 0 0	11	15	873	...	...	...	...	
10	1898	Jaipur	5	1,474 0 0	...	2	...	30	7	...	...	...	
	1899		53	1,751 0 0	1,430 0 0	4	33	2,347	208	51	5	...	
	1900		16	6,111 0 0	216 0 0	...	12	195	26	...	...	...	
11	1898	Jhalawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1899		7	1,894 0 0	341 0 0	2	3	103	11	1	2	...	
	1900		12	5,644 0 0	1,407 0 0	...	3	170	39	24	4	1	
12	1898	Bikaner	8	4,185 0 0	596 0 0	1	11	53	9	2	...	...	
	1899		11	3,858 0 0	1,675 0 0	5	22	81	33	12	4	4	
	1900		10	3,427 0 0	1,011 0 0	1	8	92	23	7	7	...	
13	1898	Bharatpur	3	737 0 0	144 0 0	...	6	60	8	...	...	1	
	1899		5	17,490 0 0	4,278 0 0	...	5	178	62	35	14	...	
	1900		8	2,730 0 0	30 0 0	1	8	124	31	5	26	...	
14	1898	Alwar	2	211 0 0	13 0 0	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	
	1899		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1900		4	491 0 0	...	2	8	57	2	...	...	...	
15	1898	Dholpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1899		3	531 0 0	...	...	6	48	8	...	...	...	
	1900		2	807 0 0	...	...	3	35	2	...	...	...	
16	1898	Karauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1899		3	795 0 0	192 0 0	...	6	43	7	1	2	...	
	1900		2	76 0 0	...	...	6	31	24	7	14	2	
17	1898	Shahpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1899		2	730 0 0	...	...	4	65	...	...	...	...	
	1900		1	20 0 0	...	...	3	20	6	...	6	...	
18	1898	Tonk	1	30,000 0 0	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	1899		3	2,009 0 0	...	...	4	89	36	...	...	...	
	1900		1	155 0 0	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	
19	1898	Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1899		5	5,421 0 0	...	1	...	60	2	...	...	...	
	1900		1	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	

These figures, though not absolutely, are believed to be approximately accurate.

12. Summarising the above we find that in 1900, 1,086 dakaitis were committed in the Native States of Rajputana as against 660 in 1899 and only 75 in 1898, the last normal year. There were in addition 27 dakaitis in the British district of Ajmer-Merwara, where there were 24 in 1899. In these 27 dakaitis one person was killed and 9 wounded. Of the 91 arrests made 41 resulted in convictions.

13. *Dungarpur*.—No less than 451 out of the 1,086 cases occurred in the petty State of Dungarpur: a very large number of these crimes are reported to have been grain-dakaitis committed not by organised gangs of robbers but by starving Bhils. Nevertheless it seems pretty clear that, at any rate towards the close of the famine, the Bhils became accustomed to acting under leaders and in bodies, and were to that extent organised, though not professional, dakaitis. It required the employment of troops drawn from the Mewar Bhil Corps to suppress these disturbances. The estimate of the number of dakaitis said to have been concerned (39,122) is admittedly guess-work and probably largely exaggerated; in any case it is certain that the same men were engaged in a very large number of crimes and were reckoned over and over again in compiling the total.

Fortunately the State police under whose *régime* most of these crimes occurred were re-organised at the close of the year, and the Political Agent now reports that there is no crime among the Bhils at present.

14. In the other States of Rajputana the crime statistics are less appalling. Dakaitis rose in Marwar from 142 in 1899 to 189 in 1900, in Mewar from 99 to 117, in Banswara from 62 to 116, in Partabgarh from 28 to 47, in Bundi from 4 to 17, in Kotah from 20 to 37 and in Sirohi from 5 to 39.

This last State suffered from the incursions of Bhils belonging to the neighbouring States under the Mewar Residency and cannot fairly be held accountable for the large increase of crime within its borders.

15. In the remaining States it is satisfactory to notice that there was nowhere any marked rise in the number of dakaitis, while in several of them there was a decrease—notably in Jaipur, which returns only 16 dakaitis as against 53 in the previous year. This is clear evidence that the police administration more than held its own again against the demoralisation which ordinarily follows on the heels of famine—a feature that is greatly to the credit of the Darbar.

In Kishangarh it will be noted that there was no dakaiti at all.

16. It does not seem worth while to examine in detail the percentages of convictions and recoveries to criminals and losses respectively. The figures under the latter two heads are undoubtedly quite unreliable. At the same time it is quite certain that convictions and recoveries alike were absurdly small compared to what they ought to have been in almost all States, but it must be borne in mind that a great number of these dakaitis were committed in one State by raiding parties from another, and that in such cross-border cases the police have extraordinary difficulties to contend with.

17. Two dakaitis of previous years were brought to light by the Department in 1900—one a very serious case at Keora Ki Nal in Mewar in which on the 6th October 1899 a large body of Bhils killed 2 persons, wounded 9 and carried off property valued at nearly Rs. 30,000. This was reported by Inspector Daulat Ram.

18. Of 64 persons arrested by, or at the instance of, the Department, 2 were hanged, 23 imprisoned, 5 turned Queen's evidence, 6 died and 11 were released, while the cases of 17 had not been decided before the close of the year.

19. One specially good piece of work was done in the arrest of Mohan Lal Kachi, a noted dakait leader of Agra. This was effected by the Dholpur police and the men of this Department acting in concert, and led to the conviction of 123 persons, 13 of whom were hanged, 74 transported, 35 imprisoned and 1 flogged. Four others were made Queen's evidence, two men concerned are now dead, 35 have so far escaped arrest and 51 were still under trial at the close of the year.

under report. The incessant dakaitis in the neighbourhood of Agra used always to be attributed by the British police to the inhabitants of the adjoining Native States, but the investigation following on Mohan Lal's arrest showed that only 14 members of these gangs were non-British subjects. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was paid in this case by the Magistrate of Agra which has been distributed among those who were instrumental in Mohan Lal's arrest.

Mal Khan, a proclaimed offender from Meerut, was arrested during the year by the Alwar police at the instance of this Department.

20. Another arrest which at one time seemed likely to be important was that of Mohan Mina of Kotputli, who has admitted complicity in 7 dakaitis committed in the Madras Presidency in conjunction with 4 other Minas, a Gujar (now dead) and 14 Baoris from the Delhi District. Two only of his confederates have so far been arrested and no independent evidence is yet forthcoming against them. Mohan was sent down to Madras where further inquiries were prosecuted but without result, no additional evidence to corroborate his statements being forthcoming. That Mohan at any rate was one of a party operating in Madras, there appears no reason to doubt and the case is interesting, if for no other reason, as a proof of the distances to which members of criminal tribes will travel in search of plunder. At present, however, I see no prospect of making more of it.

21. This brings me to the subject of the administration of the Criminal Tribes' Rules in Rajputana. The year was naturally not a favourable one for reclamation operations, but it is satisfactory to note that members of criminal tribes, while they were, as might be expected, guilty of petty thefts as a means of relieving their distress, are reported to have generally refrained from more serious crimes.

22. In Dholpur a Kanjar settlement has been formed under the orders of His Highness the late Maharana at Pachgaon close to his capital, and there are now in it 36 Kanjars who are being encouraged to take up land.

The Darbar have since the close of the year directed that Sansis and the Marwara, Kherwara and Malvi Moghias or Baoris should also be brought under the rules. The Chambal Gujars too, a troublesome clan, are reported to be showing an inclination to settle down to cultivation and some 70 of them are said to have enlisted in our army.

In Bharatpur the Thikaria settlement was inspected by the Political Agent, who reports good progress. Grass huts have been replaced by comfortable mud-houses with well fitted granaries: the people had good crops, kept poultry and goats and appeared happy and contented.

The Pichunia settlement the Political Agent did not see, but he is apparently satisfied with the reports upon it. The Kanjars are said to be anxious to be settled down.

23. In Tonk and Shahpura the criminal tribesmen, although a considerable number of them absconded during the famine, seem for the most part to have returned to their homes. Some assistance has been given in both States to help them in starting again, but they have been able to cultivate but little of their land.

24. In Jodhpur the administration of the rules appears to have been well and carefully conducted under very great difficulties; considerable sums were advanced to assist members of the tribe in setting up again after the famine, and employment was found for them on various relief works while it lasted. The Resident made inspections and records his satisfaction with the arrangements in Khalsa villages, though in Jagirs there is still plenty of room for improvement.

25. In Kotah out of 50 Baoris, only 34 remained in the settlement at the close of the year, 2 were in gaol, 13 had died and 1 absconded. All the Sansis ran away and none returned. So also did all the previously settled Kanjars. Seventy-five new Kanjars are, however, reported to have been now settled down.

26. In Jaipur members of criminal tribes were given employment on relief works and assisted generally in the same way as the Darbar's other subjects. Details are available only for the Kotputli Parganna, belonging to the Feudatory

Raja of Khetri, where Inspector Daulat Ram made an inspection. Here out of 202 registered Minas, 15 were in jail, 15 had absconded, 12 had died, and the remainder were at their homes. They were helped with seed and takavi.

27. Three cases of poisoning are reported from Rajputana. In one, in Jaipur, two camel-men were drugged and robbed of Rs. 50 by travellers whom they were taking from Rewari in the Panjab to Torawati. In Bikaner two men were drugged but not robbed owing, it is said, to the presence of other persons at the time. The poisoner is known, but has so far escaped arrest.

The third case in Alwar appears to be rather a doubtful one. Two dead bodies found by villagers are believed by the local police to be the corpses of Jaipur men who are supposed to have been poisoned by travellers, but the case is obscure.

28. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana expresses his entire satisfaction with the consistently good work done by Mr. Kemball, my Assistant, during the year 1900 and draws special attention to his services in connection with the Agra dakaitis already referred to. This commendation I have much pleasure in endorsing. Mr. Kemball possesses great tact, an essential qualification in Rajputana, where most of the work of the Department is, as has been already remarked, done, not directly, as in Central India and Haidarabad, but through the Darbars, whose co-operation Mr. Kemball has been successful in securing.

29. Mr. Kemball himself specially brings to notice Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh, who received his title last year and has been promoted out of the Department, Inspector Abdus Salam Khan Bahadur, in charge of the Eastern States Sub-agency, who will shortly be retiring after long and meritorious service, Inspector Daulat Ram and Deputy Inspectors Raja Fateh Singhji, a very promising officer of good family, and Jamal-ud-din, as well as Daffadars Balkaran Singh and Khushi Ram.

30. Mr. Kemball also acknowledges his special obligations to the Jaipur and Alwar police for their cordial co-operation. The Jaipur Darbar have long been on the best of terms with the Department, and we can always rely on receiving from their police every assistance in their power.

CENTRAL INDIA.

31. In this Agency, where so many of the states are small and jurisdictions interlaced, the department takes a more direct part in the repression of crime, and is consequently more in evidence, than in Rajputana. Mr. H. G. Waterfield was in charge throughout the year and owing to the famine as well as other causes had exceptionally heavy work to do.

32. It is difficult to be sure of the accuracy of the statistics of crime, coming as they do from so many sources, and there are serious discrepancies in the figures received from my assistant, who reports on the basis of departmental agencies, and through political officers, whose reports are divided into compartments by statal jurisdictions. After collating the various returns I put the total of dakaitis in Central India at about 1,189. The Bhopawar Agency, where the Bhils were raiding in all directions, is responsible for no less than 861 of this number. In last year's annual report the total for 1899 was given as 643, but in the light of later information I believe that 715 is more nearly correct. In 1898, the last normal year, there were less than 200, of which only 31 were reported from Bhopawar—31 as against 861 last year. The comparison is certainly startling, but it is satisfactory to note that putting aside Bhopawar, where the circumstances were exceptional, there was actually less crime in Central India in 1900 than in the preceding year.

33. The value of property looted is estimated at Rs. 2,97,664 and of property recovered at Rs. 13,606 and the number of persons concerned in the various dakaitis is returned at 27,001. But these figures are worthless and it is no use attempting to draw any conclusions from them. In illustration of this it is enough to say that the petty state of Jobat, with a total population of roughly 9,000, reports 4,500 men as having been concerned in the 195 dakaitis committed

within its borders, while Mathwar with a population of 1,100 gives 1,550 as having been concerned in its various dakaitis. The explanation of course is that in most cases the estimates of numbers are purely guess-work of frightened villagers and that a gang of 100 men who committed five dakaitis would be returned five times over as 500. It is thus pure waste of time to attempt any examination and comparison of the figures received under these heads from the Assistant General Superintendent and the Political officers.

34. The returns of persons killed and wounded by dakaitis show 160 and 351, respectively, as against 31 and 277 in the year 1899. So far as deaths at any rate are concerned these figures may be accepted as approximately correct. Sixty-eight of the deaths and 179 cases of wounding occurred in the Bhopawar Agency alone.

35. Two dakaitis were killed, and 297 men arrested by the department which also took over 42 others from various local authorities. Out of these 339 persons 8 were pardoned, 15 released, 2 escaped from the custody of Native States' police, 13 died before trial (most of them in a cholera epidemic), 95 were transferred to Darbars for disposal and 189 committed to the Sessions Courts. Of these 189, 147 were convicted, 38 released, and 4 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

36. One satisfactory feature of the situation in Central India is the general consensus of opinion that, except among the Bhils, there were no regularly organised gangs habitually committing dakaiti under recognised leaders. The Bhils undoubtedly towards the close of the year had become habituated to, and organised for, dakaiti, but one of the chief organisers having been arrested and most of his staff convicted, it may be hoped that the more effective measures of repression adopted will reduce the Bhils to their ordinary state of comparative quietude.

I come now to the details of each State and Agency.

37. *Gwalior*.—Gwalior reports 75 dakaitis for the last year as against 127 in 1899, and 80 in 1898. It is more than doubtful, however, whether all cases in some portion at least of the Maharaja's outlying territories were included. Still there has been apparently a diminution in this form of crime which, as the Governor General's Agent remarks, is gratifying in view of the fact that a great part of His Highness' territory suffered severely from the famine, and is attributable mainly to His Highness' energy in increasing the efficiency of his police, and in part also probably to the attention paid to the settlement of Criminal Tribes. Crime was at its highest in January 1900, remained fairly steady during the following months till July, when with the arrival of the monsoon it began to drop gradually until December, in which month only a single dakaiti was reported. Of the eleven petty states (including the Chabra pargannah of Tonk), under the political jurisdiction of the Gwalior Residency, Raghogarh with 8 dakaitis out of a total of 21 was easily the worst. The administration was notoriously bad, and it is to be hoped that when the reforms recently introduced begin to take effect crime in this petty state will diminish.

The Gwalior police arrested 636 dakaitis of whom 562 were convicted, and 61 released, 7 died while under trial, and the result of the trial of 6 had not been reported. Six dakaitis were killed by the state police.

As regards the Criminal Tribes settlements and their administration details are not given, but the officer in charge reports that none of the local Baoris or Moghias either absconded or were imprisoned, so it may be concluded that the management of these people was satisfactory. Measures for the control of the Chandarbedis (a tribe of roving pick-pockets, pilferers and thieves) are said to be still under consideration. It may be hoped that steps similar to those adopted in Bundelkhand, and there successful, will soon be taken.

38. *Bundelkhand*.—From this agency only 6 dakaitis by some 65 persons are reported. Eleven men were arrested and convicted. None of these cases are of any special importance.

The system of passes for Chandarbedis is reported as working well.

39. *Baghelkhand*.—Three dakaitis are reported from this Agency—all of them in the Rewa State and two of them believed to have been the work of the same gang. Of the 58 persons concerned 46 were arrested : 12 were convicted 2 released and the remaining 32 were under trial at the close of the year.

40. *Bhopal*.—The Political Agent reports 129 dakaitis in 1900, as against 89 in the year before. Fifty-two of these were in Bhopal itself, 28 in an outlying tract belonging to Indore, 10 in Narsingarh, 9 in Rajgarh, 7 in Khilchipur, and the remainder in the other eleven petty chiefships and bits of territory included in the political jurisdiction of the Agency. The majority of them occurred in the beginning of the year, when the pinch of famine first began to be seriously felt and before the states had taken steps to meet the emergency.

Cattle-dakaitis by Banjaras were specially frequent, and the Gonds in the eastern part of the Bhopal State, where the police are believed to have been in collusion with them, gave a good deal of trouble.

In all 370 persons were arrested, of whom 136 apparently were convicted, and 54 released, the rest remaining under trial at the close of the year.

The Political Agent remarks that "the criminal tribes settlements in Bhopal were maintained as before with indifferent success." Complaints from the Moghias were frequent. The mismangement appears to have been principally due to personal dissensions among the local officials. In the small states of Pathari, Kurwai and Maksudangarh, the settlements are said to have been fairly well conducted.

41. *Bhopawar*.—As already remarked this agency suffered much more from the depredations of dakaitis than any other part of Central India. The Political Agent describes the situation as follows in his report :—

"Throughout the hilly tracts which form the southern and western portions of this agency the people had become demoralised, and the natural instincts of the Bhil which had remained dormant during the preceding prosperous years become unrestrainable under the suffering which through the failure of all jungle produce he had to endure. The districts which suffered most are the southern parganahs of Nimar (Indore) and the Bhil states of Ali Rajpur and Jhabua, the Thakurate of Mathwar and the Bagh parganah of Gwalior. In parts of these districts the effects of dakaiti are evident to any one touring through the country." * * * "Unfortunately there is little doubt that crime assumed a more organised form than was the case last year. The bands which raided Nimar; Barwani, Ali Rajpur and Jhabua have certainly acted under regular leaders and by this means for a considerable time set the authority of the Darbars at defiance." Of 160 dakaitis, committed in the last quarter of the year, 67 in Jhabua, 36 in Indore, and 26 in Mathwar are said to have been undoubtedly the work of organised bands, against which severe measures have now been taken. In December Lieutenant McLaughlin, of the Malwa Bhil Corps, took 80 men of his regiment, and with these and troops from Indore, Barwani and Ali Rajpur, acting in cordial co-operation with the Khandesh police under Mr. Ommanney, he succeeded in capturing all but two of the leaders and the rank and file who are now in custody at Ali Rajpur.

Jhabua was freely raided by the Bhils of the Panch Mahals in the Bombay Presidency and of Khushalgarh in Rajputana, and it was not till after the close of the year that with the help of a strong detachment from the Malwa Bhil Corps and cordial co-operation from Rajputana, this part of the country was pacified. In dealing with these difficulties the department was very successful and it is now confidently hoped that the lawlessness of the last 18 months will not be renewed in this quarter.

In all 734 arrests were made and 21 dakaitis killed ; of the 117 persons arrested through the department 43 were convicted by the Political Agent and the remainder handed over to the Darbars concerned. The Pagara dakaiti was the most important case undertaken in this quarter by the department, and it resulted in the breaking up of a most dangerous organisation controlled by Thakur Dariao Singh, an Indore subject, who is himself now under trial.

42. The Moghias with the exception of those belonging to Kachi Baroda gave no trouble during the year. The management of these Moghias has been taken out of the hands of the Baroda Thakur and made over to the Dhar Darbar. It may be hoped that they will deal with them as successfully as they do with their own.

The Political Agent expresses himself as hopeful as to the future of crime in his charge.

As regards the department he remarks that the sub-agency as a whole has fully justified its existence. Its continuance he regards as essential and its utility has been conspicuously evident in the operations on the Jhabua-Khushalgarh border above referred to.

43. *Malwa.*—The sub-agency at Nimach has been reduced and the strength is now only one Inspector and two Najibs, who are intended to assist the Political Agent in the supervision of Criminal Tribes. Owing to stress of circumstances they have, however, also been engaged in the campaign against dakaitis.

In all 114 dakaitis are reported, 43 of which were in Sailana and 22 in Indore territory; 133 persons were arrested and 72 convicted. Six persons were killed and 63 wounded by dakaitis.

In Ratlam and Sailana there were organised gangs of armed Bhils from neighbouring states at work, but elsewhere it is said that the dakaitis were unorganised starving villagers robbing for food. The Bhils devoted themselves principally to cattle-lifting, either in order to replenish their own herds or, it is suggested in some cases, to procure money to pay fines imposed upon them by their own Darbars. Mr. Waterfield was deputed to investigate these raids but not till after the close of the year.

44. The Moghias of Tarana and Ujain were inspected by Mr. Waterfield and those of Ratlam and Barnagar by the Political Agent. They are reported like other people to have suffered heavily in the famine and to have been treated by the Darbars in much the same way as their other subjects. To the Tarana Moghias the Indore Darbar gave special assistance for the purchase of seed and cattle. Many resorted to the relief works but many absconded. Help was also given to many from the Charitable Relief Fund.

It is discouraging to learn that after 5 years of the settlement experiment the Moghias of the Malwa Agency are believed to be as far from reformation, and as prone to theft, as ever.

The headmen have now offered, if given certain allowances, to hold themselves responsible for the good conduct of their caste-fellows, and the Political Agent proposes to suggest a trial of this system to some of the Darbars. It will be interesting to see whether, and how far, it succeeds.

45. No cases of Thagi or poisoning for plunder are reported from any Agency.

46. No steps have yet been taken to introduce the system of finger-tip impressions for the identification of criminals, but the Governor General's Agent intends to bring its advantages to the notice of the Darbars.

47. I am glad to be able again to say that there have been no signs of friction between the Department and Darbars or Political Officers. Except in Bhopal, where the Political Agent comments unfavourably on the work of two members of the establishment, Political Officers generally are appreciative of the work done by the department.

48. The Governor General's Agent speaks of Mr. Waterfield's work in high terms, which I have much pleasure in endorsing. I may note here some of the more important cases with which he personally dealt.

- o In April 1900 he went to Manpur in the Bhopawar Agency and there succeeded in breaking up some Bhil gangs which had become a terror to the country. One hundred and five of these were arrested out of 154 known to be concerned, and an effective blow was dealt to dakaiti in that part of the country. Mr. Waterfield speaks highly of the work done on this occasion by

Deputy Inspector Mahmud Khan and of the assistance received from Tahsildar Tasaduk Hussain of Manpur.

In May Mr. Waterfield conducted the investigation into the Pagara case (specially referred to in my remarks on the Bhopawar Agency) which was brought to a successful conclusion.

Later on again he did excellent work on the Khushalgarh border of Rajputana.

In the last quarter of the year, he was engaged in a most protracted and troublesome inquiry which revealed scandalous maladministration in Raghogarh. Mr. Waterfield speaks most highly of Inspector Vilayatulla Khan's work in this case and well of Deputy Inspector Ram Singh.

This last case I may observe in passing was outside the proper sphere of the department and took up a great deal of Mr. Waterfield's time when he was badly wanted for departmental work. It is of course for Government to judge where and how departmental officers can be most usefully employed, but at the same time, I trust in the interests of the department that their services may not be too frequently indented upon for special inquiries to the detriment of their proper work.

49. In addition to those already mentioned I take this opportunity to bring to notice the names of Inspectors Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh (stationed at Nowgong), Afzal Shah of the Malwa sub-Agency, and Azam Ali of the Bhopawar sub-agency, all of whom are also highly spoken of by the Political officers under whom they work. Azam Ali has had a particularly trying time and has done very well. Mr. Lang reports well of Deputy Inspector Tribhawan Nath. Indarjit Najib has distinguished himself also, at one time spending some 2½ months in disguise in a very disturbed part of the country, where he gained much useful information. He has been specially promoted.

HAIDARABAD.

50. Mr. Gayer held charge of the Agency from the 1st January to the 25th November 1900, when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. Priestly of the Bombay Police.

51. In all 620 dakaitis are reported (611 of them by His Highness the Nizam's Police and 9 by officers of this Department) as having taken place in the

* In last year's report only 258 were shown, but information of 145 others which occurred in 1899 has been received since that report was written.

year 1900, as against 403* in the preceding year. The numbers of persons killed and wounded were 30 and 82 respectively: in 1899 27 were killed and 118 wounded so that the casualties diminished in spite of the serious increase in crime. The value of property carried off is estimated at Rs. 2,07,473 and of property recovered at Rs. 20,933 roughly speaking 10 per cent. The comparatively small number of dakaitis of 1900 brought to light by officers of this Department which had escaped the Nizam's Police is evidence of improvement in the reporting of crime by His Highness' officials.

For these offences 2,613 persons were arrested, out of whom 877 were convicted, 272 released, 10 escaped and 18 died, while the cases of the remainder had either not been decided or remained unreported at the end of the year.

52. In all 305 criminals or suspects passed through the hands of the Department in 61 cases during the year. Of these 108 were under investigation on the 1st January 1900, 179 were arrested by, and 18 made over to, us subsequently. One of these was pardoned, 4 died, 24 were released, 40 made over to the local authorities for disposal, and 146 were sent before the Courts, 90 remaining under investigation on the 1st January 1901.

Out of 168 men (including 22 who were under trial at the beginning of the year) prosecuted by the Department during 1900 ninety-three were convicted, 42 were released, 4 died and the remaining 29 were under trial on the 31st December 1900.

The percentage of successful prosecutions to cases decided was thus nearly 70.

53. During the past year the Department in Haidarabad has devoted attention chiefly to crime in the Paigah and Jagir estates where our men have not the advantage of the co-operation and assistance so freely rendered by His Highness' Inspector General (Mr. Hankin) and police in Khalsa lands, and even in Khalsa territory we have principally taken up cases which the regular police have either been unable to deal with or have failed to carry through. In estimating the out-turn of work these considerations must be taken into account. Allowing for them I think that, as the Resident says, the results are creditable to Mr. Gayer and his officers, who have with rare exceptions succeeded in avoiding friction with any of the local authorities. Unfortunately the officials of Sir Khurshed Jah's paigah continue to be obstructive and throw difficulties in the way of complainants and witnesses summoned to the Special Magistrate's Court.

54. Of individual cases that we have taken up two more especially call for notice. In one we succeeded in the face of great difficulties in procuring the conviction of Hanmant Rao, a Tahsildar in Sir Salar Jang's Jagir, who was found guilty of harbouring dakaites. Inspector Habib-ur-Rahman Khan conducted this case with ability and honesty, declining to succumb to the great pecuniary temptations held out to him.

55. The second case alluded to was one of the poisoning crimes committed by the Sri Venkatesh gang of the Bombay Presidency. This was traced out and investigated by Inspector Bhao Singh in a manner that does him great credit.

56. Inspector Abdur Rahim Khan did good and plucky service in hunting up Bhil dakaites on the Ahmednagar border.

57. Inspector Abad Khan has again distinguished himself and has been rewarded with well deserved special promotion. He and Inspectors Bhao Singh and Abdur Rahim Khan are particularly mentioned for good work and honesty by the Special Magistrate, Mr. Shaikh Shujaat Ali, to whom the Department as usual owes a great deal for the ability and energy which he is always ready to place at our disposal.

The Assistant General Superintendent reports his satisfaction with Inspector Sub Rao, and with his head clerk, Babu Akin Chand Rai, and his office generally.

58. My own office has worked well. Mr. Moore, my Head Clerk, is careful and painstaking, and has been of much assistance to me.

59. In concluding this report I wish to take the opportunity of expressing the acknowledgments of the Department alike to Darbars and Political Officers for the willing co-operation which they have generally extended to us, and I trust that the Government of India will approve the results of a year's work which has, in Central India and Haidarabad more especially, been conducted under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. R. IRWIN,

*General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.*

Statement showing the strength of the Najib Force for the year 1900.

DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1900.										CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900.					REMARKS.		
Number.	Rank.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired on Gratuity.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by transfer.	Transferred to other Departments.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entertained.	Degraded.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.		Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1	Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Grades.	14	6	7	1	3	17	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	14	5	8	1	2	16	On the 31st December 1900, the sanctioned scale of the Najib Force consisted of :-
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grades.	21	8	13	..	5	26	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	22	10	12	..	2	24	Inspectors 16	
3	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Grades.	31	16	15	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	30	16	14	..	..	30	Deputy Inspectors 24	
4	Najibs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Grades.	64	34	30	..	2	66	1	..	1	5	..	..	1	8	9	..	64	32	32	..	..	64	Dafadars 30	
																								Najibs 64	
																								Total .. 134	
	Total	130	64	65	1	10	140	1	..	3	5	1	1	1	25	10	1	130	63	66	1	4	134		

SIMLA ;

G. R. IRWIN,
General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The 2nd August 1901.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXCIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SERIAL No. 129.

REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT

FOR

1901.



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No. 730 OF 1902.

FROM

E. G. COLVIN, Esq, I.C.S.,

*Offg. General Superintendent of Operations
for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti,*

TO

H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

Simla, the 24th July 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a report on the working of this Department during the year 1901.

2. Mr. G. R. Irwin held charge of the appointment of General Superintendent throughout the year except for a period of three months from 10th March to 10th June, when he was on privilege leave. During that time Mr. A. B. Barnard officiated for him from the 10th to 29th March, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet from 30th March to 4th June and Mr. A. B. Barnard again from the 5th till 10th June.

3. Having taken over charge of the Department after the close of the year, I propose to quote first a few general remarks on the year's operations, kindly recorded by Mr. Irwin, before his departure on furlough in May, and then fill in merely such additional facts and figures as appear to be essential to complete that account.

Mr. Irwin wrote:—

Rajputana. "In Rajputana the Department had but little work to do during the year. There was a good deal of dakaiti in some of the smaller States under the Mewar Residency, but it was not at that time considered desirable to employ the Department for its suppression. The only Sub-Agency now maintained in Rajputana is in the States of Dholpur and Bharatpur. In the latter a long minority is in prospect, and in Dholpur Mr. Clogstoun, seconded from this Department and an officer of great experience and ability, is now Superintendent. In these circumstances it is only reasonable to presume that the State Police will soon become sufficiently efficient to render the further retention of our Sub-Agency unnecessary, and it will have to be considered in consultation with the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General whether the staff cannot be more usefully employed elsewhere. This question has indeed already Mr. Martindale's attention."

"Mr. Kemball, the Assistant to the General Superintendent, though, as I have said, there has not been much doing in his Agency, has continued to show himself tactful and considerate in his relations with the Native States."

Central India.

"In Central India the principal field of departmental activity has been in the Gwalior Sub-Agency. On the Gwalior-Bhopal border and among the many petty States in that quarter wandering gangs of dakaits, principally Moghias and Banjaras, have long been committing dakaits, big and little, and it became necessary to organise a regular campaign against them—a matter of considerable difficulty where so many jurisdictions were concerned. That so many States were induced to work cordially together, with admirable results in the capture of many dakaits and the dispersal of their gangs, is due principally to the unstinted support afforded in every way by His Highness Maharaja Sindia and to the tact and ability of Inspector Wilayat Ulla Khan in charge of the Sub-Agency. Unfortunate circumstances, into which I need not enter here, later rendered it necessary to relieve the Inspector of the charge of the Sub-Agency, but he has been placed temporarily on special duty to complete the work which he so successfully began. I am glad also to be able to have the opportunity of acknowledging the obligations of the Department to the Nazim of Sironj (Tonk) and to the States of Kurwai, Gwalior and Bhopal, for the willing assistance received from them."

"His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has continued to show the greatest interest in, and has spent a great deal of money in maintaining, the criminal tribes settlement at Mangaoli. It is most unfortunate that successive bad seasons have resulted in exceedingly poor crops so far, but there is every reason to hope that His Highness's perseverance will ultimately reap its due reward. A most encouraging feature is that in spite of the scanty harvests there have been no desertions among the Moghias since the settlement was established at Mangaoli."

"Another most practical reform which His Highness Maharaja Sindia has introduced in the State and district is the branding of cattle. This must, I think, be an effective check on the cattle-lifting which is so prevalent in Central India, and it is to be hoped that the example set by Gwalior will be followed elsewhere, both in the Native States and British India."

"In the Bundelkhand Sub-Agency the most important event, departmentally, of the year was the inauguration of the Kanjar settlement started near Nowgong by Captain Beville. It is too early yet to say how far it will be a success, but it is to be devoutly hoped that it may be. The number of settlers is gradually increasing."

"Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh, who has since been transferred from Nowgong to Gwalior, was engaged in the Panna inquiry, and I have every reason to believe, though no official mention of his services has yet been made, that he did exceedingly well."

"In the Bhopawar Sub-Agency Inspector Azam Ali, though suffering much from ill-health, continued to do excellent work in circumstances of considerable difficulty."

"Mr. Waterfield was in charge of the Agency throughout the year. He has had a great deal of additional (and extra-departmental) work thrown on him by his appointment as Inspector-General of Civil Police throughout the Central India Agency—work for which, I may observe, he has not yet received any remuneration, but he has shown no relaxation of zeal in the discharge of his departmental duties. He is a valuable officer, knows his business well and has a thorough acquaintance with Central India."

Haidarabad.

"In Haidarabad the end of the year saw most disgraceful disclosures. Almost immediately after Mr. Gayer's return from leave he got an inkling that all had not been right during his absence, and following up the first clue he speedily discovered that two of the Inspectors—Habib-ur-Rahman Khan and Abdur Rahim Khan—had been guilty of wholesale fabrication of evidence and of torture, both of prisoners and witnesses. This rendered it necessary to go thoroughly into all the cases in which these two men had been concerned, and it was only after weeks of unrelenting and most wearisome investigation that Mr. Gayer was able to satisfy himself that he had procured the release of all prisoners whose convictions had been obtained by improper means. In his inquiries he was conscientiously and ably assisted by Inspector Khan Sahib Abad Khan and Bhao Singh of the local agency, and particularly by Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh, whom I placed

specially at his disposal, but the brunt of the work fell on Mr. Gayer himself and I cannot speak too highly of the way in which he carried it through during December, January, February and March. He spared himself no trouble and no clue was too insignificant to be passed over without thorough investigation. It is certainly due to him that I can now say with confidence that of all those sent up for trial by these two Inspectors no innocent man is now in gaol."

"Both Inspectors and some subordinates were sent up for trial, but the history of their cases, which have not yet been finished, belongs to the current year and not to that under report."

"In conclusion I have to record my appreciation of the services of Mr. Moore, my head clerk, and of all the staff of my office, who have worked well and willingly throughout the year. Mr. Moore is, I am sorry to say, going away almost immediately on promotion. He will be a great loss to my successor."

4. In the course of his cold weather tour Mr. Irwin inspected the Sub-Agencies at Gwalior, Bhopal, Nowgong and Nimach in Central India, Bharatpur in Rajputana, and the office of my Assistant at Haidarabad. Mr. Irwin had also to visit Indur in Haidarabad, to look into the malpractices on the part of the members of this Department which have been referred to in his remarks quoted above.

5. The statement attached, Appendix A, shows the strength of the force and the changes in it during the year under report.

6. The conditions of our work in the three Agencies have remained unchanged during the year. In Rajputana a criminal identification bureau was, with the sanction of the Government of India, opened at Abu, under the charge of my Assistant, Mr. Kemball, assisted by a clerk who had received the requisite training at Phillour. As Mr. Irwin has stated, Mr. Waterfield was during the year appointed Inspector-General of the Central India Agency Police, in addition to his other duties, and the Honourable Mr. Bayley, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, has expressed his indebtedness for the aid given him by Mr. Waterfield in this capacity.

7. There was a marked decrease of crime during the year due, principally, to the cessation of famine conditions. In Central India the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General considers that the statistics for Bhopawar (458 dakaitis in 1900 to 170 in 1901), where famine was still prevalent, bears strong testimony to the efficiency of the measures taken to put down organised crime among the Bhils last year. In Rajputana there were 345 dakaitis reported in 1901 as against 1,086 in 1900, in Central India 627 against 1,051 and in Haidarabad 222 against 620. The total number of dakaitis reported in all these Sub-Agencies was 1,194, or much less than half the number reported in 1900, but the number especially in Central India is still high. I attach a statement showing the number of cases reported during the last five years.—

—			1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Central India	...	...	479	194	643	1,051	627
Rajputana	...	...	121	81	684	1,086	345
Haidarabad	...	...	552	324	465	620	222
Total	...	...	1,152	599	1,792	2,757	1,194

8. The three years 1897, 1899 and 1900 were all marked by conditions of scarcity in a more or less severe degree, and the figure for 1898 probably represents the normal more nearly than any of the others. The high figures for the year under report are probably to be explained by the fact that the effects of famine do not disappear as rapidly as the famine itself, and many who have taken to the road find the profession attractive.

9. Mr. Kemball, however thinks, that the great decrease in crime reported in Rajputana is not to be explained by the mere cessation of famine conditions. He is inclined to distrust the crime statements received from the Durbars, and the Agent to the Governor-General shares his suspicions.

10. There were only five cases of poisoning for plunder, all of them in Central India, *viz.*, three in Bhopal and two in Rutlam. In these cases property valued at Rs. 179 was plundered, of which property worth Rs. 164 were recovered. Seven persons were said to be concerned, of whom three were arrested and one convicted during the year. Poison was administered to eleven persons in all and proved fatal in three cases.

RAJPUTANA.

11. Mr. Kemball held charge of this Agency throughout the year. The States in Rajputana are taking advantage of the opportunity afforded them of having their men instructed in criminal identification by means of finger-impressions, and the following Durbars have deputed men to the bureau established at Abu for that purpose:—

Jhalawar, Marwar, Dungarpur, Shahpura, Tonk, Karauli, Jaipur and Dholpur.

12. The table below and my remarks thereon will give a general idea of the prevalence of dakaiti in Rajputana during the year under report.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.						
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
1	1899	Dungarpur	203	79,661 0 0	63 0 0	30	275	9,613	30	...	...	...
	1900		451	4,83,265 0 0	3,687 0 0	198	475	39,122	315	302	13	...
	1901		52	32,538 0 0	...	7	27	1,777	25	...	3	...
2	1899	Marwar	142	44,251 0 0	1,886 0 0	13	77	3,017	276	68	110	...
	1900		189	28,087 0 0	554 0 0	12	41	3,530	170	121	27	...
	1901		109	51,033 0 0	993 0 0	4	15	1,455	20	15	5	...
3	1899	Mewar	99	46,613 0 0	2,775 0 0	7	197	5,060	261	6	...	...
	1900		117	30,404 0 0	532 0 0	20	196	3,511	51	...	...	...
	1901		23	30,689 0 0	354 0 0	1	53	1,092	25	...	...	...
4	1899	Banswara	62	32,605 0 0	1,131 0 0	36	77	4,481	...	...	...	...
	1900		116	1,13,375 0 0	92 0 0	33	99	8,827	45	...	...	...
	1901		27	38,119 0 0	...	15	27	1,379	30	30	...	...
5	1899	Partabgarh	28	7,603 0 0	...	5	32	959	38	...	...	...
	1900		47	51,522 0 0	...	21	61	2,457	23	...	...	...
	1901		31	38,249 0 0	185 0 0	7	37	2,874	2	...	...	...
6	1899	Sirohi	5	221 0 0	52 0 0	1	2	102	21	...	...	...
	1900		39	12,353 0 0	54 0 0	12	32	2,326	31	26	...	1
	1901		37	13,934 0 0	2,155 0 0	13	39	1,238	34	24	4	1
7	1899	Kotah	20	8,490 0 0	299 0 0	1	24	517	23	5	...	...
	1900		37	6,215 0 0	1,336 0 0	2	11	731	239	30	15	...
	1901		5	1,418 0 0	10 0 0	1	3	92	2	...	...	...

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.						
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
8	1899	Bundi	4	4,900 0 0	...	...	11	113	20	...	...	...
	1900		17	11,431 0 0	58 0 0	1	10	475	18	...	...	...
	1901		22	4,578 0 0	...	...	1	418	...	...	...	...
9	1899	Khusalgarh	4	4,491 0 0	...	3	9	105	...	...	...	...
	1900		16	25,983 0 0	75 0 0	11	15	873	...	...	...	...
	1901		10	10,081 0 0	...	5	8	733	...	...	...	...
10	1899	Jaipur	53	19,751 0 0	1,430 0 0	4	33	2,347	203	51	5	...
	1900		16	6,111 0 0	216 0 0	...	12	195	26	...	...	...
	1901		5	3,701 0 0	...	...	6	35	5	...	...	...
11	1899	Jhallawar	7	1,894 0 0	341 0 0	2	3	103	11	1	2	...
	1900		12	5,644 0 0	1,407 0 0	...	3	170	39	24	4	1
	1901		4	1,733 0 0	300 0 0	...	1	58	4	2	2	...
12	1899	Bikaner	11	3,858 0 0	1,675 0 0	5	22	81	33	12	4	4
	1900		10	3,427 0 0	1,011 0 0	1	8	92	23	7	7	...
	1901		3	2,092 0 0	1,595 0 0	...	2	22	...	...	...	...
13	1899	Bharatpur	5	17,490 0 0	4,278 0 0	...	5	178	62	35	14	...
	1900		8	2,730 0 0	30 0 0	1	8	124	31	5	26	...
	1901		4	855 0 0	15 0 0	1	2	81	7	...	5	...
14	1899	Alwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900		4	491 0 0	...	2	8	57	2	...	...	...
	1901		3	1,772 0 0	10 0 0	...	3	18	7	...	...	...
15	1899	Dholpur	3	531 0 0	...	...	6	48	8	...	...	...
	1900		2	807 0 0	...	...	3	35	2	...	...	...
	1901		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1899	Karauli	3	795 0 0	192 0 0	...	6	43	7	1	2	...
	1900		2	76 0 0	...	...	6	31	24	7	14	2
	1901		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1899	Shahpur	2	730 0 0	...	...	4	65	...	...	...	...
	1900		1	20 0 0	...	...	3	20	6	...	6	...
	1901		2	165 0 0	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...
18	1899	Tonk	3	2,009 0 0	...	...	4	89	36	...	...	...
	1900		1	155 0 0	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...
	1901		1	1,096 0 0	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...
19	1899	Jaisalmir	5	5,421 0 0	...	1	...	60	2	...	...	...
	1900		1	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...
	1901		6	3,370 0 0	1,132 0 0	1	8	100	5	...	...	...
20	1899	Kishangarh	1	3,056 0 0	...	...	4	10	4	...	...	...
	1900		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901		1	461 0 0	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
	1899	Total	660	2,84,370 0 0	14,122 0 0	108	791	26,991	1,040	179	137	4
	1900		1,086	7,82,096 0 0	9,052 0 0	315	992	62,589	1,049	522	112	4
	1901		345	2,35,884 0 0	6,749 0 0	55	234	11,418	169	71	19	1

13. The figures in the columns showing "Property" and "Number of persons concerned" can only be regarded as approximately accurate.

14. Summarising the above, we find that in 345 dakaitis committed in the Native States of Rajputana, 55 persons were killed and 234 wounded. Of the 169 arrests made, 71 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 42 as against 19 in the preceding year. There were in addition 11 dakaitis in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara as against 27 in 1900. In these 11 dakaitis four persons were wounded, and of the fourteen persons arrested eight were released and six are pending trial.

15. It is noticeable that more than three-fourths of the cases occurred in the seven States of Marwar, Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pertabgarh, Bundi and Sirohi.

16. *Marwar*.—This State is responsible for the largest number of dakaitis during the year under report. The number both of cases (109) and of persons concerned (1,455) was much fewer than for the previous year, but the offences appear to have been more serious, as the estimated value of property stolen rose from Rs. 28,087 in 1900 to Rs. 51,033 in 1901.

Only 20 persons were arrested and 15 convicted out of 1,455 said to have been concerned in dakaitis a result which, as the Assistant to the General Superintendent remarks, does not reflect creditably on the efficiency of the State Police.

17. *Mewar*.—The number of dakaitis reported has fallen from 117 to 23—a remarkable change.

18. *Dungarpur*.—In this State I am glad to be able to report that dakaitis fell from 451 in 1900 to 52 in 1901. The result is, doubtless, due to the reorganisation of the police alluded to in last year's report and the cessation of famine conditions.

19. *Banswara*.—Shows a noticeable decline of crime, only 27 cases being reported as against 116 in 1900.

20. *Pertabgarh*.—The figures for this State are deplorable; only two persons arrested out of several hundreds concerned in 31 cases.

21. *Bundi*.—Also shows 22 cases and not a single arrest.

22. In the States of Jaipur, Jhallawar, Kotah, Bharatpur, Bikaner, and Alwar the crime has decreased by 11, 8, 32, 4, 7, and 1, respectively. Mr. Kemball writes that in these States the Magisterial and Police Administration is very much more advanced than in the case of the other States of Rajputana, and the returns of crime furnished are infinitely more reliable, but the result of the action taken in the cases reported leaves much to be desired.

23. Dholpur and Karauli have no case at all.

24. Sixteen dakaitis of previous years were brought to light during 1901, three of them in the Jaipur State, by departmental officers.

25. The number of persons arrested by, or at the instance of, this Department was 71, *viz.*, 31 for dakaiti, 34 for an affray at Lawa, five for theft and one for murder. Of these one was released departmentally and 70 were transferred to the Dholpur, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jhabua, Sailana or Rutlam States where these cases were disposed of as under:—

33 were imprisoned, 2 acquitted, 19 released, 1 died and the cases of 15 remained under trial at the close of the year.

26. The assistance of the Department was asked for the suppression of raids by Bhils of Khushalgarh joined by dakaitis from the Jhabua border. Mr. Kemball was deputed to Khushalgarh for the purpose, and through his instrumentality four officials, of the Chiefship, who were found to be in collusion with the Bhils, were removed from office and punished, and 16 of the principal Bhil offenders were extradited to take their trial in Jhabua, Rutlam and Sailana; these measures have had a very good effect and there has been no recrudescence of crime on this border.

27. An affray occurred at Lawa in Jaipur territory over a Mina marriage in which several persons were killed and wounded. Inspector Daulat Ram and party

were, at the instance of the Resident in Jaipur, deputed to enquire into the matter, and 34 persons were arrested, 24 of whom were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and the rest released for want of sufficient evidence. The Agent to the Governor-General acknowledged the valuable assistance rendered by the Department in this case.

28. Bakhtawar Singh, a noted dakait leader of Baneti in Jaipur, who had escaped from the Jaipur Jail and was committing depredations on the borders of Alwar, Jaipur, Gurgaon, Patiala and Nabha, was captured by the Alwar Police on the 3rd September 1901 with two of his accomplices.

CENTRAL INDIA.

29. Mr. Waterfield held charge throughout the year, and owing to the prevalence of famine in some parts of the Agency and his appointment as Inspector-General of the Central India Agency Police had exceptionally heavy work to do.

30. The table below will give a general idea of the prevalence of dakaiti in Central India during the year under report.

No.	Year.	State.	PROPERTY.				NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
			Cases.	Plundered.		Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	
				Rs.	A. P.									Rs.	A. P.
Indore Agency.	1899	Indore	168	80,477	0 0	1,923	0 0	5	37	7,330	342	18	44	...
	1900		286	65,170	0 0	4,399	0 0	16	64	9,576	386	153	5	2
	1901		205	80,285	0 0	11,027	0 0	7	26	3,808	434	102	119	...
	1899	Dewas	11	4,415	0 0	103	0 0	...	2	440	54	...	...	...
	1900		12	4,745	0 0	15	0 0	2	5	394	2	...	...	...
	1901		8	1,573	0 0	344	0 0	2	4	150	4	...	...	...
	1899	Bagli	6	551	0 0	...	...	...	...	125	7	...	...	...
	1900		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901		7	882	0 0	...	...	...	78	1	...	...	...	...
	1899	Tonk	10	2,323	0 0	...	...	...	1	413	7	...	...	...
1900	10		4,832	0 0	376	0 0	4	12	340	10	1	3	...	
1901	6		3,742	0 0	...	...	2	148	...	...	...	...	...	
Gwalior Agency.	1899	Gwalior	127	73,778	0 0	1,419	0 0	15	55	4,171	538	132	45	2
	1900		95	32,456	0 0	2,757	0 0	9	42	2,110	437	202	48	4
	1901		84	42,917	0 0	2,746	0 0	5	34	1,457	234	132	31	1
	1899	Raghugarh	5	1,895	0 0	...	...	...	1	52	2	...	...	...
	1900		8	1,708	0 0	321	0 0	...	2	88	11	...	...	...
	1901		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1899	Sirsi	3	439	0 0	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
	1900		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901		7	2,943	0 0	492	0 0	...	2	67	2	...	...	...
	1899	Gurha	2	531	0 0	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
1900	1		100	0 0	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	
1901	3		1,243	0 0	900	0 0	...	4	27	...	...	...	...	
1899	Bhadura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
1900		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	
1901		2	400	0 0	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	
1899	Umri	1	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	
1900		3	177	0 0	...	...	...	1	22	5	...	...	...	
1901		1	15	0 0	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.										
				Plundered.		Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.				
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.								
Gwalior Agency—contd.	11	1899	...	...			...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1900	Dhanauda ...	5	678	0	0	...			39	1	...	...	...	...	
		1901		1	7	0	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...		
	12	1899	Paron ...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1900		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		1901		1	90	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	13	1899	Agra Barkhera	1	150	0	0	...			12	...	...	...	...	...	
		1900		1	5,300	0	0	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...		
		1901		3	2,078	0	0	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...		
	14	1899	Bhopal ...	38	18,323	0	0	3,271	0	0	1	15	559	68	9	4	...
		1900		62	80,153	0	0	1,584	0	0	11	35	1,106	315	184	79	4
		1901		34	5,025	0	0	593	0	0	...	12	362	128	45	43	...
15	1899	Narsinghgarh	7	763	0	0	11	0	0	...	...	120	16	...	...	...	
	1900		6	5,929	0	0	338	0	0	...	7	120	12	...	...	...	
	1901		3	855	0	0	...			1	12	65	7	...	...	...	
16	1899	Khilchipur ...	7	898	0	0	7	0	0	...	3	126	1	...	...	...	
	1900		4	2,618	0	0	2	0	0	...	1	63	...	...	...	...	
	1901		2	409	0	0	48	0	0	1	2	35	8	8	...	...	
17	1899	Rajgarh ...	6	1,907	0	0	117	0	0	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	
	1900		7	4,308	0	0	268	0	0	3	14	99	32	3	13	1	
	1901		10	2,245	0	0	318	0	0	...	7	92	7	...	...	...	
18	1899	Maksudangarh	1	507	0	0	...			...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
	1900		1	38	0	0	...			...	...	15	...	...	...	...	
	1901		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	1899	Muhammadgarh.	1	1,043	0	0	...			2	12	...	...	...	...	...	
	1900		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1901		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20	1899	Basoda ...	1	42	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	18	13	...	...	...	
	1900		4	1,202	0	0	...			1	2	50	7	...	...	...	
	1901		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21	1899	Kurwai ...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1900		6	3,109	0	0	...			4	69	6	...	...	...	...	
	1901		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22	1899	Sutalia ...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1900		1	...			...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...		
	1901		...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	1899	Ratlam ...	13	1,037	0	0	...			1	6	337	...	...	...	...	
	1900		8	3,513	0	0	...			1	4	590	...	...	...	...	
	1901		24	12,114	0	0	269	0	0	1	10	1,154	24	22	...	2	
24	1899	Joara ...	7	3,244	0	0	...			2	9	412	8	...	...	...	
	1900		11	1,198	0	0	...			1	4	171	19	...	...	...	
	1901		18	4,820	0	0	284	0	0	2	13	315	12	...	...	...	
25	1899	Sailana...	4	2,300	0	0	...			1	...	75	...	...	...	...	
	1900		43	13,453	0	0	15	0	0	...	19	1,014	12	6	...	1	
	1901		21	9,186	0	0	182	0	0	1	5	1,457	30	30	...	...	

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.						
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
Malwa Agency— <i>contd.</i>	26	1899	2	138 0 0	...	...	2	150	...	...	...	...
		1900	6	108 0 0	...	5	3	133	5	5	...	...
		1901	8	2,145 0 0	109 0 0	...	7	85	22	17	1	1
	27	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1900	2	142 0 0	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...
		1901	1	72 0 0	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	...
	28	1899	73	25,207 0 0	1,980 0 0	3	47	7,471	242	19	7	...
		1900	57	18,341 0 0	560 0 0	16	29	571	166	10	10	11
		1901	27	10,133 0 0	2,308 0 0	...	31	433	32	...	...	...
	29	1899	49	24,316 0 0	11,046 0 0	1	39	1,855	53	...	...	...
		1900	81	19,312 0 0	1,247 0 0	10	51	2,258	92	...	...	...
		1901	101	23,153 0 0	4,869 0 0	6	47	1,992	47	10	...	...
Bhopawar Agency.	30	1899	33	995 0 0	11 0 0	1	15	817	15	...	...	...
		1900	224	14,175 0 0	631 0 0	67	26	4,996	28	...	...	...
		1901	27	1,304 0 0	215 0 0	...	6	377	6	...	...	...
	31	1899	26	1,511 0 0	16 0 0	...	10	1,037	24	...	...	...
		1900	77	7,915 0 0	766 0 0	11	15	2,616	153	28	...	...
		1901	11	775 0 0	14 0 0	...	3	150	12	...	...	...
	32	1899	12	721 0 0	118 0 0	...	3	208	74	14	1	...
		1900	1	29 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	6	4	...	...	...
		1901	2	184 0 0	64 0 0	...	...	19	14	7	...	...
	33	1899	10	717 0 0	9 0 0	...	7	632	5	...	...	...
		1900	11	406 0 0	...	1	...	214	2	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34	1899	3	740 0 0	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	...
		1900	6	726 0 0	209 0 0	...	...	112	10	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	1899	2	372 0 0	...	...	...	20	11	...	...	...
		1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36	1899	1	345 0 0	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...
		1900	1	1,882 0 0	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	1899	1	51 0 0	...	...	...	22	6	...	6	...
		1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38	1899	1	11 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
		1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	39	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	2	67 0 0	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Agency.	40	1899	3	273 0 0	6 0 0	...	3	20	2	...	...	...
		1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	2	537 0 0	229 0 0	...	3	21	3	...	...	...

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.						
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
Bundelkhand Agency—contd.	41	Dattia	1899	3	2,193 0 0	88 0 0	1	6	50	...	...	...
			1900	1	2,250 0 0	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
			1901	1	1,958 0 0	3 0 0	...	3	15	...	...	...
	42	Charkheri	1899	1	515 0 0	...	...	13	16	14	...	14
			1900	1	79 0 0	...	...	1	6	2	...	...
			1901	2	1,268 0 0	69 0 0	...	1	29	15	...	...
	43	Panna	1899	1	2 0 0	...	...	1	7	1	1	...
			1900	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	1	5	5	...	...
			1901	1	12 0 0	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	44	Samthar	1899	1	60 0 0	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
			1900	1	942 0 0	36 0 0	...	16	...	...	...	...
			1901	2	2,094 0 0	2 0 0	...	40	21	...	21	...
	45	Bijawar	1899	1	12 0 0	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
			1900	2	74 0 0	2 0 0	...	4	13	6	...	...
			1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Baghelkhand	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1900	3	595 0 0	63 0 0	...	3	58	46	12	2
			1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1899	643	2,52,852 0 0	20,127 0 0	31	277	21,171	1,503	193	121
		Totals	1900	1,051	2,97,664 0 0	13,507 0 0	160	351	27,001	1,774	604	160
			1901	627	2,14,531 0 0	25,160 0 0	26	238	12,546	1,063	373	215

31. The total number of dakaitis, though still far above the normal, show a large decrease as compared with the preceding year, the most favourable decrease being noticeable in the small States under the Bhopawar Agency and in the Bhopal State. This result is due in part to the operations of last year—partly to the more favourable condition of the country.

32. The number of persons concerned in the various dakaitis is shewn as 12,540, but this of course for the reasons given in the last report is no doubt greatly exaggerated, and the same men have also been counted many times over. The numbers arrested and convicted are stated to be respectively 1,063 and 373, giving a percentage of 35.89 convictions to arrests as against 43.36 in the preceding year. The proportion of property recovered shows a great increase 11.73 per cent. as against 4.68 per cent. in 1900, but for the reasons given in previous reports, these figures are not much to be relied on. The returns of persons killed and wounded by dakaitis show 26 and 238 respectively as against 160 and 351 in the year 1900. The number of men arrested by the Department was 200, besides 36 others taken over from various local authorities. Out of these 236, two were sentenced to death, two transported for life, 48 to various terms of imprisonment, seven were pardoned, ten released, two died before trial, 128 were transferred to Durbars for disposal, 29 are under departmental investigation and eight under trial in Native States.

33. *Gwalior*.—Mr. Irwin has described the operations in this State. The staff of the Agency has been temporarily strengthened owing to the press of work occasioned mainly by the special measures undertaken for the suppression of crime among Moghias and Banjaras.

34. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley remarks—"It is noticeable that no cases are reported as having occurred in Raghugarh, where the prevalence of crime in 1899 and 1900 formed the subject of adverse comment in last year's report. Arrangements have been made for a Kanjar settlement in Dharnaoda which, it

is hoped, may be the means of reclaiming the band believed to have been responsible for several robberies committed in this and the neighbouring States last year."

35. Mr. Waterfield inspected the Mangaoli settlement which His Highness the Maharaja started in 1899 and to which Mr. Irwin has made reference. The money granted for the improvement of this colony has been expended in constructing houses for the Moghias and quarters for the Motamid and in making a tank which acted also as a relief work. This tank unfortunately burst during the rains, but it is to be repaired, and will, it is hoped, be a great aid to cultivation. In 1901 Rs. 4,573 were expended on diet and in supplying plough cattle and seed. One thousand Bighas of Kharif and 387 Bighas of Rabi were sown during the year under report, but the Kharif partially failed. The Durbar have now brought the Chanderbedis of Gwalior under proper control and have, with the object of preventing them from going to fairs and distant parts of India on organised thieving expeditions, introduced a system of weekly roll-calls with its necessary corollaries of passes and punishments for unauthorised absence.

36. *Indore*.—Dakaitis in Indore territory were still very heavy, and a large number took place in Nimar where organised gangs find admittance. In the matter of arrest a great improvement is reported on the work of the previous year.

37. The Hon'ble Mr. Baley remarks—"It is to be hoped that in future the Indore Durbar will take more energetic and effective measures for the suppression of crime in the outlying districts of the State than in past years."

38. Thakur Daryao Singh, a man of some influence, was convicted during the year by the Indore Durbar, and this fact should tend to decrease dakaiti between the Ghâts and the Nurbuddas. Most of the dakaitis committed in the State were the work of Bhils. The number of dakaitis committed in the State itself and in the petty States under the Political jurisdiction of the Resident was 205 and 21 respectively, totalling 226 as against 308 in the Agency during the previous year. Of 439 persons arrested, 102 were convicted. During the year the Durbar settled 29 Moghias as agriculturists and gave them land for cultivation. It is believed that all the Moghias in the State have now thus been settled.

39. *Bundelkhand*.—From this Agency only eight dakaitis are reported. Of 112 persons said to have been concerned in these, 39 were arrested. The men arrested for the Samthar dakaitis, 21 in number, were all released; the disposal of the others has not been yet reported. The new Kanjar settlement near Nowgong has already been referred to.

40. The Political Agent calls attention to the energetic and successful measures taken by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and speaks favourably of the work of Inspector Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh Gyani.

41. *Bhopal*.—52 cases of dakaiti are reported in the Bhopal Agency in 1901 as against 92 in the previous year. Thirty four cases occurred in Bhopal itself, two in Khilchipur, ten in Rajgarh, three in Agra Barkhera and three in Narsingarh. Most of these cases were committed by Bagri-Banjaras and Mewatis on the borders of this Agency and Gwalior. A considerable amount of mischief was committed by organised gangs of Mewatis and Bagris. Operations for the suppression of both gangs were undertaken, and though the Mewatis have not yet been finally suppressed, the Bagri gang consisting of absconders from the settlement of Sironj and Kurwai has been completely broken-up. In this work Mr. Waterfield states that the officers under Inspector Wilayat-ulla Khan did very good work and were most cordially backed up by the State officials of Gwalior, Sironj and Bhopal. A large gang of Banjaras found in this Agency during the year was reported as responsible for many dakaitis. There were five prominent gangs of dakaitis at work in Bhopal during the year led by Bhabut Singh, Gutha, Shankara, Sarwa and Sheoji Banjara. Operations for their arrest are now in progress.

42. The Political Agent visited the criminal tribe settlements of Maksudangarh, Suthalia, Ichawar and Jawar. In the latter settlement there were fourteen men on the register, of whom twelve were present at the village and two were in jail, three died during the year. The Pathari and Sonkach settlement registers show that a few of the settled Moghias absconded during the year.

43. *Bhopawar*.—This Agency, which suffered a great deal during the previous year from the depredations of dakaitis, reports a total of 170 dakaitis during the year under report as against 458 in 1900. The decrease has already been explained in paragraph 31 above. The dakaitis were mostly of a petty character, but the results obtained were not very satisfactory, as out of 111 persons, only 17 were convicted.

44. The management of the Kachi-Baroda Moghia settlement has been made over to the Dhar Durbar, and the colony and Motamid have moved to a new colony. Mr. Waterfield inspected the new colony early in the year and found it in a most satisfactory state.

45. *Malwa*.—Seventy-two dakaitis were committed in this Agency, or two more than in the preceding year. Only 88 persons were arrested, of whom 69 were convicted, one was released, one escaped, three died before trial, and the disposal of the remaining fourteen has not yet been reported.

46. The Political Agent comments upon the inadequacy of the sentences imposed by the Durbars of the States in the Agency, and upon the absence of cordial co-operation between the different Durbars.

47. During the year 28 unreported dakaiti cases were brought to notice by Political Officers.

Haidarabad.

48. Mr. Priestley held charge of the Agency from the 1st January to the 4th December 1901 when Mr. Gayer resumed control on return from a year's furlough.

49. In all 222 dakaitis are reported (211 of them by His Highness the Nizam's Police and eleven by officers of this Department) as having taken place in the year 1901 against 620 in the preceding year. The sudden drop in the number of cases is attributed to the cessation of famine, but for the reduction with regard to previous normal years (*vide* statement at paragraph 7), Mr. Gayer is of opinion that the State Police should get some credit. Very few cases are now believed to be hushed up, and the figures are believed to be accurate for all practical purposes.

50. For these offences 400 persons were arrested by His Highness's Police, out of whom 86 were convicted and 63 released, the disposal of the remainder remaining unreported at the end of the year. The number of persons killed and wounded by dakaitis was 5 and 62 respectively against 30 and 82 in the preceding year. The amount of property recovered was very small and was valued at Rs. 5,030 only.

51. In all 519 criminals or suspects passed through the hands of the Department in 74 cases during the year. Of these 90 were under investigation and 29 under trial on the 1st January 1901, 396 were arrested by Departmental Officers and four received by transfer since that date, four were pardoned, one died, 20 were released and 225 were imprisoned, 13 were disposed of departmentally, 45 were under investigation, and the cases of 92 persons remained under disposal at the close of the year.

52. It will thus be seen that the cases of 250 persons were disposed of by the Courts, but Mr. Gayer remarks that the statistics are misleading. He says—"I regret having to report that subsequent enquiries have led to prove that all the men, numbering about 133, tried by special Magistrate Mirza Azim Beg, were convicted on false and fabricated evidence; all have subsequently got off on appeal." No doubt the majority of the others arrested and prosecuted by Inspector Abdur Rahim Khan, about 40 persons in all, will be released on trial, as they, too, have been found to have been prosecuted and convicted on false evidence.

53. Towards the end of 1900 a large gang of professional poisoners were detected by the Poona Police, working on the borders of His Highness the Nizam's territory. A number of these men were captured by this Department on the Haidarabad side of the border and all but one (Rama) extradited to British territory.

54. The system of trial of Thagi and Dakaiti cases by the local Magistrates is reported not to work well owing to the constant remands, and the difficulty of keeping witnesses at the place where the trial is being held. The matter is receiving attention during the current year.

55. Mr. Priestley reported some difficulty in working with the Haidarabad and Ahmednagar Police, but it appears that this arose out of the action of two of his own Inspectors. Since Mr. Gayer's return and the exposure of the two Inspectors' malpractices, there has been no difficulty or friction whatever.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. G. COLVIN,

Officiating General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the strength of the Najib Force for the year 1901.

DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1901.						CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1901.					REMARKS.						
Number.		Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired on gratuity.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by transfer.	Transferred to other Departments.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entertained.	Degraded.	Number.		Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	On the 31st December 1901 the sanctioned scale of the Najib Force consisted of :— Inspectors ... 16 Deputy Inspectors 24 Dafadars ... 30 Najibs ... 64 Total ... 134
	Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	14	5	8	1	2	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	5	8	1	2	16		
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades.	22	10	12	...	2	24	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	24	9	12	...	3	24		
3	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	30	16	14	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	...	30	16	14	...	...	30		
4	Najibs, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades...	64	32	32	...	...	64	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	20	10	...	64	29	30	...	5	64		
	Total	130	63	66	1	4	134	5	...	1	4	1	1	4	41	11	...	134	59	64	1	10	134		

E. G. COLVIN.
Officiating General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

SIMLA; }
The 24th July 1902.

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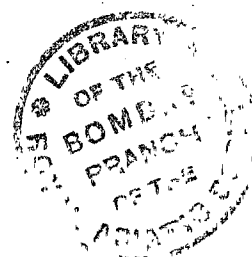
REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT

FOR

1902



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Published by Authority.

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FROM

D. E. McCracken, Esq.,

*Officiating General Superintendent of Operations for the
Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti,*

TO

L. W. Dane, Esq., I.C.S.,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

Dated Simla, the 15th July 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, during the year 1902.

2. Mr. G. R. Irwin, C.S.I., held charge of the office of General Superintendent from the beginning of the year to the 15th May, when, he proceeded to England on furlough. He was succeeded by Mr. E. G. Colvin, who held charge up to the 20th September, when he was transferred as Resident to Kashmir. I officiated for the remainder of the year.

3. Mr. Irwin in the course of his spring tour, inspected Bharatpur, Ajmer, Jaipur and Dholpur, in Rajputana, and Gwalior, in Central India. Mr. Colvin visited Indore, Haidarabad and Dholpur, in August. I visited Jalna and Haidarabad in October, in connection with the prosecution of Inspector Abdur Rahim Khan and, later on, inspected the outpost at Dholpur. During the last two months of the year the deputation of Mr. Kembell, Assistant at Head-Quarters, to Delhi in connection with the detective arrangements for the Coronation Darbar necessitated my remaining at Head-quarters.

4. The conditions of our work in the three Agencies remained unchanged during the year under report. The Central Criminal Identification Bureau for Rajputana, which has been opened at Abu, has done good work during the year, but Mr. Goad brings to notice that its utility is likely to be considerably minimised, as British Courts will not accept previous convictions in the Native States under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, for the enhancement of punishment under Section 75, Indian Penal Code. This is a matter for which at present there appears to be no remedy as Native States' Courts have not adopted the law in force in British India.

5. The States in Central India having all agreed to the introduction of the system of identifying criminals by means of their finger prints, the formal sanction of the Government of India was obtained by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to the same. A clerk from my office was deputed to the Phillour School for instruction and arrangements were in train at the close of the year, for opening a Criminal Identification Bureau at Indore.

6. In Rajputana, the most important work accomplished during the year, was the reduction to order, on the Rewa Kantha border, of the turbulent Bhils, who, in 1901, showed signs of giving very serious trouble. A detailed account of the measures adopted to restore peace to the border will be found in the review of the operations in the Rajputana Agency.

7. There was a decrease of crime in the Central India and Haidarabad Agencies. In Central India the decrease is shared by the great majority of

the States, Indore and Gwalior being conspicuous in this respect. In Rajputana the state of crime was practically the same as in the preceding year.

8. In Haidarabad, Mr. Gayer was occupied, during the greater part of the year, with the cases against the two Inspectors, Habib-ur-Rahman Khan and Abdul Rahim Khan, referred to in the report for 1901, and with rectifying the mischief done by them. These cases left him so undermanned that little regular work could be attempted.

9. There were 9 cases in all of poisoning for plunder; of which, 6 were committed in Rajputana (3 of these being in Jaipur, 2 in Kotah and 1 in Bikaner); 1 in Bhopal, in Central India; and 2 in Haidarabad.

In these cases property valued at Rs. 862 was plundered, of which property valued at Rs. 661 was recovered.

Nineteen persons are said to have been concerned; of whom, 6 were arrested and 4 were convicted, during the year.

Poison was administered to 23 persons and proved fatal in 14 cases.

10. The statement attached, Appendix A, shows the strength of the force and the changes in it during the year under report.

RAJPUTANA.

11. Mr. Kemball held charge of this Agency from the beginning of the year to the 30th September, when he made over charge of his current duties to a Departmental Deputy Inspector and proceeded to Simla to take up the appointment of Assistant at Head-Quarters.

Mr. Goad, of the United Provinces Police, received charge on the afternoon of the 29th October and officiated for the remaining months of the year.

12. The table below and my remarks thereon will give a general idea of the prevalence of dakaiti in Rajputana, during the year under report:—

Statement of dakaiti cases reported in Rajputana during the year 1902.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
1	1900	Dungarpur	451	4,83,265 0 0	3,687 0 0	198	475	39,122	315	302	13	...	
	1901		52	32,538 0 0	...	7	27	1,777	25	...	3	...	
	1902		65	21,325 0 0	80 0 0	14	62	2,211	6	3	...	...	
2	1900	Marwar	189	28,087 0 0	554 0 0	12	41	3,530	170	121	27	...	
	1901		109	51,033 0 0	993 0 0	4	15	1,455	20	15	5	...	
	1902		114	25,624 0 0	631 0 0	2	5	1,332	72	62	7	...	
3	1900	Mewar	117	30,404 0 0	532 0 0	20	196	3,511	51	...	...	...	
	1901		23	30,689 0 0	354 0 0	1	53	1,092	25	...	...	...	
	1902		26	14,148 0 0	995 0 0	7	40	512	...	...	...	...	
4	1900	Banswara	116	1,13,375 0 0	92 0 0	33	99	8,827	45	...	...	...	
	1901		27	38,119 0 0	...	15	27	1,379	30	30	...	...	
	1902		38	26,523 0 0	1,659 0 0	10	28	1,830	23	6	...	6 escaped.	
5	1900	Partabgarh	47	51,522 0 0	...	21	61	2,457	23	...	...	...	
	1901		31	38,249 0 0	185 0 0	7	37	2,874	2	...	...	...	
	1902		16	15,055 0 0	276 0 0	3	20	968	...	...	...	...	
6	1900	Sirohi	39	12,353 0 0	54 0 0	12	32	2,326	31	26	...	1	
	1901		37	13,934 0 0	2,155 0 0	13	39	1,238	34	24	4	1	
	1902		23	3,815 0 0	498 0 0	5	21	382	14	8	1	...	
7	1900	Kotah	37	6,215 0 0	1,336 0 0	2	11	731	239	30	15	...	
	1901		5	1,418 0 0	10 0 0	1	3	92	2	...	...	...	
	1902		11	6,295 0 0	4,155 0 0	...	10	99	11	...	...	...	

Statement of dakaiti cases reported in Rajputana during the year 1902—contd.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	
8	1900	Bundi	17	Rs. A. P. 11,431 0 0	Rs. A. P. 58 0 0	1	10	475	18	...	...	...	
	1901		22	4,578 0 0	...	...	1	418	...	...	...	...	
	1902		26	31,137 0 0	180 0 0	1	6	536	3	...	...	...	
9	1900	Kushalgarh	16	25,983 0 0	75 0 0	11	15	873	...	...	...	...	
	1901		10	10,081 0 0	...	5	8	733	...	...	...	...	
	1902		4	4,935 0 0	...	1	2	195	1	...	...	...	
10	1900	Jaipur	16	6,111 0 0	216 0 0	...	12	195	26	...	...	...	
	1901		5	3,701 0 0	...	...	6	35	5	...	...	...	
	1902		6	1,384 0 0	...	...	5	46	1	...	...	...	
11	1900	Jhalawar	12	5,644 0 0	1,407 0 0	...	3	170	39	24	4	1	
	1901		4	1,733 0 0	300 0 0	...	1	58	4	2	2	...	
	1902		3	439 0 0	...	...	...	36	7	...	...	...	
12	1900	Bikaner	10	3,427 0 0	1,011 0 0	1	8	92	23	7	7	...	
	1901		3	2,092 0 0	1,595 0 0	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	
	1902		6	2,081 0 0	388 0 0	...	3	36	17	13	2	...	
13	1900	Bharatpur	8	2,730 0 0	30 0 0	1	8	124	31	5	26	...	
	1901		4	855 0 0	15 0 0	1	2	81	7	...	5	...	
	1902		1	192 0 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	
14	1900	Alwar	4	491 0 0	...	2	8	57	2	...	...	...	
	1901		3	1,772 0 0	10 0 0	...	3	18	7	...	...	...	
	1902		1	251 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
15	1900	Dholpur	2	807 0 0	...	...	3	35	2	...	...	...	
	1901		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	1900	Karauli	2	76 0 0	...	...	6	31	24	7	14	2	
	1901		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	1900	Shahpura	1	20 0 0	...	...	3	20	6	...	6	...	
	1901		2	155 0 0	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	1900	Tonk	1	155 0 0	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	
	1901		1	1,096 0 0	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	
	1902		1	145 0 0	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	
19	1900	Jaisalmer	1	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	
	1901		6	3,370 0 0	1,132 0 0	1	8	100	5	...	...	...	
	1902		5	2,041 0 0	230 0 0	...	1	59	12	12	...	...	
20	1900	Kishangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1901		1	461 0 0	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1900	Total	1,086	7,82,096 0 0	9,052 0 0	315	992	62,589	1,049	522	112	4	
	1901		345	2,35,884 0 0	6,749 0 0	55	234	11,418	169	71	19	1	
	1902		346	1,55,390 0 0	9,107 0 0	43	203	8,287	171	104	10	6 escaped.	

13. Summarising the above we find that 346 dakaitis were committed in the Native States of Rajputana as against 345 in 1901 and 1,086 in 1900. There were in addition 10 dakaitis in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara, where, there were 11 in 1901. In these cases Rs. 1,183 worth of property was plundered and property worth Rs. 23 was recovered, 96 persons were concerned and two wounded. Of the 19 arrests made, 11 resulted in convictions; 7 were released and 1 escaped from custody.

14. During the year under report, 43 dakaitis of previous years were brought to light. These were distributed as follows:—

In Mewar 25, in Jodhpur 8, in Banswara 7, in Jhalawar 2, and in Sirohi 1. The total value of property plundered in these cases was Rs. 29,184 of which property valued at Rs. 7,335 was recovered.

1,268 persons were said to be concerned, of whom 19 were arrested, 10 convicted and 4 released. The results of the trial of the remaining 5 persons have not yet been reported. In Mewar, 8 persons were killed and 46 wounded; and in Banswara, 3 were killed and 8 wounded.

15. *Marwar*.—This State is again responsible for the greatest number of dakaitis during the year under report. The number of dakaitis is put down at 114 against 109 in the previous year. The value of property plundered, however, fell from Rs. 51,033 to Rs. 25,624, or about half. Of the latter, property worth Rs. 631 only, was recovered. Out of the 1,332 persons said to have been concerned, only 72 were arrested and 62 convicted; a result which bears out Mr. Kemball's condemnation of the police work in the Jodhpur State and corroborates the complaints made on all sides regarding the ineptitude of its Police Administration.

16. *Dungarpur*.—This State, with 65 dakaiti cases, comes second in the list as it did last year. Of the 2,211 persons said to have been concerned, 6 only were arrested and 3 convicted, 62 persons were wounded and 14 killed. These results indicate that the police organization in this State, which has been under the administration of a Political Officer, is not all that it might be.

17. *Banswara*.—This State comes third on the list, with a total of 38 cases of dakaiti against 27 in the previous year. Out of the total amount of property plundered, which is valued at Rs. 26,523, property worth Rs. 1,659 only was recovered. 1,830 persons were said to have been concerned, of whom 23 were arrested, only 6 of these were convicted and 6 escaped from custody. 28 were wounded and 10 killed by dakaitis.

In the Chiefship of Kushalgarh, which is under the Banswara State, the proceedings taken by Mr. Kemball, under instructions from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, appear to have had a wholesome effect. Only 4 cases of dakaiti are reported from this Chiefship, in which 195 persons were concerned. The figures for the previous year were 10 dakaitis, committed by 733 persons.

18. In the other States of Rajputana, except Bundi, Mewar, Kotah, Jaipur and Bikaner, there has been a decrease in the number of dakaitis reported—due, no doubt, mainly to the cessation of famine and more efficient Police Administration.

19. *Bundi*.—In this State there were 26 dakaitis against 22 in the previous year. The value of the property plundered, is given at Rs. 31,137 against Rs. 4,578 in 1901. The rise in the value of the property plundered, is most marked and works out to an average of Rs. 1,197 per case—the highest in this Agency.

Of the 536 persons concerned in the commission of the present year's cases, only 3 arrests are reported to have been made and the result of the trial of these has not yet been received. There would appear to be room for improvement in this State, both in the matter of prevention and of detection of crime.

The return of casualties is comparatively small, being 6 wounded and 1 killed.

20. *Mewar*.—The results of police work in this State are very poor, 512 persons are stated to have been concerned in 26 dakaitis, but no arrests were made. Life is apparently valued lightly judging from the list of casualties, *viz.*:—7 killed and 40 wounded.

21. *Kotah*.—There were 11 cases of dakaiti against 5 in the previous year. Property to the value of Rs. 6,295 was plundered, out of which, property valued at Rs. 4,155, or 66 per cent., was recovered, an excellent result if the figures are accurate.

22. *Jaipur*.—This State shows a rise of 1 dakaiti only over that of last year. The figures being 5 in 1901 and 6 in the year under report. Three of these cases were brought to light by a Deputy Inspector of this Department. The small amount of crime in this State can, I think, be fairly credited to the efficient Police Administration which is still in the capable hands of Thakur Hari Singhji, whose good work and assistance to this Department have repeatedly been acknowledged in previous years.

23. No dakaiti was committed in the States of Kishangarh, Dholpur, Karauli and the Chiefship of Shahpura.

24. *Dholpur*.—Although, no dakaiti was actually committed within the borders of the Dholpur State, yet, a very formidable gang collected in the jungle near the village of Ratanpur in this State and committed "armed dakaiti with murder" in Badrauli in the Agra District, on the 12th May 1902. The gang followed this up with a second dakaiti in Gharauli, on the 1st July. Then, finding that their hiding-places had been betrayed to an officer of this Department by certain informers, they waylaid two of the latter, on the evening of the 31st August, and shot one of them, named Kishnu, dead.

The District Superintendent of Police, of Agra, in reporting the first-named dakaiti invoked the assistance of this Department, on which the Inspector of the Eastern States Agency was deputed to enquire into the case with the result that 5 men were arrested, who were concerned in the murder of Kishnu informer besides being implicated in both dakaitis. A reward of Rs. 50 per man has been offered by this Department for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Kishnu. Mr. Goad reports that most commendable and energetic action has been taken by the Dholpur State against those persons, who harboured or assisted the Ratanpur gang with supplies, or information, while they were hiding in the neighbourhood of Ratanpur and Bidhora villages. The heavy pressure brought to bear on the local zamindars by the Dholpur authorities through the imposition of punitive police, is said to be having a most excellent effect on this, hitherto-troublesome and intractable, village; and the arrest of the remainder of the absconders is shortly expected.

25. Twenty-two persons were arrested by or at the instance of this Department or received by transfer from local authorities in Rajputana, during the year under report. Of these two, who were members of a Criminal Tribe, were returned to the Jaipur and Alwar States for settlement: one was made over to an escort of the Gonda police for transfer to that district to stand his trial under Section 326, Indian Penal Code. This man was an absconded offender of the Gonda District, who was arrested in Ajmer City by members of this Department. The remaining 19 were disposed of as follows:—

One was sentenced to transportation for life.

One to 7 years imprisonment.

Four to short terms of imprisonment, varying from 1 to 6 months with or without fine.

One was discharged.

Four await extradition to Sunth and four to Banswara.

Two were released for want of sufficient proof of guilt.

One was released on security and one was under Departmental investigation at the close of the year.

The cases of 15 prisoners, shown as pending at the close of the previous year and one carried forward from 1900, have all been disposed of, during the year under report, with the following result :—

One was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

One to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years ; 3 for 2 years.

One for one year and one for 10 months and a fine of Rs. 100.

Five were discharged, 1 was acquitted, 1 escaped from the custody of the Jhabua police and 2 were released on bail.

26. Bakhtawar Singh, the noted dakait leader in Jaipur, mentioned in the report for 1901, was sentenced by the Alwar Court to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Three of his accomplices were also convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment and two were discharged for want of proof.

27. In February 1902, the Rajputana Central Criminal Identification Bureau was established at Mount Abu and placed under the charge of the Assistant General Superintendent, assisted by a skilled impression-taker specially instructed for the purpose at the Panjab Training School at Phillour. The object of the establishment of the Bureau being the introduction of the system of the identification of criminals by means of their finger prints in the Native States of Rajputana and the linking up of the system with the Bureaux of the Presidencies and Provinces throughout India. All the Darbars in Rajputana were requested to select and depute men to Abu, for training in this system. By the close of the year, 14 States and 1 Chiefship had availed themselves of the offer of assistance, *viz.*, Jodhpur, Dungarpur, Tonk, Jaipur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Karauli, Udaipur, Partabgarh, Alwar, Kotah, Jhalawar and Shahpura. The three States of Bundi, Sirohi and Jaisalmer have yet to send men for training—the last-named of which has stated, that, for financial reasons, it is unable to see its way to deputing a man before 1904!

By the close of the year, 27 candidates had been trained in the Bureau and passed out, after examination either by Mr. Kemball or Mr. Goad. Of the candidates received for training, 14 were English-knowing and 13 Urdu-knowing. Of the latter 6 knew Hindi as well. The training of the vernacular candidates presented considerable difficulties, as all the forms, charts and books of reference were in English. Sohan Lal, the Bureau Clerk, however, successfully overcame all difficulties and deserves credit for the manner, in which, he turned out creditable, qualified impression-takers from some very rough material.

Five States have introduced the finger-print system into their territories, in addition to Ajmer-Merwara, which had been independently working the system since January 1900 and has now sent all its finger-impression slips for record at the Abu Central Bureau.

Out of 477 slips, received from British Provinces for search and verification of the residence and previous criminal history of persons, arrested outside Rajputana, only 5 were traced. The meagre success obtained, is attributed to the short time the Bureau has been opened and the small number of slips received for record. 2,224 slips were received from places outside Rajputana for record, of which 964 were those of prisoners, undergoing imprisonment at the close of the year and 1,260 related to convicts, released prior to the 31st December 1902.

28. The relations of the Department with Native States have been in every way satisfactory and no friction of any kind has taken place.

29. The following officers are mentioned for good and efficient work :—

• Inspector T. M. Pillai; Deputy Inspectors, Jamal-ud-din and Ajudhya Parshad and Sohan Lal, Finger Print Clerk, in the Assistant General Superintendent's Office; and Deputy Inspector, Raja Fateh Singhji, in the Banswara enquiry.

30. Criminal Tribes :—

Jodhpur.—The Political Agent writes :—' It is satisfactory to again report that, as was the case in the previous year, none of the registered members of the Criminal Tribes in Marwar took part in any of the dakaitis reported.' No inspection of the Criminal Tribes settled in the State could be made by the Resident during the year under report.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of registered members of the Criminal Tribes from 18,689 in 1901 to 18,537 now reported. This is said to be due to mortality amongst the adult members. The amount of land in possession of the Criminal Tribes is 174,752 $\frac{3}{4}$ *bighas*, showing a decrease of 221 *bighas*, due to corrections in statistics.

The amount of the debt due by the Criminal Tribes is shown as Rs. 1,58,640-10-3 and 6,435 $\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of grain. This is an increase of Rs. 8,390-11-3 over 1901. Of the total number of offenders arrested for thefts in Marwar, 557 out of 1,664 were members of the Criminal Tribes. 327, of these 557, were convicted.

Mewar.—The Resident reports that there were 305 registered Moghias at the close of the preceding year, of whom 6 absconded, 20 died, 5 returned and 8 were newly-registered, leaving 292 at the close of the year.

Partabgarh.—The Resident inspected the Moghias in this State. 55 were on the registers, of whom 5 had absconded some two or three years previously and had not since been traced, and 7 died, leaving 42 present, one being on leave. The Resident writes :—“The Moghias have been removed from Fattehgarh and settled down in different villages, at the special request, and on the security of the village *Patels*, for the following reasons” :—

- (1) “The climate of Fattehgarh has been proved after a long series of years to be very unhealthy and unsuitable.
- (2) “During the famine there were no crops and it was found advisable to employ these Moghias as *Chaukidars* for the defence of villages against the depredations of Bhils.”

“I see no objection to this arrangement, as, I find that the Moghias have proved themselves very useful as *Chaukidars*; they have all been supplied with land and bullocks, no crimes have been brought home to them for many years, and the villages have readily given security for their future good behaviour, and hold themselves responsible for preventing them leaving their villages without passes. The Moghias themselves appear now to be thoroughly satisfied and the Darbar authorities have no complaints against them.”

Kotah.—The Political Agent reports :—“There were 40 Baoris present in the Settlement at the close of the year, including the two shown last year as residing as guests. Of the 10 persons that awaited settlement last year, 2 absconded, 7 were extradited and 1 was married to a permanently-settled Baori. Out of the settled Sansias who escaped in previous years, 25 returned, but of these, 14 again absconded, leaving 11 in the Settlement.

During the year, 80 Kanjars who had absconded in previous years, returned. Of these 36 again left the Settlement and 2 died. Nine new families, consisting of 28 persons, were further settled and registered, but of these again, 22 persons absconded and 1 died. Thus there were 47 Kanjars in all left on the 31st December 1902. The Darbar spent a sum of Rs. 1,598-8-0 towards the maintenance of the Criminal Tribes during the year.”

Jaipur.—The Resident was unable to inspect any of the Criminal Tribes' Settlements in either of the States under his political charge. During the year 6 Baoris were settled down in Jaipur and 2 in Kishangarh. The Minas of Jaipur have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Rules. No statistics regarding them have, however, yet been received from the Darbar.

Alwar.—The only Criminal Tribes in Alwar are reported to be Baoris, of whom there are 352—12 of whom were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment or whipping for petty crimes and 3 for absconding. The Political Agent considers that the application to them of the Criminal Tribes Rules is no longer necessary.

2,020 $\frac{1}{2}$ *bighas* of land were in the possession and cultivation of Baoris and they possessed 210 head of cattle and 461 goats.

NOTE.—Since the close of the year the Minas of this State have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Rules.

Shahpura.—The Political Agent reports :—“Last year the members of the Criminal Tribes in Shahpura numbered 171, including 60 women and 71 children, of whom 4 died and 31 absconded during the year under report. Taking

into account 11 members newly-settled and the return of 4 absconders, the number now stands at 151 in Shahpura.

Out of the 541 *bighas* of land in their possession only 157 *bighas* were brought under cultivation during the year. The number of cattle in their possession was 67 against 76 in the preceding year.

Four bullocks worth Rs. 90 *Chitori* were given to them as *Takavi* by the Chiefship. Nine Baoris were convicted for theft; 8 were punished with 12 stripes each and one with 9 stripes."

Tonk.—The Political Agent reports:—"Last year the Kanjars in the Aligarh *parganah* of the Tonk State numbered 41, of whom 2 died and 5 absconded during the year under report, with the addition of 5 newly-settled and the return of 2 absconders. The total number of Kanjars in the Aligarh *parganah* remained the same, *i.e.*, 41, which includes 7 women and 28 children.

Only 78 *bighas*, out of 210 *bighas* of land in their possession, were brought under cultivation during the year.

No *Takavi* was advanced. They had in their possession 105 sheep and goats, 5 buffaloes, 12 donkeys, 2 bullocks and 2 cows.

Three Kanjars were convicted of theft, of whom two were acquitted and one was punished with 11 stripes. One Kanjar, who was guilty of absconding, was sentenced to 5 days' imprisonment and was punished with 10 stripes.

Out of the 99 Baoris and Moghias in the Nimbahera *parganah* of the Tonk State, 9 died and 6 absconded. With one new arrival and with the return of 5 absconders, the total number of Moghias and Baoris in the *parganah* stands at 90, which includes 32 women and 33 children. They had in their possession 392 *bighas* of land which was brought under cultivation during the year. 174 maunds of seed grain, worth Rs. 465-7-6, were distributed as *Takavi* advances.

The head of cattle in their possession numbered 157 against 112 in the preceding year.

Six Baoris were sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for absconding.

Two male Baoris were punished with 8 stripes for theft of grain and one female Baori was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for the same offence."

Bharatpur.—The Political Agent visited the Kanjar Settlements at Pichuna and Thikaria, during the course of the year. Both Settlements are said to be progressing as well as can be expected. The number of persons settled are reported to be, at Thikaria 82, and at Pichuna 149, giving a total of 231.

31. The chief event in this Agency during the year was the deputation of Mr. Kemball in March 1902 for the purpose of co-operating with the Assistant Resident, Captain Hamilton, in restoring order in the Banswara State, specially along the Rewah-Kantha border where the Bhils had since 1901, been giving very serious trouble. Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Kemball took with him a small party of Departmental police, which was, subsequently, augmented by one Non-Commissioned Officer and 6 men from the Deoli Irregular Force. He was directed to work with Captain Hamilton and under instructions from the Resident in Mewar.

As a result of his enquires, Mr. Kemball learnt that the origin of the Bhil raids in the vicinity of Garhi (a vassal of the Banswara State) and on the Sunth (a Chiefship in the Rewah Kantha Agency) border, was traceable to the following causes:—

- (1) The raiding was encouraged by the Garhi officials of the border.
- (2) Animosity on the part of the Bhils of Sunth and Banswara towards each other.
- (3) No border Court had been held in the vicinity for several years.
- (4) No Extradition Rules were in force between Banswara and Sunth, and it was abundantly clear that the Police of neither State were co-operating.
- (5) The Police and Magisterial administration was primitive in the extreme, and Bhils were used to man outposts and were allowed to remunerate themselves by levying tolls on cattle and passengers.

- (6) The Magisterial arrangements were equally primeval, fees were exacted from complainants and fines, inflicted on Bhils convicted of dakaiti with little apparent method, were said to be credited to the Garhi Thikana.
- (7) Complaints of dakaiti preferred by Sunth were met by counter-charges, and in cases where property was said to be secreted in Garhi territory, no notice was taken if the Bhils concerned denied their guilt. Attempts at recovery by the Sunth Police were met with armed resistance.
- (8) The Garhi officials in this part of Banswara were Muhammadans, mostly of Pathan extraction, and their influence was so great over the Bhils, that the latter were afraid to say anything as to their grievances or against their oppressors.

Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, action was taken by Mr. Kemball and the Assistant Resident against 4 Garhi officials—3 of whom were convicted and sentenced, one under Sections 109, 304, and 326 (Indian Penal Code) to transportation for life and one under Sections 225 and 414 (Indian Penal Code) to 7 years imprisonment, and one under Sections 396 and 365 (Indian Penal Code) to one month's imprisonment; the Court taking into consideration, with regard to the last-named, that the offence was committed during the worst part of the famine and that considerable time had elapsed since its commission.

The fourth man who was sent up under Section 161 (Indian Penal Code) was not charged.

The following Bhil leaders were arrested for complicity in these border dakaitis :—

Kalia, Harji, Kacharia and Jotia, all of Sunth.

Rupla, Purnia, Hiria and Mania, of Garhi.

The Sunth subjects were in the custody of the authorities of that State and the Garhi subjects were in the Banswara Jail, awaiting extradition at the conclusion of Mr. Kemball's period of deputation. The results of their various trials have not yet been communicated.

The following Officers are reported by Mr. Kemball to have rendered him cordial assistance, during his enquiry :—

Mr. Manjibhai, *Diwan* of Sunth.

And *Munshi* Bashir Muhammad Khan, *Faujdar* of Banswara.

32. The appeal which had been lodged by the Tonk Darbar, on behalf of some of the accused in the Lawa Affray Case, referred to in the Annual Report for 1901, came on for hearing before the Upper Court of Vakils at Abu, on the 21st April 1902, and was rejected.

33. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General expresses his entire satisfaction with the good work done by Messrs. Kemball and Goad and their subordinates, who gave every assistance to the Native States in suppressing organized crime. Mr. Martindale adds that Mr. Kemball's services were specially valuable in restoring confidence and order in the earlier part of the year in the small States adjacent to the Rewa Kantha border. He also commends Mr. Goad for his work in connection with the Central Criminal Investigation Bureau.

CENTRAL INDIA.

34. Mr. Waterfield held charge throughout the year.

His appointment as Inspector-General of the Central India Agency Police has, as heretofore, thrown on him much additional work, which, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General reports, like his Departmental work, has been performed with conspicuous energy, tact and success.

35. No changes were made during the year in the 5 Departmental Sub-Agencies located in Bhopal, Bhopawar, Bundelkhand, Gwalior and Malwa.

36. The table below will give a general idea of the prevalence of dakaiti in Central India, during the year under report :—

Statement showing the cases of dakaiti reported in Central India during the year 1902.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.										
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.				
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.							
Indore Agency.	1	1900	286	65,170	0	0	4,399	0	0	16	64	9,576	386	153	5	2
		1901	205	80,285	0	0	11,027	0	0	7	26	3,808	434	102	119	...
		1902	90	24,491	0	0	3,300	0	0	5	34	1,371	150	26	39	...
	2	1900	12	4,745	0	0	15	0	0	2	5	394	2	...	...	...
		1901	8	1,573	0	0	344	0	0	2	4	150	4	...	...	...
		1902	10	3,908	0	0	866	0	0	...	3	161	6	6	...	...
	3	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	7	882	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	78	1	...	...	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	1900	10	4,832	0	0	376	0	0	4	12	340	10	1	3	...
		1901	6	3,742	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	148	...	...	...	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior Agency.	5	1900	95	32,456	0	0	2,757	0	0	9	42	2,110	437	202	48	4
		1901	84	42,917	0	0	2,746	0	0	5	34	1,457	234	132	31	1
		1902	58	27,985	0	0	1,392	0	0	5	29	961	221	103	47	...
	6	1900	8	1,708	0	0	321	0	0	...	2	88	11	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1902	2	733	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
	7	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	7	2,943	0	0	492	0	0	...	2	67	2	...	...	...
		1902	1	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...
	8	1900	1	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
		1901	3	1,243	0	0	900	0	0	...	4	27	...	...	...	...
		1902	2	14	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	...	...	...
	9	1900	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
		1901	2	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	1900	3	177	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	22	5	...	...	...
		1901	1	15	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
		1902	1	49	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	11	1900	5	678	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	...	...	...
		1901	1	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	1	90	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1902	1	250	0	0	...	...	...	...	5	22	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the cases of dakaiti reported in Central India during the year 1902—contd.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.						
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
Bhopal Agency.	14	1900	1	5,300 0 0	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
	14	1901	3	2,078 0 0	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...
	14	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	1900	62	80,153 0 0	1,584 0 0	11	35	1,106	315	184	79	4
	15	1901	34	5,025 0 0	593 0 0	...	12	362	128	45	43	...
	15	1902	24	48,226 0 0	2,390 0 0	4	14	356	63	10	9	1
	16	1900	6	5,929 0 0	338 0 0	...	7	120	12	...	...	...
	16	1901	3	855 0 0	...	1	12	65	7	...	...	...
	16	1902	4	1,781 0 0	295 0 0	...	5	73	4	...	...	...
	17	1900	4	2,618 0 0	2 0 0	...	1	63	...	...	...	...
	17	1901	2	409 0 0	48 0 0	1	2	35	8	8	...	...
	17	1902	5	3,925 0 0	862 0 0	...	17	97	12	...	...	...
	18	1900	7	4,308 0 0	268 0 0	3	14	99	32	3	13	1
	18	1901	10	2,245 0 0	318 0 0	...	7	92	7	...	...	...
	18	1902	13	3,174 0 0	634 0 0	1	14	164	11	...	...	...
	19	1900	1	38 0 0	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
	19	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	1900	4	1,202 0 0	...	1	2	50	7	...	...	...
	20	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	1902	3	197 0 0	...	...	3	45	...	...	...	...
	21	1900	6	3,109 0 0	...	...	4	69	6	...	...	...
	21	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	1900	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	22	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	1902	3	5,037 0 0	1,133 0 0	...	3	75	2	...	...	...
Malwa Agency.	24	1900	8	3,513 0 0	...	1	4	590	...	...	...	...
	24	1901	24	12,114 0 0	269 0 0	1	10	1,154	24	22	...	2
	24	1902	19	4,487 0 0	263 0 0	4	6	362	22	11	3	...
	25	1900	11	1,198 0 0	...	1	4	171	19	...	...	...
	25	1901	18	4,820 0 0	284 0 0	2	13	315	12	...	...	...
	25	1902	3	1,586 0 0	...	...	6	36	2	...	...	...
	26	1900	43	13,453 0 0	15 0 0	...	19	1,014	12	6	...	1
	26	1901	21	9,186 0 0	182 0 0	1	5	1,457	30	30	...	...
	26	1902	6	3,011 0 0	...	...	1	142	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the cases of dakaiti reported in Central India during the year 1902—contd.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.								
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.		
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
Malwa Agency—contd.	4	27	1900	6	108 0 0	...	5	3	133	5	5	...	...	
			1901	8	2,145 0 0	109 0 0	...	7	85	22	17	1	1	
			1902	4	216 0 0	11 0 0	...	4	22	11	...	...	...	
	28	Piploda	1900	2	142 0 0	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	
			1901	1	72 0 0	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	...	
			1902	2	220 0 0	...	1	1	37	...	...	...	...	
Bhopawar Agency.	29	Dhar	1900	57	18,341 0 0	560 0 0	16	29	571	166	10	10	11	
			1901	27	10,133 0 0	2,308 0 0	...	31	433	52	...	...	...	
			1902	15	4,464 0 0	501 0 0	...	11	231	22	...	...	...	
	30	Jhabua	1900	81	19,312 0 0	1,247 0 0	10	51	2,258	92	...	...	...	
			1901	101	23,153 0 0	4,869 0 0	6	47	1,992	47	10	...	...	
	31	Jobat	1902	103	36,111 0 0	11,120 0 0	11	46	2,701	68	7	1	...	
			1900	224	14,175 0 0	631 0 0	67	26	4,996	28	...	...	...	
			1901	27	1,304 0 0	215 0 0	...	6	377	6	...	...	...	
	32	Alirajpur	1902	32	2,369 0 0	63 0 0	...	3	754	3	...	...	...	
			1900	77	7,915 0 0	763 0 0	11	15	2,616	153	28	...	...	
	5	33	Barwani	1901	11	775 0 0	14 0 0	...	3	150	12	...	...	...
				1902	20	1,680 0 0	13 0 0	...	8	274	...	...	...	...
				1900	1	29 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	6	4	...	...	...
	34	Nimkhera	1901	2	184 0 0	64 0 0	...	...	19	14	7	...	...	
			1902	2	292 0 0	...	...	...	23	4	4	...	...	
	35	Dotria or Bhaisola	1900	11	406 0 0	...	1	...	214	2	...	...	...	
			1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	56	Chota-Barkheri	1902	4	435 0 0	...	...	...	73	1	...	...	...	
			1900	6	726 0 0	209 0 0	...	...	112	10	...	...	...	
	37	Mathwar	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bundelkhand Agency.	38	Orcha	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901				2	537 0 0	229 0 0	...	3	21	3	...	...	...	
39		Dattia	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			1900	1	2,250 0 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	
6	Dattia	1901	1	1,958 0 0	3 0 0	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	
		1902	3	1,997 0 0	5 0 0	...	1	35	6	4	2	...		

Statement showing the cases of dakaiti reported in Central India during the year 1902—concl'd.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS								
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.		
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
Bundelkhand Agency.	40	1900	1	79 0 0	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	...		
		1901	2	1,268 0 0	69 0 0	...	1	29	15	...	...	...		
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	41	1900	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	1	5	5	...	...	...		
		1901	1	12 0 0	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...		
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	42	1900	1	942 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	16	...	...	...	...		
		1901	2	2,094 0 0	2 0 0	...	1	40	21	...	21	...		
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	43	1900	2	74 0 0	2 0 0	...	4	13	6	...	...	...		
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		1902	1	253 0 0	...	...	1	7	6	...	...	...		
Baghelkhand Agency.	44	1900	3	595 0 0	63 0 0	...	3	58	46	12	2	...		
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		1902	1	115 0 0	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...		

37. There is a marked and very satisfactory decrease in organized crime; the total number of cases having fallen to 432 as compared with 627 in 1901 and the value of the property plundered to Rs. 1,77,009 from Rs. 2,14,531 in the preceding year.

In Indore, the decrease is attributed to the fact that the Bhil country, which hitherto supplied the greater number of cases, has been well looked after and has gained much benefit from the extensive operations undertaken last year.

In Gwalior, the operations against the Sironj and Kurwai Moghia gangs probably account for the diminution in crime. These operations were completed and the Thagi and Dakaiti parties engaged therein, withdrawn in July 1902.

In a few States there is a slight increase; but the only States, which call for unfavourable notice are—Jhabua, Jobat and Ali Rajpur, where the famine conditions, which have again prevailed, have led to continued lawlessness and disorder, which, it may be hoped, will now subside.

38. The number of persons concerned in the various dakaitis is shown as 8,078 as against 12,540 in 1901. The numbers arrested and convicted are stated to be respectively 622 and 171, giving a percentage of 27.49 convictions to arrests, as against 35.89 in the preceding year. The proportion of property recovered shows an increase, viz., 12.9 per cent. as against 11.73 per cent. last year; but, for reasons given in previous reports, these figures are not to be relied on. The number of persons killed and wounded by dakaitis is 31 and 217, respectively, as against 26 and 238 in 1901.

39. The following statement gives details of the 32 unreported dakaitis of previous years which were brought to light during the year under report :—

Number of cases.	Names of States.	PROPERTY		NUMBER OF PERSONS								REMARKS.
		Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
2	Bhopal ...	729 0 0	98 0 0	.....	1	22	5	2	3	...	...	Bhopal Agency.
1	Tonk ...	742 0 0	19 0 0	1 dakait ...	1	10	7	...	...	...	...	
1	Basoda ...	428 0 0	.....	.....	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	
1	Narsingarh ...	125 0 0	22 0 0	.....	2	20	9	4	5	...	...	
9	Gwalior ...	1,597 0 0	640 0 0	1	3	139	34	19	2	...	...	Gwalior Residency.
3	Indore ...	140 0 0	.....	.....	...	18	8	...	2	...	2	Indore Residency.
11	Jhabua ...	4,748 0 0	937 0 0	.....	1	417	29	11	1	1	...	Bhopawar Agency.
4	Dhar ...	217 0 0	12 0 0	.....	...	37	8	...	...	...	...	
32	TOTAL ...	8,526 0 0	1,728 0 0	1 dakait, 1 complainant ...	8	680	99	36	13	1	2	

40. The number of men arrested by the Department during the year was 120, in addition to which, 20 were received by transfer from the Native States. They were disposed of as follows :—

2 were transported for life.

38 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

23 were acquitted or released.

66 were made over to Native States for disposal; and 11 were under Departmental investigation at the close of the year.

29 persons, who remained under Departmental investigation at the close of 1901 were disposed of as follows :—

1 was released on bail.

10 were transferred to Native States for disposal.

1 was acquitted.

11 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 6 are still pending trial.

Of the 8 persons who were pending trial at the end of 1901, 3 were transferred to Native States for disposal and the remaining 5 were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment in Political Courts.

41. *Gwalior*.—Gangs of Mewatis under the leadership of Alaf Khan, who were responsible for 10 dakaitis committed in the Bhilsa District gave considerable trouble throughout the year and extensive operations against them are now in progress. It is hoped that these criminals will be taught a severe lesson, as His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia is taking much personal interest in the matter.

The Gwalior Darbar has shown its appreciation of the Department's work by seeking its assistance in several cases, more especially in the Purani Chaoni dakaiti case.

In the Gwalior Sub-agency, 33 cases of dakaiti were dealt with by this Department. In these cases, 92 dakaits were actually arrested by the Department; and 21 were convicted through its instrumentality, while 71 were transferred to Native State Courts.

Eleven cases, other than dakaiti, were enquired into by the Sub-agency and 83 arrests made in connection with them. These were purely police cases taken up under the orders of the Resident in the small States of his jurisdiction in which there are no proper police.

The Sironj-Kurwai gangs of Moghia dakaits and the Banjara gangs were broken up by Inspector Wilayatulla Khan, Deputy Inspectors Inayat Husain and Khudayar Khan and staff.

In September 1902, the Sub-agency staff under Inspector Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh assisted in the successful raid made on the Beriahs of this State by Mr. Seagrim, District Superintendent of Police, Khandwa, with the co-operation of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, which resulted in the arrest of a large gang of these criminals 'wanted' for dakaiti in various jurisdictions.

42. *Bhopal*.—This State shows a satisfactory decrease in the number of dakaitis committed, *viz.*, 24 against 34 in the preceding year, but a very heavy increase in the value of property looted, *viz.*, Rs. 48,226 as against Rs. 5,025 in 1901.

The Departmental Staff was employed in the operations against the Kurwai gang, referred to under Gwalior, and did good work. Inspector Makbul Shah Ahmad and his subordinates had several cases entrusted to them for enquiry.

43. *Bundelkhand*.—From this Agency only four dakaitis are reported against eight in 1901. Of the 42 persons said to have been concerned in these cases, 12 were arrested—of whom four were convicted and 2 released. The results with regard to the remaining number were not communicated, up to the end of the year.

The Departmental staff had much work in connection with the new Kanjar Settlement near Nowgong, which is supervised by them under the orders of the Political Agent.

44. Criminal Tribes :—

In January 1902 Mr. Waterfield inspected the Criminal Tribes' Settlements at Ujjain, Barnagar, Kachi Baroda, Multhan, Bakhtgarh and Dhar; and in March he inspected the Gwalior Colony at Mangauli on which he was able to make a very favourable report. Mr. Waterfield remarks:—"The Kachi Baroda Colony is being very well managed, but the Moghias are said, as a rule, to be very troublesome and of bad character."

Gwalior.—The Resident reports:—"The Kanjar Settlement at Dharnauda is giving less trouble. The Kanjars have had good crops and have improved their huts and begin to appreciate the comforts of civilisation."

Bhopal.—The Moghia Settlements of Kurwai, Maksudangarh, Pipalkhon, Bijla, Raisen, and Narwar were inspected by Major Impey, the Political Agent, who reports:—"The Settlements in Bhopal have deteriorated since I last inspected them in 1893. Much of the land has fallen out of cultivation and many of the men have absconded. This unsatisfactory condition of affairs is partly due to bad harvests and partly to lack of supervision. A number of Baddaks have been arrested, during the year, in British Districts and re-settled in Bhopal; and others have voluntarily returned. Arrangements to give them land and bullocks are in progress. The Bhopal Darbar proposed to close the Baddak Settlements in Raisen and to scatter the members of this tribe in different villages. In accordance, however, with the result of the inspection, the Darbar have now agreed to abandon this proposal and have arranged to remedy various defects, that were brought to light during the tour, in supervising the Colonies and providing seed at the right time."

"The Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Maksudangarh Moghias are, I think, well looked after and are, at last, settling down to cultivation. I was surprised to find how much land they had brought under the plough. The condition of the Moghias in Khilchipur is unsatisfactory. They are not cultivating properly and the supervision exercised leaves much to be desired. The Darbar has been addressed and a Deputy Inspector will be deputed to Khilchipur next month to report on the progress made in providing land and bullocks."

Bundelkhand.—Regarding the Kanjar Colony at Nowgong, the Political Agent writes:—"A *chauki* has been built by the Chatarpur Darbar and arrangements have been made to provide land for cultivation and implements to the Kanjars. 33 bullocks and 400 *bighas* of land have been provided for 18 families, 40 huts are ready and a *pucca* well is under consideration. It is proposed to dig wells for irrigation purposes and the States concerned have been asked to contribute funds in proportion to the number of families belonging to them. In 1902 about 360 *bighas* of land were cultivated for *kharif*."

The Political Agent states that the Departmental Officers have co-operated satisfactorily in settling the Kanjars, but adds:—"It is unfortunate that better arrangements were not made by the Department to prevent Kanjars from absconding or in tracing those, who did abscond."

The Political Agent has directed the attention of the Darbars concerned towards the desirability of introducing measures to prevent the Chandrabhedhis from leaving their homes.

Malwa.—The Moghias of the Naraingarh and Manasa *Tahsils* in the Rampura *Subat* of Indore; those of the Sitamau State and of Sonkhera and Bhaugarh in Mandsaur, and of the Sailana and Piploda Thakurate were inspected by Major Tighe, when on tour.

Bhopawar.—Inspector Azam Ali inspected the Moghia Settlements of Bakhigarh, Kachi Baroda and Multhan in July 1902 and, in connection with the scarcity then prevailing, distributed seed-grain and bullocks from the charitable funds to them.

The Political Agent reports:—"The Kachi Baroda Settlement is now well-managed by the Dhar State *Motamid* and the Moghias generally have not given any serious trouble."

45. During the year, Mr. Waterfield inspected the Sub-Agencies at Gwalior, Neemuch and Sardarpur. All the Sub-Agencies had considerable work to do, and Drill and Musketry have in consequence suffered to some extent.

46. Mr. Waterfield was engaged in several special enquiries during the year. In January, he made a special enquiry into a case of dakaiti on the Agar-Ujjain Road, in which, 2 *Savars* of the Central India Horse were attacked, 1 being killed and the other badly wounded. The case presented considerable difficulties owing to much intermingling of States and, after a long enquiry, had to be dropped in consequence of the jealousy between the Indore and Gwalior States' Police.

On the 25th January, Mr. Waterfield was deputed, by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, to Rajgarh of the Bhopal Agency to make enquiry into a case in which Thakur Ranjit Singh of Sanjauli had been charged with murdering his wife and attempting suicide.

On the 14th March Mr. Waterfield went to Gwalior to attend a Police Conference convened by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia and, on its termination, went with the Political Agent, Bhopal, to Kurwai, where he enquired into the working of the cases against the members of the Kurwai and Sironj Moghia dakait gang, which was completely broken up. Thence he went to Guna, where he made similar enquiries regarding the operations against the Banjara dakait gangs.

In May he again went to Guna to assist in disposing of the State Treasure and other property, recovered during the Raghogarh State enquiry in 1900.

While at Guna he was ordered to go to Pachmarhi to consult with the Central Provinces Officials as to the best means of stopping raids by Mewatis and other bands of dakaitis on the Central Provinces districts adjoining the Bhopal and Gwalior States. He met the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police, and made arrangements, more especially, for the arrest of certain Mewatis concerned in dakaitis in the Hoshangabad district.

Later on, he assisted the District Superintendent of Police, Khandwa, in an enquiry into dakaitis by Beriahs of Gwalior (see para. 41 above) and lent him the services of Inspector Wilayatulla Khan, who succeeded in getting most valuable information for the Central Provinces Police.

During most of the latter part of the year, Mr. Waterfield was occupied with certain special enquiries not connected with Departmental work.

47. One Akbar Khan, who, personated an Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in the Panna State, in September 1902, was arrested by order of the Political Agent, in Bundelkhand, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.

48. Mr. Waterfield reports that the work and conduct of the Officers of the Department have been good throughout the year.

The following Officers are prominently brought to notice :—

Inspector Makbul Shah Ahmad in connection with his enquiry into and prosecution of cases of dakaiti committed by Mewatis in Bhopal—7 of whom were transported for life and one sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Inspector Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh, who has maintained his high reputation.

Inspector Wilayatulla Khan for the assistance he rendered to the Central Provinces Police in the enquiry made into the dakaitis committed by Beriahs of Gwalior. This Officer's services were also acknowledged by the Inspector-General, Central Provinces Police, in connection with the arrest of certain Banjaras, who had been imprisoned for cattle-lifting and had escaped from the custody of the Damoh Police.

Deputy Inspector Inayat Husain for good work in the operations against the Kurwai Moghia and Banjara gangs.

Deputy Inspector Husain-ud-din for excellent work in the Purani Chaoni dakaiti case.

Deputy Inspector Tribhawan Nath for good work in the Lodipura case, for which, he was granted a certificate by the Assistant General Superintendent and a Sword by the Political Agent.

Dafadar Farzand Ali for excellent work in the operations against the Kurwai gang.

Dafadar Aladin and Najib Prayag Singh for good work in the arrest of Bhuria, Bhil dakait leader, of Nimanpur, for which they received commendation certificates.

HAIDARABAD.

49. Mr. Gayer held charge of the Agency during the whole of the year under report.

50. One hundred and eighty-three dakaitis in all were reported by His Highness the Nizam's Police as having taken place in the year 1902 as against 222 in the preceding year. The variation in the number of dakaitis reported in this and the preceding year, is so small that it calls for no remarks. Taking into consideration the improvement in the Regular Police of His Highness' Government, the figures may be accepted as fairly accurate.

51. In these cases property valued at Rs. 1,90,103 was plundered and property valued at Rs. 14,991 was recovered : the figures for the preceding year being Rs. 1,11,519 and 5,030 respectively. 1,879 persons were said to have

been concerned, of whom 496 were arrested, 95 were convicted, 14 were released, 4 escaped from custody and 1 was shot dead by a policeman of His Highness' Police, while escaping from custody. The disposal of the remaining persons was not reported by the end of the year.

The number of persons killed and wounded by dakaitis was 6 and 38, respectively, against 5 and 62 in the preceding year.

52. In the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, 53 dakaitis are reported as compared with 96 in the previous year, and 196 in the famine year of 1900, in which the property plundered was valued at Rs. 14,662. Of this amount, property valued at Rs. 565 was recovered. One person was killed and 28 wounded by dakaitis. 454 dakaitis are said to have been concerned in these cases, of whom 61 were arrested, 26 convicted and 27 released. The disposal of the remainder was not reported by the end of the year.

53. On the 1st January 1902 there were under trial 47 persons, who had been arrested by this Department. Of these, 38 have been convicted and 9 were discharged.

The cases of 92 persons were under Departmental enquiry at the beginning of the year under report. They were disposed of as follows :—

63 were imprisoned, 7 were acquitted, 4 were pardoned, 1 died and 17 were released departmentally.

During the year one person was arrested and 6 were received by transfer and were disposed of as follows :—

5 were convicted, one was pardoned and one remained under investigation at the close of the year.

54. Sixty-five cases of dakaiti of previous years were brought to light during the year under report, 55 by His Highness the Nizam's Police and 10 by this Department.

In these cases, property valued at Rs. 19,878, was plundered and property valued at Rs. 1,701 was recovered. 993 dakaitis were said to have been concerned, of whom 132 were arrested and 33 were convicted. The disposal of the remaining persons was not reported. Sixteen persons were killed and 26 wounded by dakaitis.

55. Mr. Gayer was engaged during the greater part of the year in rectifying the wrong done by Inspectors Habib-ur-Rahman and Abdul Rahim Khan, who, as mentioned in paragraph 3 of last year's report, had been guilty of procuring the arrest and conviction of a large number of innocent persons on false and fabricated evidence. All these men have now been set at liberty and one Inspector, Abdul Rahim Khan, has been convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. His conviction has been upheld on appeal. The second Inspector, Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, absconded while under trial and has not since been traced. Two Daffadars and 7 Barkandazes have been dismissed in connection with these abuses.

56. The relations between this Department and the local State and border police of British districts have been most cordial.

Mr. Gayer acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Hankin, C.I.E., the Inspector General of His Highness' Police, for the assistance he gave during the early months of the year. He writes :—" While giving all the help possible, the Haidarabad Government patiently stood on one side, and gave this Department a fair chance of extricating itself and trusted to its doing so. Such restitution as was possible has been made ; and the whole episode has been allowed to pass without comment or complaint. In this connection, my thanks are specially due to Mr. Burzorji Jamshedji, First *Talukdar* of the Indur district, who gave me the most ungrudging and sympathetic assistance, during the three months I worked in his district and at the Indur Jail which is under his immediate control."

57. Mr. Gayer reports that the following Officers have done specially well during the year :—

Inspectors Bhao Singh and Khan Sahib Abad Khan, and Dafadars Azizulla and Abdur Rahman. Mr. Gayer also commends his Vernacular Office.

58. The Head-quarter office worked to the entire satisfaction of Messrs. Irwin, Colvin and myself. Mr. Moore was Head Clerk until the 2nd June when he was transferred as Superintendent to the office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, his place here being taken by Mr. Allen, from the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department. Both Mr. Moore and Mr. Allen have been of much assistance.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. E. MCCRACKEN,

Offg. General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the strength of the Najib Force for the year 1902.

DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1902.					CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1902.					REMARKS.				
Number.		Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired on gratuity.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by transfer.	Transferred to other Departments.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entertained.	Degraded.	Number.	Hindu.		Muhammadian.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Inspectors 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	14	5	8	1	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	14	6	7	1	2	16	On the 31st December 1902, the sanctioned scale of the Najib Force consisted of :—
2	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades.	21	9	12	...	3	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	8	12	...	5	25	Inspectors ... 16
3	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	30	16	14	...	...	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	28	16	12	...	2	30	Deputy Inspectors ... 25
4	Najibs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades	59	29	30	...	5	64	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	9	...	60	29	31	...	4	64	Dafadars ... 30
																								Najibs ... 64
																								Total ... 135
	TOTAL	124	59	64	1	10	134	4	...	1	2	1	2	3	6	12	...	122	59	62	1	13	135	

SIMLA; }
The 14th July 1903.

D. E. MCCracken,
Officiating General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department,



SELECTIONS
FROM THE
**RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**

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REPORT
ON THE
WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT
FOR
1903.



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No. 385 OF 1904.

FROM

D. E. McCRACKEN, Esq.,
*Late Officiating General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department,*

TO

L. W. DANE, Esq., I.C.S.,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

Dated Simla, the 16th June 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department during the year 1903.

2. I officiated as General Superintendent throughout the year. Under the orders of the Government of India, Mr. H. L. Kemball, who held officiating charge of the office of Assistant at Head Quarters, vacated his post on the 1st July 1903 and returned to Abu to relieve Mr. L. B. Goad of the office of Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana, and since that date I have held charge of both appointments.

3. The conditions of the work in the three Agencies remained unchanged during the year. The Criminal Identification Bureau at Indore, the arrangements for starting which were in train at the close of 1902, was opened in April. 23 candidates from the various Native States in Central India, 14 from the Thagi Staff and 7 from the Central India Agency Police were put under training and 20 were passed out. In August, however, there was an outbreak of plague at Indore and, under the orders of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, the class was closed and the 24 candidates under instruction were returned to their respective States. Two of the passed candidates, those from Rajgarh and Jobat, died on their way back.

4. In Rajputana Mr. Kemball represented the great increase of work in the Abu Bureau and an additional clerk for it was sanctioned by the Government of India. He has received the requisite training in the Phillour Police Training School. Nominees from Bundi, Sirohi, Alwar and Bikaner were trained at the Abu Bureau and returned as qualified Impression-takers. Mr. Kemball expresses great praise of the care and attention bestowed on the Finger-print system by the Kotah, Jodhpur and Bikaner Darbars whose impression slips, he states, compare most favourably with those which are received from British Districts and are models of cleanliness and accuracy. But the work of the finger-print clerks of the other States, Mr. Kemball reports, leaves much to be desired. A large number of slips have had to be returned for renewal, and this has, in some instances, not been possible owing to the convicts having meanwhile been released from gaol.

5. The Udaipur, Banswara and Jaisalmer Darbars have not yet introduced the finger-print system into their territories, neither has the Sirohi Darbar although it had a clerk trained.

6. There was a general decrease of crime in the Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad Agencies which may reasonably be attributed to cessation of famine conditions. It affords gratifying testimony to the recuperative power of the people. The figures have now returned to their normal level in Central India and Hyderabad, those in Rajputana being still slightly above the normal.

7. In Rajputana the Department assisted the Police of the United Provinces in the enquiry after the perpetrators of the Kagarol dakaiti which occurred in the Agra District on the 18th September 1903 and was supposed to be the work of Dholpur subjects. Enquiries were made at Dholpur which threw considerable suspicion on the Kanjars settled at Pachgaon, to whom, however, the crime was not brought home.

8. In Central India Mr. Waterfield gave much assistance to the Jalaun and Mainpuri districts of the United Provinces in their endeavours to capture men concerned in the dakaitis of those districts who had absconded to Gwalior territory.

9. With the approval of the Government of India, the criminal tribes registers of Rajputana and Central India were transferred to those Agencies, which now receive the monthly and quarterly returns from the Political Officers direct and keep up the necessary statistics.

10. The Department was also of great assistance to the Damoh Police, Central Provinces, in recapturing 11 Banjaras who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for cattle-lifting and escaped from their custody while being escorted back to jail. Inspector Vilayatulla Khan of the Gwalior Sub-Agency received the thanks of the Inspector-General of the Central Provinces Police for the valuable assistance rendered by him in this connection.

11. In Hyderabad Mr. Gayer and his staff were of great assistance to the Police of the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency and to the Police of the Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts of the Bombay Presidency in their operations against Kaikari gangs which were responsible for a great number of dakaitis in those districts and the Lingsagur and Kuppal districts of Hyderabad. A detailed account of the work done by Mr. Gayer will be found in the review of the operations in the Hyderabad Agency.

12. The relations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department with the Native States were all that could be desired.

13. There were 4 cases in all of poisoning for plunder, 3 of which were committed in Rajputana (2 of these were in Bharatpur and 1 in Bikaner) and 1 in Hyderabad. In these cases property valued at Rs. 604 was reported as plundered, of which property valued at Rs. 46 was recovered. 8 persons are said to have been concerned, of whom 5 were arrested and 1 was convicted, the result of the trial of the other 4 was not reported at the close of the year. Poison was administered to 9 persons and proved fatal in 1 case.

14. The statement attached—Appendix A—shows the strength of the force and the changes in it during the year under report.

RAJPUTANA.

15. Mr. L. B. Goad of the United Provinces Police held charge of this Agency from the beginning of the year to the 3rd June when, owing to ill health, he made over charge to Inspector T. M. Pillai and proceeded to Europe on furlough. Inspector Pillai remained in charge till the 11th July when Mr. H. L. Kemball, the permanent incumbent, resumed charge of the Agency and held it to the close of the year.

16. The table below and my remarks thereon will give a general idea of the prevalence of dakaiti in Rajputana.

[illegible]

Statement of dakaiti cases reported in Rajputana during the year 1903.—contd.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.						
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
15	1901	Dholpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903		2	1,230 0 0	...	...	4	42	...	...	...	...
16	1901	Karauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903		1	347 0 0	...	...	3	20	13	...	13	...
17	1901	Shahpura	2	165 0 0	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1901	Tonk	1	1,096 0 0	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...
	1902		1	145 0 0	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1901	Jaisalmer	6	3,370 0 0	1,132 0 0	1	8	100	5	...	...	...
	1902		5	2,041 0 0	230 0 0	...	1	59	12	12	...	...
	1903		3	2,435 0 0	341 0 0	1	2	27	...	...	...	...
20	1901	Kishangarh	1	461 0 0	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903		1	75 0 0	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
	1901	Total	345	2,35,884 0 0	6,749 0 0	55	234	11,418	169	71	19	1
	1902		346	1,55,390 0 0	9,107 0 0	43	203	8,287	171	104	10	6 es-
	1903		138	62,334 0 0	2,427 0 0	15	102	2,356	43	5	14	caped.

17. Summarising the above we find that 138 dakaitis were committed in the Native States of Rajputana as against 346 in 1902 and 345 in 1901. Property valued at Rs. 62,334 was reported as plundered, of which property valued at Rs. 2,427 was recovered, 15 persons were killed and 102 were wounded. 2,351 persons were concerned, of whom 43 were arrested; of these 5 were convicted and 14 were released, leaving 24 persons whose cases had not been disposed of at the close of the year. Mr. Kemball considers that the amount of property reported as plundered and the number said to have been concerned in the 138 cases of dakaiti reported has probably been exaggerated. The number of persons who have been arrested and convicted is insignificant and the results leave much to be desired. There were in addition 5 dakaitis in the British district of Ajmer-Merwara where 10 occurred in 1902. In these cases 73 persons were concerned, property valued at Rs. 3,426 was reported as plundered, but nothing was recovered. Four of these cases remained undetected at the close of the year. In the fifth case 2 persons were killed, 3 were wounded and 13 of the 20 concerned were arrested and convicted.

The decrease in the number of casualties during this year is attributable to the improved administration in Banswara and Dungarpur and to the diminution of internecine quarrels among the Bhils, which were so prevalent in the year succeeding the famine.

18. During the year under report 3 dakaitis of previous years were brought to light—2 of these were in Jodhpur and 1 was in Jaisalmer. The total value of property reported as plundered was Rs. 863, of which Rs. 63 only was recovered. 30 persons were said to be concerned, of whom 2 were arrested. The result of the trial of these men has not yet been reported. One man was killed by dakaitis.

19. *Marwar*.—This State is again responsible for the greatest number of dakaitis during the year under report. It has, however, shared in the general decrease of crime owing to the improved condition of the people.

20. *Banswara*.—This State takes the second place with 19 dakaitis during the year under report, as against 38 in 1902, showing a decrease of 19 cases which is attributed to the successful administration of the State by the Assistant to the Resident in Mewar. The fact that none of the property reported as plundered in this State, amounting to Rs. 7,872, was recovered and that of the 485 persons said to have been concerned, none was arrested, is said to be due to the fact that offenders find sanctuary in Udaipur and neighbouring territory.

21. *Dungarpur*.—This State reports 16 dakaitis during the year as compared with 65 in 1902, the value of the property plundered also fell from Rs. 21,325 to 12,185. Mr. Kemball reports that on the representation of Captain Patterson, the Assistant Resident, the Udaipur Darbar was prevailed upon to depute an officer to put a stop to the raiding into Dungarpur.

22. *Mewar*.—The dakaitis in this State fell from 26 in 1902 to 10 in the year under report. One noted dakait, Pokar Rawat, to whom a large number of cases is attributed, was arrested by the Jaipur authorities and sentenced by the Mewar Darbar to 7 years' imprisonment.

23. *Partabgarh*.—7 dakaitis were committed in this State as against 16 in the previous year. Several of these cases are reported to be the work of one Himta Bhil of Achalpura in Mewar, who has not yet been brought to book. This State is considerably preyed upon by raiders from the surrounding States against whom it is powerless to act.

24. The Resident in Mewar inspected the Partabgarh Moghias on the 5th of March. Since his last inspection, the Moghias were removed from Fatehgarh and settled in different villages at the special request and on the security of the village patels, the reason being that the climate of Fatehgarh has been proved after a long series of years to be very unhealthy and unsuitable. Moreover, during the last famine there were no crops and it was found advisable to employ the Moghias as chaukidars for the defence of villages against the depredations of Bhils.

The Resident writes :—"I see no objection to this arrangement as I find that the Moghias have proved themselves very useful as chaukidars. They have all been supplied with land and bullocks. No crimes have been brought home to them for many years and the villages have readily given security for their future good behaviour and hold themselves responsible for preventing their leaving their villages without passes. The Moghias themselves appear now to be thoroughly satisfied and the Darbar authorities have no complaints against them. The Motamid who has produced these Moghias seems to be working satisfactorily."

25. *Jaipur*.—This State also shows a decrease in the number of dakaitis as compared with that of 1902; the figures being 6 and 4 respectively: one of these was brought to light by a Departmental officer. The small amount of crime in this State can, I think, be fairly credited to its efficient Police administration.

26. No cases of dakaiti are reported to have been committed in the States of Kushalgarh, Jhalawar, Alwar, Tonk and the Chiefship of Shahpura. The following States which reported no dakaitis as committed during the two previous years, now report the number shown against each :—

Dholpur 2, Karauli 1. In the Kishangarh State, which reported no dakaiti in 1902, one dakaiti was committed.

27. *Dholpur*.—Kalle, Kamle, Manohar and Sabua who were concerned in the murder of Kishnu, informer, mentioned in paragraph 24 of the report for last year, were convicted by the Superintendent of the Dholpur State and sentenced to transportation for life.

28. Twenty-two persons were arrested by or at the instance of this Department or received by transfer from the local authorities in Rajputana for participation in or abetment of dakaiti. Of these one was transferred to the local authorities concerned and the remaining 21 were disposed of as follows :—

3 were sentenced to imprisonment for life,

4 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each or two years further imprisonment in default;

1 to imprisonment for 6 years;

1 to imprisonment for 2 years and fine of Rs. 50 or 6 months further imprisonment in default;

5 were awarded punishment of fine varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30;

4 were released on security;

1 was released for want of sufficient evidence;

2 are under investigation.

The case of one prisoner shown as pending at the close of the previous year was disposed of by the Political Superintendent at Dholpur, who sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

29. Bhawani Singh, an illegitimate son of the late Thakur of Sheopur, was arrested by the Jaipur Police in 1897 for the Raithal (Kotah) dakaiti and on being enlarged on the security of his father, absconded. The Jaipur Darbar's attempts to arrest him proving abortive, the aid of this Department was called in at the instance of the Kotah Darbar in July 1901, but owing to more important work the matter was kept in abeyance until March 1903, when Deputy Inspector Raja Fateh Singhji, with a Departmental party, was deputed to effect his arrest under the guidance of Thakur Hari Singhji, late Superintendent of the Jaipur Police. Bhawani Singh finding himself hard pressed determined to surrender to the Kotah Darbar, of which intention he informed his wives in a letter that found its way into the hands of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. He eventually gave himself up to the Kotah authorities on the 23rd July and was sentenced to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 1st August 1903.

This arrest is highly creditable to Thakur Hari Singhji, late Superintendent of the Jaipur State Police; and Deputy Inspector Raja Fateh Singhji, who was specially recommended for promotion and has now been appointed as an Inspector.

30. Mr. Seagram, District Superintendent of Police, Khandwa, Central Provinces, visited the Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur States in March 1903, and had a large amount of property seized by the local authorities on the suspicion that it had been stolen by members of the local criminal tribes, mostly Minas, who were said to have committed depredations in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. By far the larger part of this property was subsequently returned unidentified to the States during the year.

CENTRAL INDIA.

31. Mr. Waterfield held charge throughout the year. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General reports that his Departmental work as well as his duties as Inspector-General of the Central India Agency Police have been performed with tact and skill.

32. No changes were made during the year in the 5 Departmental Sub-Agencies located in Bhopal, Bhopawar, Bundelkhand, Gwalior and Malwa.

33. The table below will give a general idea of the prevalence of dakaiti in Central India during the year under report:—

Statement showing the cases of dakaiti reported in Central India during the year 1903.

[illegible]

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.										
				Plundered.			Recovered.			Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.								
Gwalior Agency—contd.	9	1901	Bhadhura	2	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	
		1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	10	1901	Umri	1	15	0	0	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	
		1902		1	49	0	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...		
		1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	11	1901	Dharnaunda	1	7	0	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
		1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		1903		1	170	0	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...		
	12	1901	Paron	1	90	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
		1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	1901	Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1902		1	250	0	0	...	...	5	22	...	...	...	...			
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
14	1901	Agra Barkhera ...	3	2,078	0	0	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...	...		
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
15	1901	Bhopal	34	5,025	0	0	593	0	0	...	12	362	128	45	43	...	
	1902		24	48,226	0	0	2,390	0	0	4	14	356	63	10	9	1	
	1903		10	5,501	0	0	...	...	1	19	126	5	3	1	...		
16	1901	Narsingarh	3	855	0	0	...	...	1	12	65	7	...	...	...		
	1902		4	1,781	0	0	295	0	0	...	5	73	4	...	...		
	1903		1	154	0	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...			
17	1901	Khilchipur	2	409	0	0	48	0	0	1	2	35	8	8	...	...	
	1902		5	3,925	0	0	862	0	0	...	17	97	12	...	...		
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
18	1901	Rajgarh	10	2,245	0	0	318	0	0	...	7	92	7	...	...		
	1902		13	3,174	0	0	634	0	0	1	14	164	11	...	...		
	1903		1	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...				
19	1901	Basoda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1902		3	197	0	0	...	...	3	45	...	...	...	...			
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
20	1901	Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1902		3	5,037	0	0	1,133	0	0	...	3	75	2	...	...		
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
21	1901	Ratlam	24	12,114	0	0	269	0	0	1	10	1,154	24	22	...	2	
	1902		19	4,487	0	0	263	0	0	4	6	362	22	11	3	...	
	1903		4	987	0	0	...	...	1	...	47	6	...	...	...		
22	1901	Jaora	18	4,820	0	0	284	0	0	2	13	315	12	...	...		
	1902		3	1,586	0	0	...	...	...	6	36	2	...	...			
	1903		2	859	0	0	...	...	...	3	17	...	...	...			

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.				NUMBER OF PERSONS.									
				Plundered.			Recovered.			Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.								
Malwa Agency—cont'd.	23	1901	Sailana	21	9,185	0	0	182	0	0	1	5	1,457	30	30	...	...
		1902		6	3,011	0	0	...	...	1	142	...	...	...	...		
		1903		1	1,020	0	0	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...		
	24	1901	Sitamau	8	2,145	0	0	109	0	0	...	7	85	22	17	1	1
		1902		4	216	0	0	11	0	0	...	4	22	11	...	...	...
		1903		2	29	0	0	12	0	0	...	1	10	5	...	...	...
	25	1901	Piploda	1	72	0	0	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	...	...
		1902		2	220	0	0	...	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	
		1903		2	5	0	0	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	
	26	1901	Bhatkheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1903		1	756	0	0	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	
27	1901	Dhar	27	10,133	0	0	2,308	0	0	...	34	433	32	...	...	...	
	1902		15	4,464	0	0	501	0	0	...	11	231	22	...	...	...	
	1903		7	1,068	0	0	5	0	0	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	
28	1901	Jhabua	101	23,153	0	0	4,869	0	0	6	47	1,992	47	10	...	...	
	1902		103	36,111	0	0	11,120	0	0	11	46	2,701	68	7	1	...	
	1903		17	7,290	0	0	2,729	0	0	...	3	260	7	...	...	...	
29	1901	Jobat	27	1,304	0	0	215	0	0	...	6	377	6	...	...	...	
	1902		32	2,369	0	0	63	0	0	...	3	754	3	...	...	...	
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30	1901	Alirajpur	11	775	0	0	14	0	0	...	3	150	12	...	...	...	
	1902		20	1,680	0	0	13	0	0	...	8	274	...	...	...	...	
	1903		11	1,147	0	0	...	...	5	86	...	...	...	...	...		
31	1901	Barwani	2	184	0	0	64	0	0	...	...	19	14	7	...	...	
	1902		2	292	0	0	...	...	...	23	4	4	...	...	...		
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32	1901	Nimkhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1902		4	435	0	0	...	...	...	73	1	...	...	...	...		
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
33	1901	Mathwar	2	67	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34	1901	Orcha	2	537	0	0	229	0	0	...	3	21	3	...	...	...	
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
35	1901	Dattia	1	1,958	0	0	3	0	0	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	
	1902		3	1,997	0	0	5	0	0	...	1	35	6	4	2	...	
	1903		6	3,213	0	0	...	...	...	97	5	...	...	...	...		
36	1901	Charkheri	2	1,268	0	0	69	0	0	...	1	29	15	...	...	...	
	1902		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Statement showing the cases of dakaiti reported in Central India during the year 1903—concl'd.

No.	Year.	State.	Cases.	PROPERTY.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.											
				Plundered.			Recovered.			Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.									
Bundelkhand Agency—contd.	37	1901	1	12	0	0	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..				
		1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
		1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	38	1901	2	2,094	0	0	2	0	0	..	1	40	21	..	21	..		
		1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		1903	1	584	0	0	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..			
	39	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		1902	1	253	0	0	..	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	..			
		1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	40	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		1903	1	7	0	0	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..			
Baghelkhand Agency.	41	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
		1902	1	115	0	0	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	..				
		1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
				1901	627	2,14,531	0	0	25,160	0	0	26	238	12,540	1,063	373	215	4
				1902	432	1,77,009	0	0	22,848	0	0	31	217	8,078	622	171	106	1
				1903	145	52,117	0	0	4,768	0	0	9	64	2,111	150	47	14	..

34. There is a very marked and satisfactory decrease in organized crime; the total number of cases having fallen to 145 as against 432 in 1902, and the value of the property reported as plundered to Rs. 52,117 as compared with Rs. 1,77,009 in the preceding year.

Many of the smaller States show an absolutely clean sheet and only in 6 States do the dakaitis reach double figures, namely:—Indore (38 cases), Gwalior (37 cases), Bhopal (10 cases), Jhabua (17 cases) and Alirajpur (11 cases). The figures for 1902 were—Indore (90 cases), Gwalior (58 cases), Bhopal (24 cases), Jhabua (103 cases), and Alirajpur (20 cases)—so that as the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General remarks:—"Even where dakaiti was most frequent the improvement is very marked."

35. During the year under report 26 old dakaitis of the years 1899, 1901 and 1902 were brought to light. They were distributed as follows:—

In Gwalior 16, in Jhabua 4, in Bhopal 5 and in Narsingarh 1. The total value of property reported as plundered in these cases was Rs. 7,742, of which property valued at Rs. 1,483 was recovered.

402 persons were said to be concerned, of whom 105 were arrested, 70 were convicted and 21 were released. The results of the trial of the 14 remaining prisoners have not yet been reported.

In Gwalior one person was killed and 2 were wounded.

In Jhabua 2 persons were wounded and one in Bhopal.

36. The number of persons arrested by, or at the instance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, or received by transfer from local authorities during the year, was 33.

They were disposed of as follows :—

- 3 were sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment ;
- 4 were released for want of evidence ;
- one was pardoned ;
- one died in custody ;
- 24 were made over to the Bagli, Khandwa, Gwalior and Indore authorities.

37. Of the 17 persons whose cases remained under Departmental investigation at the end of the year 1902, 7 were transferred to Native States for disposal, one was sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment and 9 were released.

38. The Nowgong, Bhopawar and Gwalior Sub-Agencies were inspected by Mr. Waterfield during the year. None of the Sub-Agencies in Central India had any great amount of work, excepting Gwalior, where considerable police work in petty States was undertaken under the orders of the Resident.

39. Mr. Waterfield inspected the Moghias of Dhar, Kachi Baroda and Multhan, and the Kanjar colony at, Nowgong. The other Criminal Tribes' Settlements were inspected by the Political Officers.

40. The Department rendered much assistance to the Indore Police in the capture of a gang of Beria absconders from Gwalior who had taken up their residence in Jhabua and were arrested by a party of the Malwa Bhil Corps and Departmental officers under Inspector Azam Ali.

HYDERABAD.

41. Mr Gayer held charge of the Agency during the whole of the year under report.

42. 137 dakaitis in all were reported by His Highness the Nizam's Police as having taken place during the year as against 183 in the previous year. In these cases, property valued at Rs. 1,24,687 was reported as plundered : of which property valued at Rs. 7,695 was recovered as against Rs. 1,90,103 and Rs. 14,991, respectively, in the previous year. 1,377 persons were said to have been concerned, of whom 204 were arrested, 78 were convicted and 11 were released. The disposal of the remaining 115 persons was not reported by the end of the year.

The number of persons killed and wounded by dakaitis was 16 and 38, respectively, as against 6 and 38 in the previous year. No return of dakaitis for the year under report was received from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts which have since been brought under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

43. Forty-seven dakaitis of previous years were brought to light during the year under report, 39 by His Highness the Nizam's Police and 8 by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. In these cases, property valued at Rs. 24,053 was reported as plundered and property valued at Rs. 717 as recovered. 520 dakaitis were said to have been concerned, of whom 159 were arrested and 76 were convicted, 24 were released and 4 died, leaving a balance of 55 persons, the disposal of whose cases was not reported by the end of the year. Four persons were killed and 7 were wounded by dakaitis.

44. A prisoner whose case was under Departmental investigation on the 1st January 1903, and who had been arrested at the instance of the Nizam's Police, was handed over to them as soon as practicable.

67 persons were arrested by, or at the instance of, the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and were disposed of as follows :—

- 6 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Mr. Gayer explains that the reason why more prisoners were not tried was the difficulty in securing the services of the Special Magistrate ;

5 were made over to the Nizam's Police, 7 to the Sholapur Police, 5 to the Bellary Police and 6 were released on security. The cases of 38 prisoners remained under investigation at the close of the year.

45. Mr. Gayer reports :—" During the cold weather I toured through those districts in which it seemed desirous that confidence in the Department should be restored, and while on tour received information regarding the whereabouts of the two remaining members of Kallia Multani's dakaiti gang, *viz.*—Kallia's brother Dalel and Kallia No. II, and as soon as Abad Khan returned I put him on to follow up the clue received, with the result that he succeeded in arresting both. They were prosecuted and each sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. While working for these arrests Inspector Abad Khan got information regarding the habits and hiding places of the well-known leader Goinda Bedar, who had been wanted by this Department and His Highness the Nizam's Police for years, and who had been arrested more than once previously but had managed on each occasion to effect his escape, once by cutting down a Police Jemadar who had seized him. The Inspector arrested him in April. When being prosecuted Goinda made no attempt to deny his profession, and on being asked what dakaitis he had committed, gave the names of 30 and said he could not remember all the rest. He was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment."

46. In April Inspector Sub Rao was relieved of his clerical duties by the arrival of Inspector A. X. Mathias and at the special request of the Inspector-General of His Highness the Nizam's Police, who had reason to believe that crime in Yelgandal was being burked, he was deputed to tour through that district. Inspector Sub Rao, working with much tact and care, was successful in bringing to light 4 fresh cases of dakaiti and 7 cases of previous years which had been hushed up, proving that Mr. Hankin had been perfectly correct in his suspicion.

47. Vigorous action was taken by the Bellary and Dharwar Police in conjunction with Mr. Gayer against Kaikaris who were committing depredations in His Highness the Nizam's territory and the border districts of Bellary, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur. Mr. Gayer went to Dharwar and there met Mr. Hannington, the District Superintendent of Police of Bellary, Mr. Digby Davis, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, and Mr. Down, the Inspector General of Police, Bombay.

He writes : " We held a consultation at which a plan of action was arranged and it was agreed that I should supervise operations and that the local police should give me every assistance. The chief offenders were the Kaikaris of Bellary so I began operations there, which, thanks to Mr. Hannington's energy and cordial co-operation, have led to the most satisfactory results. Mr. Hannington's police have prosecuted and secured convictions against 28 members of his gangs for burglary, theft, and under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and between us we have captured 41 of the regular working dakaiti gangs. Of these one Kantappa, Kaikari, their chief organiser and financier, has been successfully prosecuted in Bellary and on conviction, sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. Three of the others have been convicted and sentenced in Hyderabad to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The remaining 37 have been prosecuted and charged under sections 395 and 400, Indian Penal Code, but these cases are still undecided. Six of the 37 were traced from Bellary to Sholapur and there arrested with 6 local absconding Kaikaris by Inspector Bhao Singh. All twelve were convicted in Sholapur for bad livelihood, and 5 of the 6 we wanted handed over to me for trial under the dakaiti sections. I regret having to note that this action in Sholapur, though taken after I had seen and arranged everything with the District Superintendent of Police, led to some friction. The local subordinate police reported that the Thagi and Dakaiti party had misused their powers and oppressed the villagers of the village in which these men were captured. The charges were shown to be entirely unfounded and the matter has since been settled. The temporary

misunderstanding has really done much good as it has brought the Kaikari question prominently to the notice of the District Magistrate, Mr. Macenochie, and energetic steps are being taken by him to try and bring his Kaikaris under proper control."

48. Mr. Gayer praises the good work done by Inspector Abad Khan who was in charge of the operations on the Bellary frontier.

49. The Head-Quarter Office Staff, which was in charge of Mr Moore, as Head Clerk throughout the year, has worked to my entire satisfaction.

50. As this is the last report on the working of the Thagi and Dakati Department I shall have the honour of submitting to the Government of India, in consequence of the approaching re-organisation of the Department, I take this opportunity of acknowledging the excellent discipline maintained and loyal service rendered by all grades of the Najib and Barkandaz Forces during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

D. E. MCCRACKEN,

Late Offg. General Superintendent,

Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the strength of the Najib Force for 1903.

DETAILS OF THE FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1903.							CHANGES IN THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1903.					REMARKS.			
Number.		Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Eurasian.	Vacancies.	Total.	Pensioned.	Retired.	Died.	Resigned.	Received by trans-fer.	Transferred to other Departments.	Dismissed.	Promoted.	Entertained.	Degraded.	Number.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Eurasian.		Vacancies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	On the 31st December 1903 the sanctioned scale of the Najib Force consisted of :— Inspectors ... 16 Deputy Inspectors ... 25 Dafadars ... 30 Najibs ... 64 Total ... 135
2	Inspectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	14	6	7	1	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	7	1	1	1	16	
3	Deputy Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades.	20	8	12	...	5	25	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	2	...	21	8	13	...	4	25		
4	Dafadars, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades.	28	16	12	...	2	30	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	30	15	15	...	...	30		
5	Najibs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades.	60	29	31	...	4	64	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	64	35	20	...	...	64		
Total		122	59	62	1	13	135	3	...	2	2	4	1	3	3	20	...	130	65	64	1	5	135		

SIMLA; }
The 16th June 1904.



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D. E. McCRACKEN,
Late Officiating General Superintendent,
Thagi and Dakaiti Department.



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